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OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Operational activities of the United Nations systemNote by the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980, the General Assembly, requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation the annual submission to the Assembly of comprehensive statistical information on operational activities for development of the United Nations system. In its resolutions 36/199 of 17 December 1981 and 37/226 of 20 December 1982, the Assembly requested the Director-General to include in his annual reports information to enable the Assembly to conduct its regular review and appraisal of the mobilization of resources for operational activities.
2. In its resolution 38/171 of 19 December 1983, the General Assembly requested the Director-General to include in his annual report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session an examination and analysis of issues relating to (a) contributions being provided to organizations with conditions attached to their use, (b) coherence of action and co-ordination of operational systems at the country level and (c) the relationship between programme delivery and administrative costs.
3. In response to those requests, the Director-General's annual report for 1984 on operational activities is submitted herewith.
4. In accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 35/81, the report is being made available to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

* A/39/150.

ANNEX

Annual report for 1984 of the Director-General for Development and
International Economic Co-operation on operational activities
for development of the United Nations system

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Explanatory notes

The expression "United Nations funds and programmes" used in the text refers to the funds and programmes explicitly listed by the General Assembly for participation in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (see below) and to United Nations trust funds engaged in operational activities managed by, for example, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat and the regional commissions.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the present report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The term "country" as used in the text of the present report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

References to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars unless otherwise stated. A full stop is used to indicate decimals. Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. Parentheses () indicate a deficit or decrease, except as otherwise indicated. A dash (-) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible or the item is not applicable. A slash (/) indicates a financial year, for example, 1970/1971. Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, for example, 1971-1973, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

Annual rates of growth, unless otherwise stated, refer to annual compound rates.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals, because of rounding.

The following abbreviations have been used in the text and in the tables:

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
AGFUND	Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
CCSQ(OPS)	Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
DTCD	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNP	Gross national product
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAPSU	Inter-agency Procurement Services Unit of the United Nations Development Programme
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INSTRAW	United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women*
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
ODA	Official development assistance

* Participates in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for
Development Activities.

OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SAFPACD	Special Account for Financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification*
SFLLDC	United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries*
TCDA	Transport and Communications Decade for Africa*
TFUNCTC	Trust Fund for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations*
TFECWARA	Trust Fund for the Economic Commission for Western Asia Regional Activities*
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements - Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation*
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme*
UNDP/OPE	United Nations Development Programme/Office for Projects Execution
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFDAC	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control*
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities*
UNFSSTD	United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development*
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund*
UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund*
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research*
UNRFNRE	United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration*
UNTFADA	United Nations Trust Fund for African Development Activities*
UNTFSA	United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities*
UNTFSD	United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence*
UNV	United Nations Volunteers*
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UPU	Universal Postal Union
VFUNDW	Voluntary Fund for United Nations Decade for Women*
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

For an explanation of other terms and definitions used in this report please see note on statistical information in the appendix and the footnotes to tables A-1 and B-1.

* Participates in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Recent developments in the area of operational activities include a halt in downward trends in the mobilization of resources, although there is not as yet a return to growth; intensified attention to aid co-ordination efforts, particularly in Africa; application of additional cost-effective ways of delivering assistance; and further co-operation between organizations of the United Nations system and international financial institutions as well as bilateral aid organizations in their delivery of technical assistance. These and other developments are expanded in the present report.

2. The present report, in keeping with the approach of previous annual reports on operational activities, has two parts in addition to the present introduction:

(a) Section II provides the annual updating of basic statistical information on contributions for and expenditures on operational activities (subsects. A and B). These sections are descriptive and as far as possible follow the pattern of previous reports in order to facilitate comparison with data for earlier years. Subsection C contains information on system-wide procurement for operational activities, the first time such data have been provided. Subsection D summarizes information on the medium-term funding situation of organizations engaged in operational activities.

(b) Sections III and IV report on issues that the General Assembly emphasized in its resolution 38/171 arising out of the 1983 comprehensive policy review of operational activities. Section III provides information on the co-ordination of operational activities at the country level (subsect. A) and reports on progress to promote such co-ordination (subsect. B). Section IV has information on four issues: tied procurement (subsect. A), the relationship between administrative costs and programme delivery (subsect. B), co-operation among organizations of the United Nations system and the multilateral development banks with regard to technical co-operation (subsect. C), and strengthening evaluation capabilities in developing countries (subsect. D).

3. The appendix to the report contains the usual detailed statistical tables on contributions and expenditures.

II. INFORMATION ON RECENT TRENDS IN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

4. In accordance with the request of the General Assembly referred to above, this section of the report provides information on the following:

- (a) recent trends in contributions (paras. 6-13);
- (b) recent trends in expenditures (paras. 14-29);
- (c) medium-term prospects for funding (paras. 33-43).

It also contains information on procurement of equipment for operational activities (paras. 30-32).

5. The highlights of this information include the following:

(a) Total ODA transferred to developing countries through all the organizations of the United Nations system amounted to \$4,067 million in 1983, or about 12 per cent of total net ODA, about the same proportion as in earlier years. Of this amount, about \$2,710 million was channelled through the grant-financed operations of the system; the balance (\$1,380 million) represented disbursements by IDA and IFAD;

(b) The share of total concessional resources (that is, grants and concessional loans) amounted to 58 per cent of the total net transfer of resources through the system, as compared to 60 per cent in 1982;

(c) Aggregate contributions received by organizations engaged in operational activities declined slightly, from \$2,515 million in 1982 to \$2,465 million in 1983;

(d) Least developed countries received over one third of resources, about the same as in 1982;

(e) The share of resources for country and regional programmes in Africa increased from 30 per cent in 1982 to 37 per cent in 1983;

(f) The share of UNDP main programme resources in system-wide grant-financed technical co-operation amounted to 40 per cent in 1983, as compared to 45 per cent in 1982.

A. Recent trends in contributions

6. Total contributions (exclusive of cost-sharing and similiar contributions) from Governments and other official and non-official sources to the development activities of the United Nations system, including therein all the funds and programmes of the United Nations and the operational activities of the specialized agencies and WFP, amounted to \$2,465 million in 1983. This represents a slight decline in nominal dollar terms from the level of \$2,515 million in 1982. Contributions to the World Bank group and to IFAD also fell in 1983, to \$3,586 million from a level of \$4,840 million in 1982 (see table 1).

7. The main features of the pattern of contributions received in 1983 may be summarized as follows:

(a) Aggregate contributions to United Nations funds and programmes amounted to \$1,300 million in 1983, the same level as in 1982. Most funds and programmes participating in the Pledging Conference experienced a slight decline or no growth at all in the dollar value of contributions in 1983. This occurred in spite of the fact that a number of countries increased the national currency value of their contributions. Most organizations were adversely affected by exchange rate movements in 1983: if, for example, exchange rates had remained at their end 1982 levels, total 1983 contributions would have amounted to nearly \$1,400 million;

Table 1. Summary of contributions to operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 1979-1983 a/

(Millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
I. Contributions to funds and programmes of the United Nations	1 113.2	1 227.5	1 207.8	1 296.9	1 300.0
II. Contributions to specialized agencies for operational activities	325.5	395.4	469.9	472.9	504.0
III. Contributions to WFP	567.5	659.4	678.8	745.0	661.1
TOTAL	<u>2 006.2</u>	<u>2 282.3</u>	<u>2 356.5</u>	<u>2 514.8</u>	<u>2 465.1</u>
<u>Pour memoire:</u>					
Contributions to IDA and IFAD	2 675.8	3 020.5	2 642.1	3 565.8	3 175.6
Capital subscription payments to the World Bank and IFC	114.8	433.0	378.2	1 274.8	410.8

a/ Excluding cost-sharing and self-supporting contributions (see table 3).

(b) Contributions to the main programme of UNDP (excluding cost-sharing), which represent about 50 per cent of total contributions to the Pledging Conference, stagnated for the fourth consecutive year at around \$700 million. UNFPA also experienced no growth in contributions and remained at around the \$130 million level. Contributions to the general resources of UNICEF (i.e. excluding supplementary funding), which had been increasing in the recent past, declined in 1983 by about 5 per cent to \$207 million;

(c) It may be noted that over the years 1979-1983 total contributions (in nominal dollar terms) to all the funds and programmes of the Pledging Conference increased by about 13 per cent, compared (in current prices and exchange rates) to a growth of 5 per cent) in total net ODA over the same period;

(d) Member countries of DAC contributed by far the largest share of resources for operational activities, amounting to nearly 90 per cent in 1983;

(e) Assessed budget contributions for the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies reached the level of \$257 million in 1983, compared to a level of about \$200 million in 1982. Most of this amount was incurred by WHO which, in accordance with decisions of the World Health Assembly, allocates 60 per cent of its regular programme budget to technical co-operation and the provision of services to member States;

(f) Extrabudgetary contributions placed directly at the disposal of specialized agencies and other organizations for their operational activities declined by 10 per cent in 1983 to the level of \$247 million, the first time that such a decline has been recorded. In 1983, seven countries (in descending order of total contributions: Italy, Sweden, Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany) provided more than three quarters of total individual country contributions of \$168 million. International organizations (particularly the World Bank group and funds associated with OPEC countries) provided a total of \$73 million. WHO and FAO received two thirds of total contributions, ILO and UNESCO a further 25 per cent;

(g) By mid-1984, donors had pledged over \$1.0 billion to the regular resources of WFP for the biennium 1983-1984, 84 per cent of the target of \$1.2 billion set for the period. WFP commitments for development projects and emergency operations were close to \$900 million in 1983, as compared to just over \$800 million in 1982.

8. Contributions to the main programme resources of UNDP, the general resources of UNICEF, and the main UNFPA programme amounted to \$1,051 million, or 81 per cent of total contributions to United Nations funds and programmes in 1983. Other contributions amounting to \$249 million were provided to the variety of special purpose funding arrangements available in the United Nations, including the special purpose and trust funds administered by UNDP, UNDP third party cost-sharing, supplementary funding through UNICEF, other funds and programmes that participate in the annual Pledging Conference and multilateral/bilateral contributions to UNFPA and to other United Nations entities. Contributions to all such funding arrangements since 1979, which are shown in table 2, have grown at an annual average rate of about 10 per cent since 1979.

9. Resources provided to developing countries through organizations in the United Nations system are increasingly used to attract supplementary funding from other sources. This takes a variety of forms, as noted in the preceding paragraph. Cost-sharing and other similar contributions from middle- and higher-income developing countries are an important component of this type of financing and reflect the beneficial services countries obtain from multilateral technical co-operation. In 1983, an increase in such contributions to UNDP was offset by a fall in similar contributions to other organizations (table 3).

Table 2. Contributions to United Nations funds and programmes, 1979-1983

(Millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Contributions to main UNDP programme	691	705	705	696	714
Contributions to UNDP-administered funds and trust funds	39	54	58	60	97 a/
Contributions to general resources of UNICEF	149	171	189	217	207
Contributions to supplementary funds of UNICEF	70	108	73	135	90
Contributions to UNFPA	131	132	127	129	130
Other contributions	<u>33</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>62</u>
Total	1 113	1 228	1 208	1 297	1 300 a/

a/ Including the one-time contribution of \$40 million to UNDP from the liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund pursuant to General Assembly resolution 38/201.

Source: Table A-1.

Table 3. Cost-sharing and similar contributions for operational activities, 1979-1983

(Millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Cost-sharing contributions to UNDP a/	41.9	58.2	62.7	75.3	94.4
Self-supporting contributions to other organizations	<u>50.2</u>	<u>64.8</u>	<u>107.7</u>	<u>105.0</u>	<u>79.7</u>
	92.1	123.0	170.4	180.3	174.1

a/ Including third party cost-sharing.

10. Contributions for refugee, humanitarian and special economic assistance programmes and disaster relief activities - which are not included in the above data - amounted to about \$500 million in 1983, a drop from the level obtained in 1982 of \$582 million. No firm conclusions can be drawn from year-to-year changes in total contributions for such activities. It is nevertheless desirable for the international community to maintain its traditionally high level of support in view of the urgent refugee and humanitarian problems that exist throughout the world.

11. Data in respect of the World Bank group include information on contributions for the replenishment of IDA and on capital subscription payments by member countries to the World Bank and to IFC (table 1). The total of such contributions declined in 1983, the result of a slight drop in payments to IDA and of a larger drop in capital subscription payments. Year-to-year changes reflect the bunching of payments to IDA - which are recorded here, in accordance with accepted definitions, on a note deposit basis - and the timing of subscription payments. When the data is reviewed over a two-year period, 1982-1983, the effect of the timing of payments is put into perspective.

12. Several countries in 1983 continued to meet their payment obligations to IFAD in accordance with the first replenishment agreement which amounted to \$1.2 billion for the period 1981-1983. Major pledges remain, however, to be ratified (see para. 36).

13. As in previous reports, alternative measures can be used to indicate contributions for operational activities. Ten countries (the United States of America, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, France, Italy and Australia) provided over three quarters of total contributions for all operational activities for the period 1982-1983. However, of these countries only two (the Netherlands and Sweden) are included among the top 10 largest contributors in both per capita terms and in terms of contributions as a proportion of GNP (see table 4). The performance of a number of smaller donors, including oil-exporting developing countries, appears to be better than that of some larger donors, reflecting a policy preference in favour of multilateral assistance. The 1982-1983 performance of four non-oil exporting developing countries (Vanuatu, Guyana, Zambia and Belize) reflects capital subscription payments to the World Bank group noted above. It may also be noted that there appears to be little relationship between the share of each major contributing country in the total volume of contributions and its share in the assessment scale for the United Nations regular budget.

Table 4. Alternative ways of measuring contributions to operational activities for development, annual average, 1982-1983

Amount in millions of dollars		Dollars per capita		Contributions per millions of dollars of GNP	
United States of America	2 002	Kuwait	48	Vanuatu	3 782
Japan	564	Norway	40	Norway	2 827
Germany, Federal Republic of	494	Sweden	32	Kuwait	2 489
Canada	382	Qatar	30	Sweden	2 183
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	376	Denmark	24	Guyana	1 933
Netherlands	306	Netherlands	21	Denmark	1 831
Sweden	270	Saudi Arabia	19	Netherlands	1 823
France	233	Canada	16	Saudi Arabia	1 658
Italy	213	Australia	14	Zambia	1 466
Australia	206	United Arab Emirates	13	Belize	1 392

Source: Secretariat data available on request; includes data in respect of contributions to IFAD and to the World Bank group.

B. Recent trends in expenditures

14. Expenditures on operational activities amounted to \$2,092 million, exclusive of cost-sharing and similarly financed activities, almost exactly the same level, in nominal dollar terms, as in 1982 (table 5). Loans from the World Bank group and from IFAD, on a net transfer basis, fell by about 3 per cent in 1983 to the level of \$4.4 billion, the result of a drop in IDA disbursements. By far the greater share of operational activities went directly to developing countries in support of national development programmes (about 93 per cent). The balance (about 7 per cent) was directed towards operational activities carried out on a regional, interregional and global basis.

15. For operational activities as a whole, the 1983 decline in UNDP main programme expenditures of about \$100 million was offset by increased WFP expenditures by 15 per cent to \$629 million and by a 6 per cent growth in UNICEF delivery to \$246 million. Technical co-operation expenditures financed from regular budgets also increased in 1983 to the level of \$258 million. Expenditures financed from other extrabudgetary sources fell in 1983 to about \$305 million. With the stagnation in overall delivery, overall per capita expenditures on operational activities declined in 1983 as the population of developing countries grew in 1983 by about 2 per cent. (See DP/1984/66 for more complete information on 1983 United Nations system technical co-operation expenditures.)

Table 5. Summary of expenditures by the organizations of the United Nations system on operational activities for development, 1979-1983

(Millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
I. Grants <u>a/</u>	1 759.4	2 016.7	2 158.6	2 096.5	2 092.2
II. Loans: Concessional	1 213.1	1 518.8	1 708.1	1 616.8	1 382.2
Non-concessional	<u>1 178.8</u>	<u>1 376.9</u>	<u>2 340.2</u>	<u>2 924.9</u>	<u>3 001.5</u>
Total	4 151.3	4 912.4	6 206.9	6 638.2	6 475.9

a/ Exclusive of cost-sharing and self-supporting expenditures.

16. The sectoral distribution of expenditures for technical co-operation is heavily influenced both by the source of funding (i.e. regular or extrabudgetary) and by the organizations involved. Regular budget-financed technical co-operation expenditures tend to be dominated by the health sector (74 per cent), reflecting the relative size of the WHO regular budget and its very heavy concentration on technical co-operation. UNDP IPF-financed expenditures reflected an aggregation of developing country priorities and were concentrated in such sectors as agriculture, forestry and fisheries (23 per cent), natural resources (14 per cent) and general development issues (13 per cent). Two fifths of system-wide expenditures on technical co-operation took place in two sectors - health (23 per cent) and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (17 per cent) (see table B-6). It may also be noted that the social sectors other than health but including education, employment, population and social conditions absorbed about 17 per cent of total technical co-operation expenditures.

17. An overview of the distribution of grant-financed technical co-operation expenditures within the system is provided in table B-3, which lists organizational entities engaged in operational activities and indicates their expenditures by main source of funding. Total technical co-operation activities (that is, all grant-financed activities other than those financed by UNICEF and WFP and including cost-sharing and similar expenditures) amounted to \$1,384 million in 1983, a decline of about 5 per cent over 1982. Of this amount, UNDP financed 40 per cent. Extrabudgetary resources placed directly at the disposal of the specialized agencies and other organizations were the next single most important source of funding, amounting to 29 per cent.

18. WHO (23 per cent) and FAO (19 per cent) accounted for over two fifths of total technical co-operation expenditures, followed by DTCD (8 per cent), UNESCO and ILO (both 7 per cent), UNIDO (6 per cent), and ICAO and the Office for Projects Execution of UNDP (both 5 per cent).

19. Cost-sharing and other similarly financed expenditures reached the level of \$161 million in 1983. The sectoral distribution of UNDP cost-sharing expenditures corresponds roughly to the sectoral distribution of country programmes referred to. Unilateral or self-supporting expenditures of the specialized agencies appears to be concentrated in such sectors as transport and communications and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Whereas developing countries with per capita incomes greater than \$2,500 account for over two thirds of self-supporting expenditures, a wider range of developing countries undertake cost-sharing with UNDP.

20. Total United Nations system-wide expenditures on technical co-operation amounted to \$2,257 million in 1983, compared to \$2,166 million in 1982, including the technical co-operation embodied in the World Bank lending operations. The share of UNDP in total system-wide grant-financed technical co-operation (i.e., exclusive of World Bank operations) amounted to 40 per cent in 1983, as compared to 45 per cent in 1982.

21. Information on the flow of concessional resources to various income groupings of developing countries and to the developing regions is provided in tables B-4 and B-5. The system's operational activities reflect both universality of participation and a focus on least developed and other low-income countries. Overall, countries with a per capita GNP of less than \$500 accounted for 69 per cent of grant-financed expenditures on operational activities, about the same proportion as in earlier years. The proportion reaches a high level, over 80 per cent, in the case of UNICEF and funds administered by UNDP. There is a fairly even distribution of resource flows among the developing regions of the world on a per capita basis.

22. Data on the regional distribution of expenditures, which are provided in table 6, show that four fifths of country and regional activities take place in two regions - Africa and Asia and the Pacific - which more or less reflects the distribution of population among the developing regions of the world.

Table 6. Regional distribution of grant-financed expenditures on operational activities, 1983

(Millions of dollars)

	Country projects	Regional projects	Total	Percentage
Africa	709	94	803	43
Asia and Pacific	630	69	699	38
Europe	19	14	33	2
Latin America	144	41	185	10
Western Asia	113	17	130	7
Total	1 615	235	1 850	100

Note: Countries are allocated by region according to membership of the regional commissions of the United Nations.

23. Table 7 provides data on the amount and share of operational activities to least developed countries and sub-Saharan African countries. Over the period 1979-1983, expenditures increased from \$453.8 million (or 33 per cent of expenditures for all countries) for least developed countries in 1979 to \$605.8 million (or 37 per cent) in 1983. During the same period, expenditures increased from \$472.0 million (or 30 per cent of expenditures for all country and regional activities) for sub-Saharan African countries in 1979 to \$695.3 million (or 37 per cent) in 1983.

Table 7. Expenditures on operational activities, by selected country groupings, 1979-1983

	1979	1981	1983
Least developed countries (thousands of dollars)	453 813	604 367	605 799
Share of total country programmes (percentage)	33	36	37
Sub-Saharan Africa (thousands of dollars)	472 044	739 299	695 292
Share of total country and regional programmes (percentage)	30	38	37

24. The summary data provided above do not include expenditures on refugee, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance programmes. Expenditures on these activities amounted to \$593 million in 1983, as compared to \$621 million in 1982, of which the major share was financed by UNHCR (\$411 million in 1983). The balance covers the activities of UNRWA and UNDRO and the special and other economic assistance programmes of the United Nations.

25. Total gross disbursements by the World Bank group (including IDA and IFC) amounted to \$9.7 billion in 1983, net disbursements to \$7.2 billion and net transfers to \$4.2 billion. Disbursements by IDA declined in 1983, by about 8 per cent over 1982. Gross disbursements by the World Bank and IDA on technical co-operation embodied in their lending programmes (i.e., on training and consultants) reached the level of \$873 million in 1983, a level more than doubled since 1979. It is noteworthy that a growing number of World Bank borrowers are beginning to disburse parts of loan funds earmarked for technical co-operation by using the services of organizations in the United Nations system (see sect. IV C below).

26. Gross disbursements by IFAD reached the level of \$156 million in 1983, a rapid increase over the 1982 level of \$110 million. IFAD disbursements may be expected to continue to quicken, in light of the large pipeline of commitments amounting to over \$1.6 billion.

27. Total ODA transferred through all the organizations of the United Nations system to developing countries amounted to \$4,067 million in 1983, or about 12 per cent of net developing country ODA receipts in the same year. The United Nations system ODA comprises expenditures and disbursements from all organizations, including IDA, IFAD, the refugee and humanitarian programmes and related activities and the programmes of the Environment Fund of UNEP. It does not include the cost-sharing and self-supporting contributions to organizations and the programme expenditures financed therefrom, since such contributions do not represent a transfer from one country to another. Expenditures on administrative and programme support costs (see sect. IV B) are also excluded from the above figure.

28. On a more limited basis, that is, excluding the concessional funds provided by IDA and IFAD, the share of developing country net ODA receipts channeled through the organizations of the system (excluding IDA and IFAD) has grown from 5.7 per cent in the early 1970s to about 8.0 per cent in the early 1980s (see table 8).

Table 8. Net ODA resource receipts of developing countries, 1973-1983
 (Millions of dollars)

	1973	1975	1977	1978	1981	1983	Growth rate (per-centage)
1. United Nations organizations <u>a/</u>	721	1 376	1 218	2 002	2 809	2 685	10.00
2. Total net ODA receipts	12 680	20 950	20 980	31 930	37 280	33 620	9.75
1 as percentage of 2	5.7	6.6	5.8	6.3	7.5	8.0	

a/ All grant financed activities, including refugee and humanitarian assistance programmes.

29. There has however been a significant falling off of the rate of increase: net ODA receipts of developing countries channeled through the United Nations system grew at an annual average rate of about 17 per cent over the period 1973 to 1979, a rate which declined to about 7 per cent over the past 4 years.

C. Data with respect to procurement activities

30. The present report includes for the first time data for 1982 and for 1983 in respect of procurement for equipment and for sub-contracts of organizations engaged

in operational activities for development. The total of such procurement amounted to \$488.6 million in 1982 and \$538.4 million in 1983. The statistical appendix provides detailed data by country of procurement in respect of equipment and sub-contracts (table C-1) and by agency of procurement (table C-2) for 1982 and 1983.

31. About three quarters of total system-wide procurement takes place in developed market economies, about one fifth in developing countries and the balance in centrally planned economies. About 50 per cent of total procurement in 1983 took place in five countries, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. A further examination of the data is being undertaken to shed light on the extent to which the system's procurement activities are equitably distributed among all countries.

32. The data contained in tables C-1 and C-2 should be read in conjunction with the explanation given in paragraph 5 of the note on statistical information (see appendix). It is recognized that further improvements might be made to the quality of reporting on procurement, notwithstanding the difficulties and costs involved. First, a distinction should be made between procurement for operational activities and procurement of office equipment and related items for use at headquarters and field offices. A certain amount of data contained in table C-1 and C-2 include such "office equipment". Second, most data on procurement is reported on a "country procurement basis" rather than, as would be more correct, on a "country of origin basis". Third, small procurement orders are not included in the present reporting systems. Consultations will be held with concerned organizations with a view to preparing more accurate data on procurement activities, should the General Assembly see merit in such an approach.

D. Medium-term prospects for funding

33. The stagnation in resource mobilization up to 1983 and the overall decline in programme expenditures reported in the preceding sections of this report are a reflection of the general state of multilateral co-operation for development that has been under serious strain in the last few years. The following paragraphs briefly summarize information on the present funding situation of IDA, IFAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP.

IDA

34. The seventh replenishment (IDA-7), for which agreement was reached in May 1984, amounts to \$9 billion for the three-year period July 1984 to June 1987. A good deal of uncertainty surrounded the negotiations which led to the seventh replenishment. The final outcome represents a major reduction in needed concessional resources for the poorest countries; it is 25 per cent lower in nominal terms and 40 per cent lower in real terms than the IDA-6 agreement reached in 1979 of \$12 billion.

35. Although the agreement which now paves the way for IDA-7 to become operational should be welcomed, serious concern should be expressed that the commitment

authority of IDA will decline significantly in real terms at this difficult time, particularly in view of the special needs of sub-Saharan Africa and the enlarged membership of IDA which now includes China. IDA management is actively following up on the mandate given by the Development Committee to explore the possibility of mobilizing a supplementary funding agreement.

IFAD

36. Negotiations on the second replenishment of IFAD resources began in July 1983. So far four meetings have been held to discuss the various aspects of the replenishment exercise. Although an understanding was reached on the level within the range of \$900-1,100 million for the period 1985-1987, the main donors, that is OECD (category I) and OPEC (category II) members, could not agree on the issue of burden-sharing. OPEC members indicated that their present economic circumstances did not allow them to maintain the previous level of burden-sharing, while OECD countries felt that the issue of burden-sharing needed to be resolved in a manner consistent with the unique structure of the fund. The 1984 resource position of IFAD is still critical as a result of the delays in payments of contributions by some members. Unless negotiations for the second replenishment are successfully completed soon, the future operations of IFAD will be in jeopardy in spite of its positive performance to date.

UNDP

37. Pledges for the main programme resources of UNDP for 1984 amount to around \$700 million, with a further \$40 million pledged for funds administered by UNDP, about the same level as in 1983. Voluntary contributions are projected to increase by at least 7.5 per cent annually in 1985 and 1986 over the 1984 level. If the resources are mobilized, then UNDP currently estimates that it will be able to spend about \$2,645 million against the IPF programme over the third programming cycle 1982-1986, or slightly more than 50 per cent of the illustrative IPFs.

UNFPA

38. The income of UNFPA is estimated at \$142 million in 1984, an increase of about 5.7 per cent over the level attained in 1983. On the basis of an annual average growth of 7 per cent in each of the next two years projected by the Governing Council, contributions to UNFPA would amount to \$152 million in 1985 and \$163 million in 1986.

UNICEF

39. UNICEF is anticipating a growth in contributions for general resources of about 8 per cent in nominal dollar terms through 1986 from the level of \$226 million in 1984 to reach the level of \$265 million in 1986. Contributions to supplementary resources are anticipated to grow from \$120 million in 1984 to \$130 million in 1986. Total contributions (excluding other sources of income available to UNICEF, for example the greeting card operation) are estimated to grow from \$346 million in 1984 to \$385 million in 1986.

WFP

40. By mid-1984, the combined total of resources contributed or pledged to WFP in the form of regular resources, Food Aid Convention contributions and International Emergency Food Reserve contributions had reached the record level of \$1.3 billion for the biennium 1983-1984. The regular resources target for the 1985-1986 biennium was established by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session at the level of \$1.35 billion, compared to the 1983-1984 biennium target of \$1.2 billion. The initial response of donors at the WFP Pledging Conference held in March 1984 was the best response ever and included contributions announced from a significant number of developing countries. By 30 June 1984, 62 donors had pledged \$735 million towards the target, or 61 per cent.

Summary

41. On the basis of the above indications, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP are planning for contributions amounting to \$5,800 million over the period 1984-1986, as compared to \$5,500 million actually collected in the preceding three years, 1981-1983. Present indications suggest that in 1984 there has been a halt in the erosion of contributions. A number of countries announced at the 1983 Pledging Conference for Development Activities increased contributions in national currencies, although some of the increase may be lost as a result of exchange rate changes during the course of 1984.

42. When data in respect of the seventh replenishment of IDA and of IFAD are included in the above figures, it appears that the six organizations are planning for, or have reached agreement on, contributions amounting to \$15.8 billion for the period 1984-1986 inclusive. This amount may be contrasted with the level of resources actually mobilized by the same organizations of \$14.9 billion for the preceding three years, 1981-1983, and thus represents a modest increase of some 6 per cent over a three-year period.

43. It is therefore clear that only modest growth in nominal dollar terms is anticipated for the organizations concerned. The figures suggest a minimal level of expectations. Nevertheless, a determined effort will be required by Governments and organizations to attain and if possible surpass the level of resources set out above.

III. CO-ORDINATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

44. For a sustained contribution to development, external assistance has to be closely woven into economic and social programmes that thoroughly reflect the policies of the developing countries. In this way individual aid programmes will be integrated in the country's overall development effort and concerted with those of other donors.

45. The number of bilateral and multilateral sources of concessional assistance has grown over the past decade. While this probably resulted in an increase in the total flow of external resources for development, it may also have contributed to

making more complex the process of aid utilization, for example with regard to aid administration and co-ordination. Such resources, which are not likely to grow rapidly in real terms in the immediate future, should be used as effectively as possible. Closer co-ordination of effort between the Government and its aid partners is essential for the effective use of aid available from various sources and as a way of reducing the administrative burden on recipients.

46. For donor countries and multilateral institutions, better co-ordination of activities under the leadership of the appropriate national authorities in a growing number of developing countries helps demonstrate to national legislatures and public opinion in donor countries that aid is being used in an increasingly effective manner. For both recipients and donors, aid co-ordination can promote the complementarity of programmes and intersectoral linkages; it can also help avoid wasted effort, time and resources and can lead to a reduction of the number of time-consuming missions that are so common in many countries.

47. The General Assembly has always emphasized the importance of aid co-ordination, for example in the work of the Economic and Social Council, in the 1970 consensus and role of UNDP at the country level and more recently in the establishment of the function of the resident co-ordinator. Issues relating to co-ordination found a central place in the statements and declarations of delegations to the Council and the Assembly at the time of the 1983 comprehensive policy review and in the request of the Assembly to pay particular attention to such matters in the present report. The 1983 OECD report entitled "Development Co-operation" contained an impressive analysis of aid co-ordination arrangements at the country level, and DAC members, at their November 1983 high-level meeting, when considering the scope for increasing the effectiveness of development co-operation through improved co-ordination at the country level, agreed to pursue steps to that end in consultation with the developing countries, which must be at the centre of the co-ordination process.

48. The Secretary-General has also stressed co-ordination in the context of his initiative for Africa, in regard to which the ECA Council of Ministers stated in May 1984 that it welcomed the awareness on the part of both bilateral and multilateral donors to co-ordinate their activities at the national level in order to increase their capacity to deal with the economic crisis in Africa. Further, the UNDP Governing Council at its thirty-first session decided that co-ordination of aid would be the topic for the annual high-level policy review at its 1985 meeting. Co-ordination is also a subject of particular interest to the Development Committee of the World Bank in the context both of the effectiveness of concessional aid flows and of the critical economic situation in Africa.

49. The United Nations system, through its financial and technical assistance, contributes about 12 to 13 per cent to the net ODA receipts of developing countries (including programmes for refugee and humanitarian assistance), the proportion rising in several countries, particularly the least developed countries, to over 30 per cent. Because of the degree of trust and confidence it enjoys in its operational activities, the United Nations system occupies a central position in many countries. It seeks to facilitate aid co-ordination by recipient countries by:

(a) Endeavouring to promote complementarity among its operational activities and, in agreement with the Government and parties concerned, with other assistance programmes; and

(b) Providing assistance to help recipient Governments make the most effective use of external resources. A variety of mechanisms are available to Governments for this purpose, including technical assistance to the appropriate government departments for finance, planning, implementation and co-ordination, the services of the resident co-ordinator and agency field staff, and the use of grant resources as core funds to attract additional financing from bilateral and other multilateral sources.

A. Information on co-ordination

50. Early in 1984, arrangements for annual reporting by resident co-ordinators were put into effect. They were asked to report, having consulted their agency colleagues, to the Director-General on operational activities in their country of assignment in the broad perspective of the whole United Nations system, with particular reference to:

(a) Significant economic or social changes over the recent past, including important events which had a bearing on the country's development;

(b) Developments in the country's aid relationships with the United Nations and other international organizations;

(c) Field co-ordination experience, noting particular problems or accomplishment in relation to the recipient country, the donor community and organizations of the United Nations system, including the financial institutions.

Information contained in the reports is summarized in the following paragraphs.

51. Resident co-ordinators have reported that, in response to the stagnation in traditional resources for the development activities of the United Nations system, various types of co-financing arrangements have emerged. In some cases, recipient Governments have utilized cost-sharing arrangements with organizations in the system to maintain projects that would otherwise be cancelled or delayed. In other cases, the Government has arranged for third-party donors and has utilized part of loans from multilateral development banks to fund all or part of projects designed with expertise from the United Nations system. There have been many cases in which United Nations funds have been used as seed money to provide core financing to which special purpose bilateral contributions have been joined.

52. Thus, resident co-ordinators are helping Governments mobilize assistance from the donor community by attracting bilateral and other multilateral funds for well prepared projects that reflect international standards and policies. Organizations are also co-operating in converting government or third-party local currency into foreign exchange to finance international staff or to purchase equipment from abroad and in financing local currency costs of development projects.

53. Resource constraints have prompted more effective methods of programming and project implementation. Governments are relying increasingly on national project directors instead of expatriate managers. More Governments are executing United Nations-supported projects and are depending more on skilled national manpower, short-term advisers, expatriate nationals (TOKTEN) and appropriately skilled volunteers rather than long-term resident experts to do so.

54. Resident co-ordinators have also reported a number of difficulties in facilitating co-operation. For one, United Nations agencies and the donor community have not always kept each other fully informed of their respective activities and of the results of their direct contacts with their respective counterpart government departments or ministries. It has also been reported that on occasion resources have not been used to the greatest benefit and that donors and especially the Government have been confused over which organization has resources available for particular projects. As a result, government priorities can get distorted.

55. This situation is sometimes further affected by the fact that some Governments are still in the process of strengthening their internal arrangements for the co-ordination of external assistance, for external resource programming and for monitoring project implementation. Policies, procedures and programming cycles of organizations within the United Nations system vary because of diverse mandates and competences. However, experience has shown that with sufficient commitment to co-operation, such diversity need not stand in the way of progress towards more co-ordinated programming (see sect. III B below).

56. In response to these problems, resident co-ordinators have reported that improvements in the functioning of the system's operational activities were being sought in a number of ways. A variety of mechanisms, both formal and informal, function at the country level to promote aid co-ordination, as there is no universal prescription for the particular arrangements that will best serve the special circumstances of each country by supporting the central co-ordination role of the recipient Government.

57. For example, resident co-ordinators have reported that the UNDP country programming process has occasionally been used to identify projects for which additional resources were sought outside of the UNDP-IPF framework. In some cases resident co-ordinators are assisting the Government, with the support of agency representatives, in the programming of resources available through the United Nations system either for particular sectors or on a multisectoral basis.

58. Some programming exercises have, at the request of the Governments concerned, encompassed resources provided through bilateral and other multilateral channels. In such instances, attention was focused on particular themes or sectors that reflected government priorities, such as the development of energy resources, rural development or water and/or incorporated initiatives taken at the global level, for example the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade mentioned in a large number of resident co-ordinators' reports.

59. Resident co-ordinators have also indicated that in a number of cases Governments are taking steps to strengthen their own internal co-ordination arrangements and to encourage a closer dialogue with their aid partners on development issues. Resident co-ordinators are assisting Governments, at their request, in preparations for and follow-up on joint Government/donor meetings. Such meetings include those held in connection with round-table conferences for least developed countries, local aid co-ordination groups and those held under the auspices of World Bank consultative groups, especially in those countries where joint monitoring committees have been established.

60. The types of co-ordinating mechanism that do exist depend greatly on the situation specific to the country: for example, where the United Nations and donor programmes are modest, informal networks of contact developed through everyday working relationship usually suffice. Consultations and meetings are considered beneficial to exchange information, to discuss common problems and their possible solutions and to avoid duplication of efforts. These meetings vary in format: they may be regular events, with a specific agenda to be followed; they are sometimes arranged on a sectoral basis; or they may be informal, on an ad hoc basis. Regular inter-agency meetings are held within the United Nations community to cover common issues, including programme, administrative matters and security.

61. Resident co-ordinators assist the Government, agencies and other development partners in co-ordinating development activities in a variety of other ways. For example, the annual resident representatives' reports on development co-operation provide information on externally financed development activities. While these reports are much appreciated by the Governments and the donor community, they are not fully comprehensive, as some countries do not provide information concerning their aid programmes. It would be a great help to all concerned if all donors could contribute to the compilation of such reports.

62. Consideration is also being given to including in development co-operation reports more up to date information on activities for which the government is seeking assistance and which development aid agencies have under review. Other means of disseminating information include the distribution of weekly lists of visiting officials and experts, the issuance of bibliographies of reports and so forth.

63. Of late, the preparation for and follow-up to round table meetings held by governments of least developed countries with the support of UNDP have proved beneficial in enhancing co-ordination. The government benefits from assistance mobilized as a result of the round table and the event itself offers an occasion to recipient and donor officials to come together for discussions on the priorities for development in the country concerned. UNDP is currently assessing the meetings held in Africa and in Asia and the Pacific with a view to improving their preparation, format and follow-up.

Summary

64. Good working relationships generally prevail among the parties involved in development activities. This is most dramatically borne out when emergencies strike: for example, at times of natural disasters or in severe security

situations, co-operation is readily forthcoming. It is also clear that successful approaches to co-ordination have required flexibility and pragmatism, a willingness to respond to different circumstances and needs emerging from consultations on programmes and a common intention to reduce administrative burdens involved in utilizing external assistance.

65. Resident co-ordinators may be asked to assume greater responsibility in helping governments achieve more effective co-ordination of aid. However, perceptions of the resident co-ordinators' role vary among the parties involved, with some organizations more hesitant than others to pursue possibilities for collaboration. Furthermore, while the support provided by resident co-ordinators has proved beneficial to the governments and to other agencies and aid organizations, the extra workload has been a strain on the staff in those countries with limited personnel and facilities.

66. Resident co-ordinators in their reports have suggested that it would be helpful to have a clarification of their responsibilities and relationships vis-à-vis organizations of the United Nations system and their representatives. This would appear to be particularly necessary with regard to activities and programmes for which resident co-ordinators are not directly responsible in their capacity as UNDP resident representatives. These and other issues are explored in the following section.

B. Measures to promote co-ordination

67. This section reports briefly on several practical measures to improve co-ordination at the country level.

Critical economic situation in Africa

68. Early in 1984, resident co-ordinators in Africa were requested to consult host governments and representatives of bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental organizations in order to confirm and update country needs of an emergency nature as well as to identify gaps in national resources and external assistance in relation to such needs. The intention was also to help improve co-ordination mechanisms within the country concerned. It may be briefly noted that flexible mechanisms for consultations, co-ordination and dissemination of information have been established on an ad hoc basis or have been strengthened and that resident co-ordinators have been able to provide assistance to governments in facilitating the co-ordination of external assistance.

69. The Secretary-General's initiative for Africa has undoubtedly contributed to improving the process of consultations between governments and aid agencies at the country level. Further measures are contemplated in this regard, including closer co-operation between the resident co-ordinator and the World Bank in selected African countries with the agreement of the Governments concerned.

Assistance in aid co-ordination

70. The major thrust of the efforts of the United Nations to achieve complementarity and coherence of action at the country level lies in assisting

countries, at their request, in enhancing their central and sectoral planning, programming and project implementation capacity. DTCD, the specialized agencies and the World Bank have over the years provided substantial assistance with the assistance of UNDP to help governments utilize external resources. Such assistance has been provided either as part of general development and sector planning projects or directly to the appropriate government department responsible for aid co-ordination. It has generally covered such matters as government macro-economic analysis and external sector planning, government programming and decision-making procedures, information systems for monitoring the project cycle and donor procedures and methods of commitment and disbursement. A review will be made by DTCD, in collaboration with UNDP, of its experience in advising governments on aid co-ordination in order to improve its capacity to respond to government requests for assistance in this area.

Assessment of technical co-operation needs

71. The UNDP policy paper for the Governing Council on changing technical co-operation needs suggested that "procedures applied by many Governments and external agencies for planning the use of technical co-operation resources do not contain sufficiently precise standards for the establishment of priorities" (DP/1984/4, para. 47). UNDP, with the World Bank, is currently exploring ways and means of undertaking an assessment of technical co-operation needs and priorities in selected countries. This could be done either on a comprehensive basis or in particular sectors. With regard to the latter, it may be noted that a co-ordinated sectoral approach which reconciles requirements for different types of aid from different sources - programme assistance, project aid, technical co-operation and food aid - within a well-defined sector strategy would offer a practical and realistic means of achieving the desirable level of co-ordination in that sector. A number of agencies are currently assisting governments in such sectoral programming. Experience in such matters will no doubt be drawn upon by UNDP in preparation for the discussions on co-ordination at the 1985 session of the Governing Council.

Co-operation among the multilateral aid organizations

72. Co-operation continues to grow as economic constraints limit the potential impact on development of individual aid programmes. The organizations co-operate in a variety of ways, from ad hoc programmes that address specific sector or regional problems to more formal structured arrangements. For example, the World Bank and UNDP are co-operating in energy sector assessment and management programmes in several countries (together with ILO in certain cases) and with WHO in the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases. ILO and the World Bank are co-operating with regard to vocational training, management development and the ILO Special Public Works Programme together with UNDP and other donors.

73. More formal agreements include arrangements with several specialized agencies for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research and the World Bank co-operative programmes. There are numerous arrangements with regard to other special activities, for example the co-operation between IFAD, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP with

the Belgian Survival Fund; between UNICEF and WHO with regard to nutrition; and among DTCD, UNDP and the World Bank with regard to technical co-operation in the field of development planning. WHO and UNFPA as well as many developing and developed countries continue to co-operate in funding and supervising the directions of the WHO Special Programme of Research Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction.

Collaboration between UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP

74. The four main funding organizations for operational activities, which together spent over \$1.6 billion in development programmes in 1983, collaborate through the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP). The executive heads of the four organizations jointly agreed earlier in the year that greater harmony and complementarity in their respective programmes could be brought about by "co-ordinated programming", i.e., that the organizations would work together from the earliest stages of their programme and project formulation cycles to determine possible areas of complementarity and to avoid duplication. To explore the potential of such an approach, JCGP decided as an initial step to focus efforts on collaboration within the area of health and nutrition, with particular reference to the deteriorating economic and social situation in Africa.

UNDP and UNHCR

75. The recent Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa focused attention on the link between humanitarian aid to refugees and the need to help host countries develop their social and economic infrastructure. UNDP and UNHCR are intensifying their collaboration with regard to the development dimension required in the solution of refugee problems and, for example in the Sudan, are jointly funding development projects affecting all the population of selected refugee-affected areas.

Study of the field structure of organizations

76. In response to the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 38/171, the Joint Inspection Unit is undertaking a study on the field structure of organizations, with particular reference to the role of the resident co-ordinator. The study, which will address a number of issues related to co-ordination, will be ready for consideration by the appropriate intergovernmental bodies in 1985.

Sharing of information among organizations

77. In the development of arrangements for inter-organizational consultations at the country level, particular emphasis is being placed on regular exchanges of information on programmes and projects. Efforts are being made to encourage inter-organizational meetings on programme matters and to ensure the earliest possible exchange of information among agency representatives on all operational activities for development, irrespective of the source of funding, with a view to identifying areas of collaboration among organizations and to promoting complementarity among programmes. Such sharing of information and subsequent discussions with national authorities should also help in elaborating mutually

supportive activities involving the United Nations system and other sources of external assistance.

Harmonization of procedures

78. Co-ordination of aid would be facilitated if the varying procedures of different donors were rendered more compatible. Previous reports of the Director-General contained information on the progress towards greater harmonization of procedures in the area of operational activities, and the General Assembly in its resolution 38/171 requested an annual update of developments. The annual overview report of ACC contains information on progress made in this regard. It noted that "rapid progress in harmonization was limited by, for example, the situation in recipient countries and the relationship between the amount of aid provided through the United Nations system and the total amount of aid. On the other hand, there was scope for further action in a number of areas" (E/1984/66, para. 93). UNDP and WHO are preparing, as a basis for further consideration by the organizations of the system, specific proposals pertaining to the simplification and harmonization of procedures for the project cycle, including reporting requirements, as well as for evaluation. Bilateral aid agencies will also be approached to see whether there are opportunities for collaboration between bilateral and multilateral donors in the simplification of aid modalities.

Conclusion

79. Experience with co-ordination demonstrates that there can be no one universally applicable approach. Effective co-ordination takes place at the country level, under the leadership of the competent authorities of the recipient country. Much depends on that leadership and on the efficiency of the national co-ordinating mechanism. The willingness and capacity of recipient countries to clearly identify aid requirements and to promote cohesion in their own national administrations are essential for effective co-ordination.

80. The donor community can however do much to assist recipient governments in this respect by sharing information among aid partners, by adapting existing programmes to new requirements and by relieving administrative burdens on recipients. Recent decisions by DAC/OECD in this regard represent significant progress that calls for early implementation.

81. Aid co-ordination in the least developed and African countries is of particular importance in view of the large number of bilateral and multilateral donors and the high proportion of development expenditure financed from external assistance. Issues related to co-ordination have therefore assumed a prominent position in the Secretary-General's initiative for Africa, which will demonstrate benefits to both donors and recipients.

82. The General Assembly's emphasis on co-ordination at the country level requires special qualities of initiative, diplomacy and tact from the local representatives of aid agencies. As in any human endeavour, much depends on interpersonal relationships that often determine success or failure in improving co-ordination. But much also depends on the delegation of authority to responsible officials,

together with the appropriate guidance and instructions from headquarters which naturally retain full accountability for operational programmes. The Assembly may wish to examine issues relating to co-ordination in the light of these considerations and of the information contained in this section of the report.

IV. FOLLOW-UP TO THE COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REVIEW OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

83. This section reports on four matters covered in the policy review other than that of co-ordination addressed in section III above, namely, issues relating to contributions being provided with conditions attached to their use, the relationship between administrative costs and programme delivery, co-operation between United Nations organizations and multilateral development banks with regard to technical co-operation, and support for strengthening evaluation capabilities in developing countries.

A. Issues relating to contributions being provided with conditions attached to their use

84. The General Assembly, in its resolution 38/171, having considered the 1983 policy report (A/38/258-E/1983/82 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) which drew attention to the trend towards the tying of contributions for operational activities to the procurement of goods and services in the donor country, called on governments to refrain from such practices and requested the Director-General in the present report to include an examination of the extent and implications of that matter. The policy report stated that while there was "no single source of objective information on the extent of present tying ... the tying of contributions to the procurement of equipment may inhibit the exercise by the recipient country of a free choice of the technology that is most appropriate to its needs. [It] may well increase the total cost of the project [and] inhibit the development of local expertise and institutions which is, after all, the purpose of technical co-operation" (A/38/258-E/1983/82, para. 103).

85. During the debate on this issue at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, a number of delegations felt that acceptance of the principle of tied procurement in the United Nations system posed a threat to the unique quality which distinguished multilateral technical co-operation from bilateral aid, i.e., the political and commercial neutrality of its operations including the best and most economical use of scarce resources for development. During the debate, it was however recognized that there might be circumstances in which tied procurement might not be directly incompatible with the multilateral principles of the system.

86. At its recent session, the UNDP Governing Council discussed the issue of tied procurement in the context of the earlier decisions of the Council to authorize the Administrator to accept trust funds conditioned on procurement from a donor country for three funds, namely UNSO, UNCDF and UNFSSD. The Administrator reviewed experience so far with regard to the application of the authority to accept such trust funds and concluded, in light of the guidelines laid down and of the special

characteristics of the funds in question, that the "authority granted under decisions 82/5 and 83/32 ... has not distorted the basic principles of multilateralism of UNDP but has enabled the three funds to provide additional assistance of significant importance" (DP/1984/58, para. 48). The Administrator accordingly recommended a further extension of the authority to accept tied contributions for the three funds until April 1986.

87. The Council, while it emphasized the importance of preserving the basic principles of multilateralism, expressed special concern for the needs of the least developed countries, in particular those afflicted by drought and desertification, which urgently needed additional resources to complement existing development assistance. It also took into account the arrangements presently in effect for UNFSSTD established by the General Assembly. In its decision 84/35, it decided to extend the experimental period granted to the Administrator to accept trust funds conditioned on procurement in a donor country for the three funds in question through April 1986, together with guidelines applicable to this extension (see para. 89).

88. Earlier in 1984, the Director-General invited the attention of the ACC Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) to the request of the General Assembly for an analysis of issues relating to tied procurement. The Chairman of the Committee is presently consulting with interested organizations to explore further the range of issues associated with tied procurement in response to the views expressed by the Assembly. The main purpose of these consultations is to ascertain whether or not organizations feel that tied procurement contributions are increasing, to consider the experience of organizations with such contributions and to assess implications for multilateral development co-operation. Consideration will also be given to the need for appropriate action regarding this matter, including improving the transparency of information on tied procurement.

89. The guidelines enunciated by the UNDP Governing Council on trust funds conditioned on procurement in the donor country (decision 84/35) may be noted in this context. The guidelines stipulate that the Administrator may accept a tied contribution to UNCDF and to UNSO, provided the donor country has not decreased its national currency contributions to the general resources of UNDP, that it has contributed to the general resources of the fund in question and that the contribution conditioned on procurement does not exceed a certain proportion (10 to 15 per cent, depending on the fund) of the donor's combined contribution to the general resources of both UNDP and the particular fund.

90. The consultations with organizations referred to above are now underway, and the General Assembly will be informed of their outcome.

B. Administrative costs and programme delivery

91. The Assembly requested that the present report include a comparative analysis of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative costs pertaining

to operational activities for development executed by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system as well as an assessment of agency support costs.

92. For the purpose of the present report, it is understood that the expression "administrative costs" used by the General Assembly in subparagraph 31 (c) of its resolution 38/171 when requesting an analysis of that relationship means the expenditure on support costs incurred by agencies in carrying out operational activities and the administrative and related costs of funding organizations engaged in such activities. As commonly understood, agency support cost expenditures comprise both technical and non-technical components, the former representing the technical backstopping services connected with the preparation, design, appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of projects and the latter being the administrative services associated with project delivery.

1. Information on agency support costs

93. Consideration of this matter has been facilitated as a result of data provided in the first ex post facto report on agency support costs (DP/1984/62) presented by the Administrator to the UNDP Governing Council at its thirty-first session. The report, which covers the biennium 1982-1983, contains an analysis of the financial information provided by the agencies to UNDP, narrative statements submitted by the agencies and a summary thereof, and several detailed supporting tables.

94. Table 9 below examines the ratio between total support cost expenditure and total technical co-operation expenditure. In the aggregate, organizations spent the equivalent of 17.6 per cent of their total technical co-operation project expenditures on support costs in the 1982-1983 biennium.

95. The Administrator's report also makes the following points:

(a) Of total support cost revenue for the 1982-1983 biennium of \$478.8 million, regular budgets of agencies provided \$231.5 million (48 per cent), UNDP \$157.0 million (33 per cent) and other sources of extrabudgetary income \$90.3 million (19 per cent);

(b) The UNDP percentage share of executing agencies total support cost revenue is significantly less than its percentage share of executing agencies total technical co-operation project expenditure, consistent with the view that executing agencies should absorb part of their expenditure on support costs from their regular budgets;

(c) Salaries and other staff costs form the great bulk (\$403 million) of total agency support cost expenditure of \$484 million. Agencies report considerable variations in the allocation of support cost revenue among objects of expenditure, apparently attributable to the nature of support services provided, the size of organizations and their internal structure and differences in the accounting treatment of costs.

Table 9. Ratio of total agency support costs expenditure to total agency technical co-operation project expenditure for the biennium 1982-1983

(Thousands of US dollars)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Total support cost expenditure	Total technical co-operation project expenditure	Total expenditure (Col.1 + Col.2)	Percentage ratio Col.1/Col.2 (%)
DTCB	55 365	259 698	315 063	21.3
ECA	5 679	28 108	33 787	20.2
ESCAP	6 169	29 049	35 218	21.2
ECLA	3 227	16 041	19 268	20.1
ECE	450	2 001	2 451	22.5
ECWA	554	3 757	4 311	14.7
UNCHS	6 723	30 798	37 521	21.8
UNCTAD	6 972	31 598	38 570	22.0
UNIDO	45 910	169 900	215 810	27.0
ILO	54 184	197 696	251 880	27.4
FAO	82 452	560 632	643 084	14.7
UNESCO	34 077	203 698	237 775	16.7
ICAO	18 087	108 234	126 321	16.7
WHO	91 951	649 727	741 678	14.1
WORLD BANK	8 100	78 106	86 206	10.4
UPU	1 821	5 682	7 503	32.0
ITU	11 027	63 025	74 052	17.5
WMO	5 460	34 108	39 568	16.0
IMO	3 682	19 000	22 682	19.4
WIPO	1 975	5 793	7 768	34.0
IAEA	16 112	48 416	64 528	33.3
UNDP/OPE	10 948	133 717	144 665	8.1
WTO	309	1 576	1 885	19.6
ADB	12 849	68 270	81 119	18.8
TOTAL	484 083	2 748 630	3 232 713	17.6

Source: Data drawn from DP/1984/62, annex, table 5.

Note: The programme support ratio for the United Nations as a whole (other than UNIDO was 22.5 per cent; differences in the ratio shown above reflect the varying shares of each United Nations executing agency's regular programme for technical co-operation, for which no programme support is charged, in their overall technical co-operation programme.

96. The report concluded that in most cases data provided by executing agencies were estimates of their total organizational support costs allocated "on the basis of predetermined percentages, or managerial decisions, which may vary from actual true costs ... It was found that there were notable differences in the ability of individual executing agencies to provide in a consistent manner detailed and actual accounting information owing to differences in their accounting and management information systems, reporting requirements, budgetary processes as well as organizational structures" (DP/1984/62, para. 9).

97. In its decision 84/39, the Governing Council took note of the Administrator's report with appreciation and requested him to continue submitting such a report on a biennial basis.

2. Information on administrative costs of UNDP, UNPFA, UNICEF and WFP

98. Information on administrative services and programme support costs of UNDP, UNICEF, UNPFA and WFP are provided in table 10 below, in accordance with the practice established in previous reports. Data on the programme outlays associated with such costs are contained in appendix table B-1.

99. It may be noted that UNDP and other organizations have succeeded in holding down increases in administrative costs at a time of overall relative stagnation in programme outlays and of inflation in costs. A decrease in reimbursement of support costs to executing agencies reflected the decline in UNDP-financed IPF programme expenditure.

Table 10. Administrative services and programme support costs of organizations engaged in operational activities, 1981-1983

(Millions of dollars, current prices)

	1981	1982	1983
1. UNDP: Administrative and programme support costs	105.0	104.1	109.0
Reimbursement of programme support costs to executing agencies of UNDP <u>a/</u>	94.3	85.1	73.2
2. UNICEF: Administrative services	29.0	36.8	41.1
Support of programmes <u>b/</u>	45.2	39.6	44.7
3. UNFPA: Administrative and programme support costs	9.5	10.7	11.1
Reimbursement of programme support costs of participating and executing agencies	4.5	6.7	5.9
4. WFP: Technical advisory, administrative and support costs	20.6	19.8	23.6
Administrative costs in the field	16.3	17.4	19.1

Sources: Annual reports and audited financial statements and accounts of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP.

Note: All data are presented in the table in the same manner and terms as used in the financial statements. The following explanatory notes, however, apply:

a/ Exclusive of UNDP sectoral support costs, expert hiatus financing, and UNDP extrabudgetary expenditure.

b/ For UNICEF, this includes some costs that could be classified as programme delivery.

3. Consideration of the relationship between costs and delivery

100. A full analysis of the relationship between programme delivery and administrative costs requires the resolution of a large number of very difficult conceptual and methodological issues. The concern of delegations on this matter appears to reflect firstly a lack of transparency with respect to administrative costs and secondly a desire to see greater efficiency and enhanced co-ordination in and among the organizations engaged in operational activities.

101. The issue of the relationship itself, which is the subject of the present section, is an exceptionally complex subject that has been discussed over the years in the central intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system, in governing bodies of different organizations and in inter-agency forums. Numerous studies have been made of the subject at the intergovernmental level, by the secretariats concerned and by consultants appointed at the request of Member States. A full list of such studies is available. A principal forum at the intergovernmental level for the discussion of these matters is the Governing Council of UNDP, which regularly addresses issues pertaining to support costs of concern to all organizations of the United Nations system.

102. In effect, the request of the General Assembly for a comparative analysis calls for an examination of a relationship between the two variables, namely, programme delivery and administrative and programme support costs, for which there are no common system-wide definitions and bases for measurement. It would require, in the first instance, agreed methods to measure the components of administrative costs on the one hand and of programme delivery on the other. Considerable attention was given, during the process of drawing up the format and content of the ex post facto reporting system, to the availability of information on support costs to organizations. Inter-agency discussions concluded that the availability of such information "depended to a large extent on the programme, budget and organizational structures [of individual organizations] ... each organization would need to rely on its own definitions, systems, and methods in endeavouring to provide information of a kind that might satisfy the Governing Council's request" (DP/1982/59, para. 8).

103. As noted, agencies have employed varying methodologies in the calculations of support costs in their submissions for the ex post facto report. This has been supplemented, however, by a narrative presentation by each organization of its situation, together with an indication of measures under way to reduce support cost expenditures.

104. Ratios between the level of support costs and programme delivery vary from agency to agency, as indicated by the data provided in table 9. This is so for a number of reasons, including the absolute size of projects and of the overall technical co-operation programme, and the relative size and distribution of components within projects (i.e., project personnel, equipment and training). For example, a large project in US dollar terms consisting primarily of equipment has lower agency support costs than a small project with highly specialized short-term expertise involving substantial agency technical and administrative backstopping. Year to year variations in delivery, the impact of the effect of exchange rate fluctuations and of varying rates of inflation among duty stations where most support cost expenditures are incurred will also affect the level of support costs: for example, some staff costs when expressed in US dollars vary considerably among headquarter duty stations. Further, the organization of the support services of the agency and the extent to which an agency resorts to subcontracting as a mode of implementing technical co-operation projects also influence support costs. However, data provided by the ex post facto reporting system do not allow for a meaningful comparison of such variations among agencies with respect to ratios between support costs and programme delivery.

105. A further set of problems arises when consideration is given to the quantitative relationship between the monetary value of project costs and administrative and programme support costs. There are several questions on which prior judgement is required before an acceptable analysis may be undertaken. First, what are the activities or outputs against which either project costs or administrative and programme support costs should be counted and to what extent can these outputs be expressed adequately in volume or quantity? For example, should programme costs include the government contribution to project activities? In some organizations part of the cost of the field offices is regarded as a charge on the administrative budget and in others as a legitimate part of programme co-operation. A case can be made to include field offices as part of the services provided to governments, thereby significantly affecting the ratio between programme delivery and administrative and programme support costs.

106. Second, are there portions of administrative costs which serve other functions than those of managing the programme itself and which therefore should not be regarded strictly as costs attributable to the programme? For example, some administrative expenditures are, in effect, fixed costs unrelated to the absolute size of field programmes, e.g. certain basic administrative services and facilities. Further, some organizations, for example UNDP, provide services to other organizations, especially at the country level. Such services, which are provided without partial or full reimbursement, represent part of UNDP responsibilities to the host country and on behalf of other organizations in the system.

107. Third, assuming that a discreet part of the costs can be identified as relating to the management of programmes, to what extent do economies of scale affect the percentage relationship between costs and delivery? It will be seen that such factors as the absolute level of programmes and the size and number of projects would affect requirements for administrative and technical support. This point is of course already accepted in the concept of the support cost flexibility arrangements established by the UNDP Governing Council which allow for special rates of reimbursement of support costs for UNDP executing agencies whose delivery does not exceed a given level.

108. There is a further point, namely that there does not appear to be a reasonable norm against which the relationship could be judged. It should be strongly emphasized again that efficiency cannot be judged solely in terms of costs alone; it also requires consideration of the nature and results of activities to allow for a more complete cost-effective analysis of expenditures.

109. Operational activities of the United Nations system range over a variety of different programmes, from technical co-operation provided by UNDP and other organizations of the system, to a limited amount of capital assistance, to commodity and food aid provided through WFP and to the assistance provided by UNICEF. It will be readily admitted that both administrative and support costs will vary depending on the types of activity in which an organization is engaged, as in fact the data in table 10 illustrate. It may also be useful to examine comparable data in respect of the operations of bilateral aid agencies and other multilateral organizations providing development assistance.

110. The Director-General has benefited from a discussion at the September 1984 session of the ACC Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) on the request of the General Assembly for an analysis of the relationship between administrative and programme support costs and programme delivery. The Committee agreed to return to the matter at its March 1985 session in the light of the Assembly's consideration of this aspect of the present report. The information given above is brought to the attention of the Assembly, which may wish to review the approach suggested, taking into account the relevant views of the Governing Council of UNDP.

C. Co-operation between United Nations organizations and multilateral development banks with regard to technical co-operation

111. The 1983 policy report drew attention to the complementarity between technical co-operation and capital assistance and to the contribution of technical co-operation from the United Nations in helping countries absorb and utilize capital investment, whether financed from public or private, external or domestic sources. The General Assembly in its resolution 38/171 called for measures to ensure greater utilization of the facilities available in the various organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of projects financed by the World Bank and by regional development banks. It may be noted in this connection that following discussion in CCSQ (OPS) early in 1984, the World Bank hosted in May 1984 an inter-agency seminar to provide further collaboration between the Bank and other organizations of the United Nations system. It was also agreed that UNIDO would convene an inter-agency meeting on investment promotion in September 1984.

112. Lending by multilateral development banks for technical co-operation has grown significantly over the past decade. For example, and partly because of the changing character of World Bank operations, technical assistance components in World Bank loans have grown twice as fast as Bank lending as a whole since 1972 and now account for about 9 per cent of total lending. For some countries in Africa, the proportion of technical assistance in total lending has reached the level of 19 per cent. Total World Bank commitments for technical assistance exceeded \$1.3 billion in 1983, with disbursements at around the \$850 million level. Both the Bank's management and the Bank borrowers recognize that technical assistance embodied in lending operations contributes to ensuring more effective utilization of Bank loans by borrowers.

113. The Bank has also sharply increased the diversity and purposes of its technical assistance. In earlier years, it financed primarily engineering-related technical assistance (i.e., engineering studies, consultancy and supervision services). More recently, however, technical assistance for institutional development, public sector management, development planning and training has been growing rapidly and now amounts to more than 50 per cent (about \$600-700 million) of all World Bank technical assistance commitments.

114. Traditionally, borrowing countries have relied heavily on private consulting firms for implementation of technical assistance components in loans from multilateral development banks. They will continue to do so almost exclusively for

engineering-related technical assistance, increasingly using domestic consulting firms and institutions either independently or in collaboration with outside firms.

115. Bank borrowers should find it advantageous to have recourse to United Nations organizations for the implementation of bank-financed technical co-operation for institutional development in light of the experience and expertise of such organizations in both specific sectors and general development. Because of the long gestation period and continuity required for realizing the full benefits in creating and upgrading institutional infrastructure, there will be particular instances where United Nations agencies are well equipped to assist borrowing countries.

116. Accordingly, organizations of the United Nations system, in response to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/171, have intensified their contacts with the World Bank and other multilateral development banks with a view to making known the services and facilities available to borrowers from organizations of the system. Bank borrowers and organizations have agreed upon several arrangements for the provision of such services and facilities.

117. A number of problems have been identified and are being overcome regarding the relationship of the United Nations organization concerned to the bank borrower and to the banks concerned. In particular, the special characteristic and intergovernmental character of United Nations organizations, in contrast for example with private consulting firms, will need to be reflected in the arrangements being made for collaboration in bank-financed technical co-operation. There is every reason to expect a growing involvement of United Nations organizations with borrowing countries in the carrying out of technical assistance activities financed by the multilateral development banks.

D. Strengthening evaluation capabilities in developing countries

118. In December 1982, the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) issued a report entitled "United Nations System Co-operation in Developing Evaluation by Governments" (A/38/333 and Add 1, the latter containing the comments of ACC thereon). There has been a growing understanding of the value of evaluation in improving the quality and results of programmes and in increasing co-operative efforts to help develop evaluation by governments. The JIU report provided an initial inventory of proposals and ACC in its comments welcomed the report and supported its recommendations.

119. The General Assembly, in its resolution 38/171, emphasized the importance of assisting developing countries, upon request, in developing their evaluation capacity and requested the Secretary-General to elaborate proposals to that end.

120. The heightened concern of governments with respect to evaluation, as reflected in the resolution, has been demonstrated in a variety of ways. For example, as indicated in a report of UNDP (DP/1984/18) a number of governments have taken steps to strengthen their capability to employ evaluation more fully in the promotion of their development activities. A key element in the strengthening of the UNDP

evaluation system as proposed to the Governing Council was the strengthening of recipient governments' capacity for evaluation. UNDP and other bodies, including FAO, WHO and DTCD, are responding to requests for technical co-operation to strengthen the evaluation capacity of governments. UNICEF is strengthening its overall evaluation capability, including its support for government evaluation. Others, such as the United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations, contribute to this by involving the governments concerned in annual evaluation surveys of its operational activities.

121. Organizations in the system are considering other ways and means of contributing to the strengthening of governments' evaluation capacity, for example, through the following means:

(a) A review of projects in the fields of economic management and overall development planning so as to assess their potential for the promotion of national evaluation capacity;

(b) Encouragement of the participation of organizations with governments in the evaluation of government-executed projects;

(c) Provision of training, along with United Nations agency staff, to government officials engaged in evaluation activities;

(d) Encouragement of collaboration among aid agencies at the country level in order to build evaluation capability into externally financed development projects;

(e) Periodic publication (the first was issued by UNDP in May 1984) of a directory of central evaluation authorities in developing countries as a means of encouraging exchange of experience and co-operation in evaluation.

122. These and other issues will be reviewed at the next meeting of the UNDP inter-agency working group on evaluation. The General Assembly will be kept informed of further progress in this matter.

APPENDIX

Note on statistical information and statistical tables

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NOTE ON STATISTICAL INFORMATION

1. Coverage, definition and presentation of, as well as sources for, the statistical information are identical to previous reports of the Director-General, with the following additions and explanations.

2. The following tables have been added to the statistical series:

(a) Table B-7 provides data on the regional distribution of operational activities, by source of funds, for 1984;

(b) Tables C-1 and C-2 provide data on procurement activities, by country of procurement (table C-1) and by agency (table C-2).

3. Previous reports included data on contributions received by United Nations bodies not part of the annual pledging conference in table A-3, column 3, entitled "contributions to organizations from bilateral and other sources" (see A/38/258/Add.1-E/1983/82/Add.1). Such data is now included in table A-2 in the column entitled "other United Nations." Previous reports also included in table A-3, as a memo item, data in respect of both cost-sharing contributions to UNDP and similar self-supporting contributions to the agencies. This has now been separated out, with UNDP cost-sharing contributions appearing as a memo item in table A-2 and self-supporting contributions appearing likewise in table A-3. Table A-2 also includes, for the first time, contributions for the Junior Professional Officer programme of UNDP, for UNFPA trust funds and in respect of cost-sharing arrangements with funds administered by UNDP. Table A-2 thus covers all immediately available data with respect to all types of contributions to all United Nations funds and programmes engaged in operational activities for development. Historical data for the years 1979-1982 contained in table A-1 reflect these reorganizations of tables A-2 and A-3.

4. Table A-4 of previous reports on performance indicators for contributions to operational activities for development and table A-5 on ODA from DAC member countries are not included in this year's report, on grounds of space. Relevant data, which is available in the Secretariat, will be included in the Director-General's report for the 1986 comprehensive policy review of operational activities.

5. The following points should be noted with regard to the data on procurement contained in tables C-1 and C-2:

(a) Co-operation from the agencies was, in general, very good and where possible the complete procurement records were made available. The type of data retrieval system employed by the agencies notwithstanding, separation of the data by source of funding and by type of activity proved difficult. Some agencies made a clear distinction between procurement covering operational as opposed to requirements for office equipment etc.; other agencies tended to group their activities according to specialization by product group, with no dividing line between operational and "housekeeping" expenditure. The heading "unspecified" has therefore been employed to cover such procurement;

(b) The problem of methodology was further complicated by the lack of precision as to the categories "country of origin" and "country of procurement", particularly in reference to local procurement for and by field offices. Most agencies were unable, for varying reasons, to provide full data on procurement incurred by field offices. As a result, as much as 25 per cent of the United Nations system's procurement may not have been recorded;

(c) Data has been provided on a "country of procurement" basis; about 15 per cent of such procurement is not identical with procurement on a "country of origin or manufacture" basis.

The data contained in tables C-1 and C-2 was collected and analyzed by the Inter-agency Procurement Services Unit of UNDP, at the request of the Director-General.

Definitions

6. As in previous reports, data on contributions refer exclusively to contributions received or collected on payments made by governments and other sources to organizations in the system. Data in respect of other sources of income, for example interest or in respect of the greeting card operation of UNICEF, are excluded. Data on expenditures and disbursements represent the support provided by organizations to the programmes and projects of developing countries, exclusive of administrative, programme and other support costs. For the purposes of the present report, all net disbursements by IFAD (see table B-2) are assumed to have been made on concessional terms. While UNICEF and WFP carry out some activities which are of a humanitarian and emergency character, all data relating to their operations are included under the rubric of operational activities for development. Net disbursements represent gross disbursements less repayment of principal. Net transfers represent net disbursements less interest and other charges.

Sources

7. For information on the sources of data, see paragraph 45 of the first (1981) annual report (A/36/478, annex) and the footnotes to the tables.

8. The data represent final figures for 1983. Any revisions or updating that may later prove necessary will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly in an appropriate manner.

Names of Member States

9. As of 4 February 1984, the official name of the United Republic of Cameroon has been changed to the Republic of Cameroon and is listed in United Nations documents as Cameroon. As of 4 August 1984, the official name of the Upper Volta has been changed to Burkina Faso.

Table A-1. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: AN OVERVIEW, 1979-1983

(Millions of current dollars)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
I. <u>Contributions to United Nations funds and programmes</u>					
1. Contributions to main programme resources of UNDP <u>a/</u>	691.4	705.2	705.4	696.4	713.9
2. Contributions to UNDP-administered funds and to UNDP Trust Funds <u>b/</u>	38.9	53.6	57.6	59.7	96.6
3. Contributions to UNFPA	131.1	132.4	126.9	129.0	130.3
4. Contributions to UNICEF <u>c/</u>	218.9	278.7	261.6	352.1	296.8
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes <u>d/</u>	<u>32.9</u>	<u>57.6</u>	<u>56.3</u>	<u>59.7</u>	<u>62.4</u>
Subtotal 1-5	1 113.2	1 227.5	1 207.8	1 296.9	1 300.0
II. <u>Contributions for operational activities of specialized agencies</u>					
6. Assessed contributions <u>e/</u>	121.4	155.0	212.3	198.1	256.8
7. Voluntary contributions <u>f/</u>	<u>204.1</u>	<u>240.4</u>	<u>257.6</u>	<u>274.8</u>	<u>247.2</u>
Subtotal 6-7	325.5	395.4	469.9	472.9	504.0
III. <u>Other contributions</u>					
8. Contributions to WFP <u>g/</u>	<u>567.5</u>	<u>659.4</u>	<u>678.8</u>	<u>745.0</u>	<u>661.1</u>
Subtotal I, II, III	2 006.2	2 282.3	2 356.5	2 514.8	2 465.1
IV. <u>Contributions to the World Bank group and IFAD</u>					
9. Contributions to IDA	2 404.6	2 914.1	2 642.1	3 166.6	2 876.6
10. Capital subscription payments to World Bank and IFC	144.8	433.0	378.2	1 274.8	410.8
11. Contributions to IFAD	<u>271.2</u>	<u>106.4</u>	<u>h/</u>	<u>399.2</u>	<u>299.0</u>
Subtotal 9-11	2 820.6	3 453.5	3 020.3	4 840.6	3 586.4
TOTAL	4 826.8	5 735.8	5 376.8	7 355.4	6 051.5

Table A-1 (continued)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
<u>Memo items</u>					
i. Cost-sharing contributions to UNDP <u>i/</u>	41.9	58.2	62.7	75.3	94.4
ii. Cost-sharing contributions to funds administered by UNDP	-	-	3.9	8.1	10.8
iii. Government cash counterpart contributions to UNDP in respect of projects	3.4	9.3	10.8	8.1	5.4
iv. Contributions to UNFPA Trust Funds	2.3	3.5	2.8	5.4	5.7
v. Self-supporting contributions to other organizations <u>i/</u>	50.2	64.8	107.7	105.0	79.7
vi. Contributions for refugee, humanitarian and disaster relief activities	474.2	602.5	625.1	581.8	497.5

Source: Tables A-2 and A-3.

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table A-1)

a/ Exclusive of cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions. See memo items. See also explanatory footnote a/ in table A-2.

b/ I.e., the Capital Development Fund, the Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the Fund for United Nations Volunteers, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development and the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities which participate in the Pledging Conference; and to other funds, accounts and trust funds of UNDP; and in respect of the contributions for the Junior Professional Officers programme. Also includes one-time contribution of \$39.7 million from liquidation of United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund.

c/ Excludes contributions to UNICEF supplementary resources from other United Nations entities, amounting to \$11.4 million in 1983.

d/ I.e., other programmes included in the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and other contributions to United Nations bodies.

e/ I.e., the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical co-operation.

f/ I.e., extrabudgetary contributions from bilateral official and non-official sources and from multilateral sources other than United Nations funds and programmes.

g/ Includes contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve and to the Food Aid Convention channeled through WFP.

h/ No data appear in respect of contributions to IFAD in 1981. According to article IV, section 1 (c), of the agreement establishing IFAD, members' initial contributions were payable in cash or in promissory notes, either in a single sum or in three equal instalments. Most members had completed their initial payments prior to 31 December 1981. The Fund's first replenishment became effective in June 1982. Contributions received in 1981 in advance of the effective date are included in the 1982 figures.

i/ I.e., contributions from developing countries to UNDP, specialized agencies and other organizations for programmes and projects within their own countries. Includes "third-party cost-sharing" for UNDP.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNCDF b/	UNFPA b/	OWFP/RE	SPLLOC	UNWPSA	UNW	UNWPA	UNICEF	VPUNDW	INSTRAW	SAFFACD	TPECWARA	TFUNCTC	UNCHS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Afghanistan															
1982	33	2	-	-	5	-	-	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	33	2	-	-	5	-	-	4	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania															
1982	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria															
1982	695	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	-	10	-	-	-	-
1983	834	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	17
Angola															
1982	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina															
1982	2 023	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	2 663	50	16	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia															
1982	14 632	523	1 061	-	-	830	-	1 530	11 744	113	-	-	-	-	-
1983	13 913	539	-	-	-	-	-	1 961	6 997	96	-	88	-	-	-
Austria															
1982	6 000	-	960	-	-	-	8	38	2 023	21	12	-	-	-	-
1983	6 800	140	-	-	-	-	8	36	1 235	21	7	-	-	-	-
Bahamas															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain															
1982	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh															
1982	179	4	2	1	-	-	1	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	190	4	2	1	-	-	1	36	6	2	-	-	-	-	5
Barbados															
1982	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
1983	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	7
Belgium															
1982	-	-	77	110	-	-	203	1 465	1 180	85	-	-	-	-	55
1983	24 982	307	136	102	-	-	291	897	1 245	148	-	-	-	-	339
Belize															
1982	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	9	3	2	-	2	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bolivia															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana															
1982	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	2
1983	26	5	1	-	3	-	-	1	9	4	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil															
1982	1 784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria															
1982	851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	788	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma															
1982	761	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	215	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 162	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic															
1982	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada															
1982	41 820	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 794	12 193	-	-	-	-	-	124
1983	49 593	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 333	11 770	16	-	-	-	-	366
Cape Verde															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNFDC	UNIDF	UNITAR	TCDA	UMTFADA	UMTFSD	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS c/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNFPA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP e/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS f/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
						71			71			Afghanistan
	3					77	3		80			..... 1982
												..... 1983
						5			5			Albania
						5			5			..... 1982
												..... 1983
	84					970			970	3 704		Algeria
	125	5				1 160			1 160	2 013		..... 1982
												..... 1983
	20		10			54			54			Angola
	20					40			40			..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Antigua and Barbuda
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
8	83	12				2 240			2 240	271		Argentina
17	59	15				2 956	136		3 092	2 054		..... 1982
												..... 1983
144	402	40				31 018	1 172	528	32 718	404		Australia
135	295	41				24 065	784	441	25 290	411	472	..... 1982
												..... 1983
73	438	10				9 583	36		9 619			Austria
85	595	27				8 955	51		9 006			..... 1982
												..... 1983
1		1				8			8	436		Bahamas
1		1				70			70	201		..... 1982
												..... 1983
	5					69			69	1 842		Bahrain
	5					76			76	427		..... 1982
												..... 1983
	6					221			221			Banladesh
	4					251	17		268			..... 1982
												..... 1983
			1			50			50			Barbados
	4					48			48			..... 1982
												..... 1983
	376	103				3 653	1 842		5 495			Belgium
25	984	71				29 527	2 825		32 352			..... 1982
												..... 1983
						16			16	1		Belize
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
2						14			14			Benin
						35			35			..... 1982
												..... 1983
						3			3			Bhutan
	3					26			26			..... 1982
												..... 1983
						16			16	696		Bolivia
	5					71			71	1 084		..... 1982
												..... 1983
	4			8		47			47	1 539		Botswana
				7		57			57	161		..... 1982
												..... 1983
10	15					1 932			1 932	4 781		Brazil
						1 000			1 000	4 797		..... 1982
												..... 1983
	88					998			998			Bulgaria
	104					963			963	30		..... 1982
												..... 1983
	1					984			984			Burma
	2					1 375	2		1 377			..... 1982
												..... 1983
	2					4			4			Burundi
	1					26	80		106			..... 1982
												..... 1983
						268			268			Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
						263			263			..... 1982
												..... 1983
205		76				62 211	1 147		63 358	849		Canada
214		73				70 366	594		70 960	1 297	 1982
											 1983
						11			11			Cape Verde
											 1982
											 1983

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNCDF b/	UNFSD b/	UNEP b/	SFLDC	UNFPA	UNW	UNFPA	UNICEF	YPUNDP	INSTRAW	SAFFACD	TPEWARA	TPUNCYC	UNCS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Central African Republic															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile															
1982	820	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	235	5	5	5	-	-	-
1983	820	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	150	5	5	10	-	-	15
China															
1982	1 500	120	-	-	-	-	-	200	270	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 650	112	-	-	-	-	20	330	300	20	3	-	-	-	-
Colombia															
1982	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	432	-	-	-	-	-	12
1983	2 129	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	397	-	-	-	-	-	12
Comoros															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	4
Costa Rica															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba															
1982	687	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	724	23	32	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cyprus															
1982	128	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1983	150	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia															
1982	603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Kampuchea															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Yemen															
1982	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark															
1982	41 029	1 676	696	-	-	824	-	4 468	19 939	44	89	-	-	-	-
1983	36 785	2 116	-	-	-	203	59	4 623	19 187	91	25	-	-	-	252
Djibouti															
1982	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica															
1982	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador															
1982	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt															
1982	606	21	12	-	-	-	-	183	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	756	-	6	-	-	-	-	254	77	1	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador															
1982	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia															
1982	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji															
1982	50	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	50	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland															
1982	7 663	545	889	-	-	284	-	918	2 912	112	-	-	-	-	33
1983	8 476	648	-	-	-	-	-	1 202	4 121	91	-	-	-	-	28
France															
1982	25 696	-	147	-	-	-	-	144	1 741	35	106	-	-	-	76
1983	29 309	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	4 183	19	58	-	-	-	66

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNPDAC	UNIDF	UNITAR	TODA	UNTFADA	UNTFSD	SUB-TOTAL PLEADING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS e/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNWPA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP e/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS f/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
						26			26			Central African Republic
						13			13			..... 1982
												..... 1983
							13		13			..... Chad
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
						1 099			1 099	264		..... Chile
4	10	5				1 099			1 099	264		..... 1982
5	10	5				1 035			1 035	591		..... 1983
						2 449			2 449			..... China
	359					2 449			2 449			..... 1982
	333			50		2 819	140		2 959	1 979		..... 1983
						1 029			1 029	1 801		..... Colombia
	6					1 029			1 029	1 801		..... 1982
	6					2 588			2 588	1 509		..... 1983
							45		45			..... Comoros
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
	14			53		82			82	1 166		..... Congo
	3					35			35	1 115		..... 1982
												..... 1983
						11			11	6		..... Costa Rica
						124			124	250		..... 1982
												..... 1983
	30					881			881			..... Cuba
	23					922	1		923			..... 1982
												..... 1983
	3	1				132			132			..... Cyprus
						152			152	24		..... 1982
												..... 1983
	172					855			855	60		..... Czechoslovakia
	163					812			812			..... 1982
												..... 1983
												..... Democratic Kampuchea
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
	3					18			18			..... Democratic Yemen
	4					26			26	388		..... 1982
												..... 1983
20		41				68 826	410		69 236			..... Denmark
16		41			9	63 409	893	940	65 242		4 191	..... 1982
												..... 1983
	4					8			8	100		..... Djibouti
						2			2	18		..... 1982
												..... 1983
						56			56			..... Dominica
						56			56			..... 1982
												..... 1983
										126		..... Dominican Republic
						20			20	352		..... 1982
												..... 1983
	2					402			402	1 005		..... Ecuador
	5					393	415		808	503		..... 1982
												..... 1983
1	64	2		71		1 032			1 032	592		..... Egypt
1		2				1 098			1 098	406		..... 1982
												..... 1983
						52			52	164		..... El Salvador
						175			175	45		..... 1982
												..... 1983
												..... Equatorial Guinea
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
						340			340			..... Ethiopia
						60			60			..... 1982
												..... 1983
	1					56			56			..... Fiji
	1					56			56			..... 1982
												..... 1983
5	225	44				13 743	350	421	14 514	101		..... Finland
31		37				14 730	592	628	15 950	46		..... 1982
												..... 1983
102	826	74			19	28 966	318		29 284		 France
108	844				19	34 784	771		35 555		 1982
											 1983

See footnotes at end table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNDPF b/	UNPSSTD b/	UNBPWRE	SPLLOC	UNTPSA	UNW	UNPFA	UNICEF	VFUND	INSTRAM	SAPPROD	TPROMARA	TPUNCTC	UNCRS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Gabon															
1982	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia															
1982	15	-	-	-	-	379	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Democratic Republic															
1982	851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Federal Republic of															
1982	46 381	-	2 064	-	-	231	114	13 411	6 066	22	-	-	-	-	-
1983	44 818	-	1 224	-	-	-	115	13 412	6 148	-2	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana															
1982	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	21	-	3	-	-	-	-
Greece															
1982	944	5	-	-	-	-	-	20	130	4	-	-	-	30	-
1983	596	10	-	-	-	-	-	5	135	4	2	-	-	-	-
Grenada															
1982	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala															
1982	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea															
1982	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau															
1982	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana															
1982	265	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
1983	38	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras															
1982	57	-	2	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	55	-	2	-	-	-	-	10	20	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary															
1982	714	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	692	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland															
1982	456	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	9	-	-	-	-	-
1983	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	6	-	-	-	-	-
India															
1982	7 650	-	200	-	-	-	5	338	1 945	20	-	-	-	-	52
1983	7 035	-	-	-	-	-	5	326	1 814	-	-	-	-	-	101
Indonesia															
1982	1 000	-	12	-	-	-	1	100	670	7	1	-	-	-	20
1983	4 502	-	12	10	-	-	1	150	558	-	-	-	-	-	10
Iran, Islamic Republic of															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	66
1983	1 439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland															
1982	951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy															
1982	23 239	3 403	-	-	-	1 369	346	141	31 103	254	-	-	-	-	216
1983	25 771	5 334	130	-	-	314	126	1 887	34 225	-46	-	-	-	-	39
Ivory Coast															
1982	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica															
1982	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	20
1983	61	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	25
Japan															
1982	47 300	2 000	-	4 000	-	-	-	24 300	9 201	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	66 802	500	-	2 000	-	-	-	27 350	10 421	584	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNPDAC	UNIDP	UNITAR	TODA	UNTFADA	UNTFSD	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS e/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNFPA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP e/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS f/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
						263			263	2 085		Gabon
				104		104			104	2 176		1982
												1983
						399			399			Gambia
						3			3		219	1982
												1983
	139					1 108			1 108			German Democratic Republic
	527					1 022			1 022			1982
												1983
												Germany, Federal Republic of
2 285	2 274	176		232		73 256	1 423		74 679	490		1982
1 902	2 294	165		246		70 322	1 961	4	72 288	193		1983
												Ghana
	7	8		110		310			310			1982
						286			286			1983
												Greece
2	32	5			8	1 179			1 179	5		1982
2	23	5			7	789			789			1983
												Grenada
						25			25			1982
						18			18			1983
												Guatemala
	5					236			236	776		1982
	5					248	8		256	391		1983
												Guinea
				61		106			106	114		1982
	6					25	56		81	206		1983
												Guinea-Bissau
												1982
						9			9			1983
												Guyana
						278			278			1982
						41			41	210		1983
												Haiti
										188		1982
						21	53		74	182		1983
												Honduras
						89			89	1 926		1982
						88			88	2 568		1983
												Hungary
	66	-3				809			809			1982
	65					789			789			1983
												Iceland
3						493			493			1982
2						240			240			1983
												India
14	1 010	40		179		11 454			11 454	756		1982
7	1 000					10 289	49		10 338	244		1983
												Indonesia
	50	4				1 865			1 865	1 802		1982
4	50	4				5 301	287		5 588	5 087		1983
												Iran (Islamic Republic of
4	85					99			99			1982
							3		3			1983
												Iraq
						187			187	34		1982
						1 439			1 439	436		1983
												Ireland
		6				1 273			1 273			1982
5		11				1 426			1 426			1983
												Israel
		3				53			53			1982
		3				58			58			1983
												Italy
	1 401	34			360	61 866	333		62 199	1 308		1982
197	1 934	30			306	70 246	3 224	2 266	75 736	7 123	25	1983
												Ivory Coast
	10	18				160			160	84		1982
	129	15				240	-117		123	171		1983
												Jamaica
1						108			108	177		1982
1	8	2				107		1 623	1 730	3 162		1983
												Japan
300	1 428	60			79	88 676	3 826		92 502	200		1982
295	201	60			52	108 267	5 520	500	114 287	200		1983

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNCDF b/	UNPSSTD b/	UNRPNRE	SPLLOC	UNYPSA	UNV	UNFPA	UNICEF	VFUNDW	INSTRAW	SAPPACD	TECHNARA	TFUNCIC	UNHCS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Jordan															
1982	240	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	2
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	27	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kenya															
1982	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	74
Kuwait															
1982	570	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	30
1983	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	200	-	-	-	-	-	30
Lao People's Democratic Republic															
1982	24	6	1	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 335	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 315	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho															
1982	39	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	18
1983	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	6
Liberia															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg															
1982	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar															
1982	72	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malawi															
1982	23	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	36	7	2	-	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malaysia															
1982	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	98	-	-	-	-	-	10
1983	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	184	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives															
1982	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mali															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta															
1982	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius															
1982	61	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	59	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico															
1982	1 815	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	290	5	6	-	-	-	-
1983	954	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	137	2	6	-	-	-	-
Monrovia															
1982	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco															
1982	266	8	5	-	-	-	5	4	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique															
1982	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal															
1982	46	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	46	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands															
1982	67 875	5 425	2 738	-	-	3 091	177	11 315	18 049	205	-	-	-	73	200
1983	50 939	5 121	-	-	-	-	169	10 752	10 841	361	-	-	261	-	481
New Zealand															
1982	1 074	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	538	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	960	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	458	8	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua															
1982	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNPDAC	UNIDP	UNITAR	TCDA	UNTPADA	UNTFSD	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS c/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNFPA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP e/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS f/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
						303			303	140		Jordan
	6					76			76	773		1982
	6											1983
					14	221			221	187		Kenya
5	3					543	1		544	-187		1982
	18											1983
						1 075			1 075	5 501		Kuwait
	75	20				945			945	576		1982
	75	20										1983
						39			39			Laos People's Democratic Republic
	2					27			27			1982
	2											1983
						9 335			9 335	207		Lebanon
						7 675			7 675	11		1982
												1983
						62			62			Lesotho
	2					19	109		128			1982
	2			2								1983
						22			22			Liberia
						25			25			1982
												1983
												Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
				200		1 240			1 240	3 308		1982
						9	1 672		1 681	4 226		1983
												Luxembourg
						114			114			1982
	6	2				101			101			1983
	4	2										Madagascar
						94			94			1982
	7					474	49		523			1983
	3											Malawi
						38			38			1982
	3					57			57	125		1983
	2	1										Malaysia
						528			528			1982
5	20					588	174		762	1 000		1983
9												Maldives
						6			6			1982
						7			7			1983
												Mali
						25			25			1982
												1983
						81			81			Malta
1	8	1				76			76			1982
	1	1										1983
						6			6			Mauritania
												1982
						6			6			1983
						67			67			Mauritius
	1					65	4		69			1982
	1											1983
						2 145			2 145	405		Mexico
2	15					1 121	3		1 124	910		1982
1	15											1983
						192			192			Mongolia
	2					185	1		186			1982
	2											1983
						394			394	189		Morocco
6						352			352	137		1982
	8											1983
						50			50			Mozambique
						59			59			1982
	5											1983
						59			59			Nepal
	1					53			53	382		1982
	1											1983
						109 601	4 182	1 000	114 783	1 923		Netherlands
		56		397		79 224	4 023	7 397	90 644	4 173	2 239	1982
		51		247								1983
						1 904		36	1 941			New Zealand
28		5				1 683	27	33	1 743			1982
24		5										1983
						21			21	54		Nicaragua
	1					42			42	194		1982
												1983

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNCDF b/	UNFSBTB b/	UNRPNRE	SPLLOC	UMTPSA	UNV	UMPPA	UNICEF	VPUNDW	INSTRAM	SAPPACD	TPECWARA	TPUNCTC	UNCS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Niger															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria															
1982	36	-	492	-	-	-	-	36	270	-	11	-	-	-	-
1983	733	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	403	7	3	-	-	-	-
Norway															
1982	59 895	4 795	-	423	-	-	366	14 220	19 001	672	168	-	-	170	148
1983	53 772	4 143	1 306	-	-	-	71	11 539	20 725	836	347	-	-	209	66
Oman															
1982	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1 050	10	-	-	-	-	10
1983	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan															
1982	1 958	85	5	-	-	-	-	300	130	2	1	-	-	-	5
1983	1 891	-	78	-	-	-	-	282	114	6	3	-	-	-	-
Panama															
1982	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1	1	-	-	-	1
1983	435	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea															
1982	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
1983	163	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Paraguay															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru															
1982	947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines															
1982	918	-	10	-	-	5	-	-	517	6	-	-	-	-	-
1983	944	-	10	-	-	5	-	200	497	5	3	-	-	-	358
Poland															
1982	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal															
1982	173	-	-	-	-	10	-	14	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	179	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	17	4	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar															
1982	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	200	5	-	-	-	-	30
1983	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	200	5	-	-	-	-	30
Romania															
1982	674	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia															
1982	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines															
1982	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia															
1982	2 500	-	50	-	-	-	-	30	7 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	2 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal															
1982	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	91	28	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles															
1982	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone															
1982	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	102	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore															
1982	220	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands															
1982	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNFPA	UNDP	UNITAR	TCDA	UNFPA	UNFPA	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS e/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNFPA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP e/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS e/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
												Niger
												..... 1982
												..... 1983
												Nigeria
					4	850			850	999		..... 1982
		12		100	5	1 294	47		1 341	2 235	627	..... 1983
												Norway
1 056	-40					100 875	1 482		102 357	36		..... 1982
41		70			11	93 138	952	1 408	95 497	619	604	..... 1983
												Oman
						1 175		5	1 180	2 155		..... 1982
	5	24	10			174			174	1 876		..... 1983
												Pakistan
												..... 1982
	1	110	14			2 610	3		2 610	21		..... 1983
												Panama
												..... 1982
		1				645			645	1 179		..... 1983
		1				484			484	1 703		Papua New Guinea
												..... 1982
						159			159	83		..... 1983
						171			171	28		Paraguay
												..... 1982
										355		..... 1983
										256		Peru
												..... 1982
						947			947	896		..... 1983
						310			310	643		Philippines
												..... 1982
	2	19	10			1 488			1 488			..... 1983
	1	19				2 041			2 041	81		Poland
												..... 1982
		192				790			790			..... 1983
		226				865			865			Portugal
												..... 1982
		15				227			227	383		..... 1983
		14				229	-3		226	76		Oster
												..... 1982
						535			535	664		..... 1983
						505			505	1 049		Romania
												..... 1982
		36				729			729			..... 1983
						573		50	623			Rwanda
												..... 1982
		2				10			10	1		..... 1983
		4				33			33			Saint Lucia
												..... 1982
						9			9			..... 1983
						18			18			Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
												..... 1982
						14			14			..... 1983
						16			16			Samoa
												..... 1982
						1			1			..... 1983
												Sao Tome and Principe
												..... 1982
						1			1			..... 1983
												Saudi Arabia
50	1 000	20			141	10 791			10 791	3 034		..... 1982
150	1 000	20			240	4 940			4 940	10 534		..... 1983
												Senegal
					99	127			127			..... 1982
				48		171			171			..... 1983
												Seychelles
												..... 1982
		1				3			3			..... 1983
							4					Sierza Leone
												..... 1982
						4			4			..... 1983
		7				112			112			Singapore
												..... 1982
						231			231		 1983
1						220	3		223			Solomon Islands
											 1982
						3			3		 1983
						1			1			

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	OMDP a/	UNCDF b/	UNFSD b/	UNRPNRE	SFLDC	UNTPSA	UNV	UNPPA	UNICEF	VPUNEW	INSTRAW	SAPPACD	TPECWARA	TFUNCTC	UNCHS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Somalia															
1982	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
1983	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain															
1982	1 612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka															
1982	564	-	10	-	-	-	3	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	26
1983	751	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sudan															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland															
1982	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sweden															
1982	60 629	4 790	1 000	-	-	303	-	7 186	30 217	100	-	-	-	-	259
1983	55 720	4 143	-	-	-	-	-	6 215	26 615	102	-	-	-	200	224
Syrian Arab Republic															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	284	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand															
1982	1 001	-	75	-	1	-	2	44	298	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 001	-	-	-	-	-	2	44	292	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo															
1982	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	195	-	1	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago															
1982	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	167	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	4	-	-	-	1
Tunisia															
1982	496	3	50	-	2	-	-	32	60	1	-	-	-	-	66
1983	394	2	-	-	2	-	5	15	44	5	-	-	-	-	24
Turkey															
1982	1 096	164	-	-	-	-	-	43	169	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 097	153	5	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	39
Uganda															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic															
1982	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics															
1982	2 104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	852	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	2 049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	844	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	799	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	695	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland															
1982	32 587	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 663	10 341	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	28 552	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 986	9 193	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Cameroon															
1982	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	76	1	-	-	-	-	3
1983	261	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	67	-1	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania															
1982	105	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	82	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America															
1982	147 102	4 000	-	-	-	-	850	33 760	54 600	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	139 479	1 900	-	-	-	-	150	33 760	42 510	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Volta															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNPDAC	UNIDF	UNITAR	TCDA	UNFPADA	UNTFSD	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS \$/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNRPA \$/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP \$/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS \$/	Member States
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
						7			7			Somalia
				30		37	89		126	4		..... 1982
												..... 1983
						4			4			South Africa
4						9			9			..... 1982
9												..... 1983
						1 822			1 822			Spain
		-50				1 726			1 726			..... 1982
		25										..... 1983
						626			626			Sri Lanka
	3					778	34		812	147		..... 1982
	3											..... 1983
						35			35	274		Sudan
						32			32	589		..... 1982
												..... 1983
						2			2	157		Suriname
	2					172			172	3		..... 1982
	4											..... 1983
						34			34	300		Swaziland
	5					26			26	399		..... 1982
			2									..... 1983
						105 132	1 454	1 460	108 046			Sweden
177	324	127		20	23	94 525	967	190	95 681	372	546	..... 1982
587	325	99		270								..... 1983
						109			109			Syrian Arab Republic
	84					325			325			..... 1982
	5											..... 1983
						1 444			1 444			Thailand
	23				2	1 364	34		1 398	16		..... 1982
	23											..... 1983
						196			196	40		Togo
	4			32		209			209			..... 1982
				7								..... 1983
						181			181	1 728		Trinidad and Tobago
		4				239			239	5 740		..... 1982
	40	8										..... 1983
						739			739	321		Tunisia
3	23	3				546			546	32		..... 1982
2	50	3										..... 1983
						1 686			1 686	946		Turkey
10	205					1 656		50	1 706	294		..... 1982
10	200											..... 1983
						2			2	260		Uganda
		23				27			27	25		..... 1982
												..... 1983
						631			631			Ukrainian Soviet
						615			615			..... 1982
												..... 1983
						3 697		1 676	5 373			Union of Soviet
	701	40				3 637	17	1 643	5 297			..... 1982
	704	40										..... 1983
						799			799	3 514		United Arab Emirates
						695			695	1 323		..... 1982
												..... 1983
						48 404	8		48 412			United Kingdom of
90	723					41 950	378		42 336	250	459	..... 1982
151	77											..... 1983
						124			124	659		United Republic of
2			34		39	377			381			..... 1982
	6											..... 1983
						146			146	1 803		United Republic of
	2	7				120			120	20		..... 1982
	1	11										..... 1983
						242 835	616	500	243 951	1 311		United States of
2 000		523				220 491	73		220 564	1 361	150	..... 1982
2 270		422										..... 1983
						3			3			Upper Volta
						13	43		56			..... 1982
	11											..... 1983
						6			6	1 021		Uruguay
							4		4	846	 1982
											 1983
												Vanuatu
										12	 1982
										6	 1983

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	UNDP a/	UNCDF b/	UNFPA b/	UNRFFRR	SPLLEC	UNTPSA	UW	UNWPA	UNICEF	VPUNOD	INSTRAM	SAFPACD	TPECHARA	TFUNCTC	UNCRS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Member States															
Venezuela															
1982	2 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	210
Viet Nam															
1982	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen															
1982	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia															
1982	2 138	243	-	-	-	6	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1 130	89	92	-	-	3	-	10	205	-	2	-	-	-	-
Zaire															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia															
1982	628	21	54	-	38	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	202	17	42	-	25	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	2
Zimbabwe															
1982	50	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
1983	94	7	8	-	7	-	-	3	26	6	-	-	-	-	-
Total Member States															
1982	675 018	27 941	10 686	4 539	49	7 332	2 083	127 213	260 589	1 748	409	5	261	306	1 569
1983	690 629	25 460	3 125	2 120	52	536	1 035	128 510	228 800	2 415	473	98	261	437	2 952
Non-member States															
Bermuda															
1982	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea															
1982	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati															
1982	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea															
1982	893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	893	-	30	-	-	-	-	41	147	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland															
1982	20 054	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	147	2	-	-	-	-	40
1983	21 874	2 631	-	-	-	-	-	126	1 774	7 082	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	1 745	8 117	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries															
1982	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-member States															
1982	21 314	-	-	-	-	-	126	1 816	7 256	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	23 263	2 631	30	-	-	-	179	1 746	8 291	7	-	-	-	-	40
Total of all countries															
1982	696 332	27 941	10 686	4 539	49	7 332	2 210	129 029	267 845	1 748	409	5	261	306	1 609
1983	713 891	28 091	3 155	2 120	52	536	1 214	130 257	237 091	2 422	473	98	261	437	2 952
AGFUND															
1982	-	718	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 250	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 601	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Com															
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 858	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 765	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other intergovt															
1982	-	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	2 684	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	741	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-govt															
1982	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	53 484	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total inter/non-govt															
1982	-	1 118	209	-	-	-	-	-	84 276	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	59 664	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand total															
1982	696 332	29 058	10 896	4 539	49	7 332	2 210	129 029	352 121	1 748	409	5	261	306	1 609
1983	713 891	28 410	3 155	2 120	52	536	1 214	130 257	296 755	2 422	473	98	261	437	2 952

SOURCES: For 1982, see table A-2 of document A/38/258/Add.1. For 1983, financial reports and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1983 for the United Nations Development Programme (and for United Nations Capital Development Fund, Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations Trust Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, Financing System for Science and Technology for Development), the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement Nos. 5, 5A, B, G and H (A/39/5 and Add.1, 2, 7 and 8)). For the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, report of the Executive Director (A/39/14) and for other United Nations funds and programmes, United Nations financial statements for the biennium, 1982-1983.

a/ Includes contributions to the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries (see UNDP financial statements, schedule 1); assessed programme costs (UNDP financial statements, schedule 2). Data in respect of contributions from territories administered by the United Kingdom included in "other countries".

b/ Includes contributions to sub-trust funds established by the Administrator (UNDP financial statements, schedule 16).

TABLE A-2. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES TO FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1982 AND 1983

(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

UNFDAC	UNIDE	UNITAR	TCDA	UMPPADA	UMTPSD	SUB-TOTAL PLEDGING CONFERENCE FUNDS	OTHER UN FUNDS c/	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP AND UNFPA d/	GRAND TOTAL	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNDP e/	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING UNDP ADMINI- STERED FUNDS f/	
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
												<u>Member States</u>
												Venezuela
						2 423			2 423	2 422		1982
2	21					463	10		473	2 049		1983
2	21	30										Viet Nam
												1982
	3					19			19			1983
	1					18	4		22			Yemen
												1982
						35			35	2 744		1983
						14			14	288		Yugoslavia
												1982
	165					2 802			2 802			1983
12	73				9	1 624			1 624			Zaire
												1982
						13			13			1983
	51					83			83			Zambia
												1982
	24					786			786			1983
	13		50	16		419			419			Zimbabwe
												1982
	5		8	30		105			105			1983
	13		13			175			175			Total Member States
												1982
6 646	13 580	1 571	46	1 506	611	1 143 447	18 599	5 626	1 167 672	68 954	9 532	1983
6 334	13 008	1 483	76	1 166	683	1 109 654	27 128	17 178	1 153 960	87 255		<u>Non-member States</u>
												Bermuda
							14		14	50		1982
										50		1983
												Democratic People's Republic of Korea
						198			198			1982
						364			364	150		1983
												Kiribati
						17			17			1982
						12			12			1983
												Republic of Korea
2	30	2				1 155			1 155	18		1982
2	30					1 114	98		1 212			1983
												Switzerland
97	533	75			11	29 752	210		29 962	381		1982
74	209	75			10	34 903	451		35 354			1983
												Tonga
												1982
									10			1983
												Other countries
17						182			182	1 038		1982
16						158	1 548		1 706	779		1983
												Total non-member States
116	563	77			11	31 318	210		31 528	1 487		1982
91	239	75			10	36 562	2 097		38 659	979		1983
												Total of all countries
6 762	14 143	1 649	46	1 506	621	1 174 765	20 358	5 626	1 200 749	70 441	9 532	1982
6 425	13 247	1 558	76	1 166	694	1 146 216	29 225	17 178	1 192 619	88 234		1983
												<u>AGFUND</u>
						24 968	1 404		26 372	1 848		1982
						14 601			14 601	150	514	1983
												European Com
						3 858			3 858			1982
						2 765			2 765			1983
												Other intergovt
						2 893		1 143	4 036	3 043		1982
	30					771	5 866	41 039	47 676	6 011	397	1983
												Non-govt
						53 884	130	585	54 599			1982
						41 876	261	90	42 227		385	1983
												Total inter/non-govt
						85 603	1 534	1 728	88 865	4 891		1982
	30					60 013	6 127	41 129	107 269	6 161	1 296	1983
												Grand total
6 762	14 143	1 649	46	1 506	621	1 260 368	21 892	7 354	1 289 614	75 332	10 828	1982
6 425	13 277	1 558	76	1 166	694	1 206 229	35 352	58 307	1 299 888	94 395		1983

c/ Contributions to funds of UNCTAD, UNIDO and regional commissions not participating in the Pledging Conference.

d/ I.e. contributions to UNDP-administered Trust Funds not participating in Pledging Conference (UNDP financial statements, schedule 14, parts I and II) and contributions to UNFPA multilateral programmes (UNFPA financial statements, schedule 9).

e/ UNDP financial statements, schedule 3.

f/ UNDP financial statements, schedule 15.

TABLE A-3. CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, 1983

(Thousands of dollars)

	FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS a/	AGENCIES REGULAR BUDGET b/	CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS FROM BILATERAL AND OTHER SOURCES c/	WFP d/	TOTAL (1-4)	IFAD e/	IDA	CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WORLD BANK GROUP f/	TOTAL (5-8)	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING g/	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUMAN., SP. ECON. AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES h/	MEMO ITEM: UNEP ENVIRONMENT FUND
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Member States												
Afghanistan	80	27	-	2	108	-	-	-	108	-	1	-
Albania	5	26	-	-	31	-	-	-	31	-	-	-
Algeria	1 160	324	2	-	1 486	-	-	-	1 486	-51	50	11
Angola	40	25	-	-	66	-	-	-	66	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	200	203	-	-	-
Argentina	3 092	2 036	98	2 500	7 726	-	-	-	7 726	9	76	92
Australia	25 290	4 724	2 995	39 499	72 509	-	60 553	-	133 062	-	11 657	663
Austria	9 006	1 857	389	4 021	15 273	-	-	-	15 273	-	363	300
Bahamas	70	26	-	-	96	-	-	-	96	249	7	1
Bahrain	76	27	70	-	173	-	-	-	173	-	15	-
Bangladesh	268	111	-	-	379	251	-	5 900	6 530	902	-	2
Barbados	48	25	1	7	81	-	-	-	81	-	3	1
Belgium	32 352	3 190	9 665	4 515	49 723	8 446	34 409	17 200	109 778	-	849	214
Belize	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Benin	35	26	20	-	82	10	-	-	92	359	2	-
Bhutan	26	4	-	1	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Bolivia	71	28	2	-	101	-	-	83	184	-	-	-
Botswana	57	27	-	11	94	-	-	-	94	437	-	2
Brazil	1 000	3 348	74	-	4 422	757	-	-	5 179	275	25	-
Bulgaria	963	429	-	-	1 392	-	-	-	1 392	30	-	10
Burma	1 377	29	-	-	1 405	-	-	1 000	2 405	100	11	-
Burundi	106	26	-	2	134	-	-	-	134	6	-	-
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	263	889	-	-	1 152	-	-	-	1 152	-	-	18
Canada	70 960	8 451	3 635	101 807	184 852	11 382	93 459	30 000	319 693	-	19 976	-
Cape Verde	11	25	-	-	36	-	-	-	36	36	-	-
Central African Republic	13	26	-	2	42	-	-	-	42	-	-	-
Chad	13	26	-	-	39	-	-	-	39	-	-	-
Chile	1 035	192	935	-	2 162	-	-	-	2 162	-	35	5
China	2 959	3 825	110	300	7 194	600	-	-	7 794	-	401	101
Colombia	2 588	291	1	36	2 916	-	-	-	2 916	77	18	35
Comoros	45	25	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	-	6	-
Congo	35	26	-	-	62	23	-	-	85	618	-	-
Costa Rica	124	53	1	4	183	-	-	-	183	5	-	-
Cuba	923	288	5	1 308	2 524	83	-	-	2 607	-	-	-
Cyprus	152	31	2	2	186	-	-	2 300	2 486	-	10	2
Czechoslovakia	812	2 140	90	-	3 041	-	-	-	3 041	3	-	49
Democratic Kampuchea	-	27	-	-	27	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
Democratic Yemen	26	25	-	6	56	-	-	-	56	1 836	-	1
Denmark	65 242	1 942	11 591	17 802	96 576	2 381	-	-	98 957	-	13 576	359
Djibouti	2	25	-	1	28	-	-	-	28	-	2	-
Dominica	56	5	-	-	62	4	-	-	66	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	20	84	-	-	104	-	-	-	104	23	-	-
Ecuador	808	55	7	-	870	9	-	-	879	407	-	5
Egypt	1 098	201	15	1	1 315	219	-	14 000	15 534	1 805	7	15
El Salvador	175	27	-	-	202	-	-	200	402	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
Ethiopia	60	27	-	-	87	-	-	-	87	600	-	-
Fiji	56	25	3	2	86	-	-	-	86	1	-	-
Finland	15 950	1 261	4 374	10 035	31 619	1 481	15 395	6 000	54 495	-	2 352	850
France	35 555	16 241	1 900	6 629	60 324	9 803	69 305	52 704	192 136	-	2 495	725

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-3 (continued)

FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS	AGENCIES REGULAR BUDGET	CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS FROM BILATERAL AND OTHER SOURCES		MFP	TOTAL (1-4)	IPAD	IDA	CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WORLD BANK GROUP	TOTAL (5-8)	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUMAN, SP. ECON. AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES	MEMO ITEM: UNEP ENVIRONMENT FUND
		a/	b/							a/	b/	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Member States												
Gabon	104	55	4	-	163	801	-	-	964	439	-	-
Gambia	3	24	-	-	27	-	-	35	62	52	-	-
German Democratic Republic	1 022	3 234	28	-	4 284	-	-	-	4 284	-	-	151
Germany, Federal Republic of	72 268	21 509	8 718	28 693	131 207	7 500	399 310	-	538 017	-	23 142	1 858
Ghana	286	81	-	3	370	-	-	-	370	21	6	10
Greece	789	909	39	192	1 929	-	-	-	1 929	25	185	-
Grenada	18	25	-	-	43	-	-	-	43	-	-	-
Guatemala	256	54	2	-	312	-	-	-	312	-	-	-
Guinea	81	26	-	-	106	-	-	200	306	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	9	25	-	-	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
Guyana	41	25	2	5	73	10	-	-	83	-	-	-
Haiti	74	30	-	-	105	-	-	-	105	10	-	-
Honduras	88	25	-	-	113	50	-	300	463	-	-	-
Hungary	789	835	42	80	1 746	-	-	-	1 746	-	-	21
Iceland	240	84	-	20	344	-	255	1 900	2 499	-	46	5
India	10 336	1 538	277	619	12 772	2 241	-	-	15 013	558	45	51
Indonesia	5 586	425	91	204	6 308	1 273	-	32 900	40 481	1 067	18	12
Iran, Islamic Republic of	3	1 676	21	40	1 740	-	-	-	1 740	56	-	64
Iraq	1 439	323	30	-	1 792	31 099	-	2 800	35 691	4 636	-	21
Ireland	1 426	447	79	1 998	3 949	188	-	-	4 137	-	510	-
Israel	58	639	-	-	696	-	-	-	696	-	239	-
Italy	75 736	8 961	36 190	14 198	135 085	-	76 445	-	211 530	-	3 846	-
Ivory Coast	123	84	63	-	270	-	-	-	270	475	2	5
Jamaica	1 730	53	7	5	1 794	-	-	-	1 794	108	7	4
Japan	114 287	24 821	5 923	3 926	148 956	17 654	663 514	-	830 124	-	57 785	4 000
Jordan	76	28	817	38	958	-	-	-	958	63	829	10
Kenya	544	30	-	-	574	-	-	-	574	228	46	200
Kuwait	945	551	1 038	-	2 534	-	-	-	2 534	215	1 160	-
Laos People's Democratic Rep.	27	25	-	1	53	-	-	-	53	-98	6	-
Lebanon	7 675	83	6	56	7 820	-	-	-	7 820	-	69	-
Lesotho	128	25	-	14	167	7	-	-	174	1	-	4
Liberia	25	27	-	6	58	10	-	-	68	325	5	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 681	595	498	100	2 874	-	-	4 000	6 874	11 529	1 432	-
Luxembourg	101	136	3	-	240	182	172	600	1 194	-	16	14
Madagascar	523	30	-	5	558	-	-	-	558	34	-	-
Malawi	57	26	-	2	84	4	-	-	88	-	-	-
Malaysia	762	240	-	38	1 041	-	-	15 700	16 741	131	65	25
Maldives	7	24	-	-	32	-	-	4	36	-	4	-
Mali	25	27	15	1	69	-	-	-	69	264	-	-
Malta	76	26	-	3	105	-	-	2 000	2 105	25	2	2
Mauritania	6	26	-	-	33	-	-	-	33	593	-	-
Mauritius	69	28	-	-1	96	-	-	-	96	-	20	3
Mexico	1 124	2 020	21	-	3 164	2 155	-	-	5 319	853	43	37
Mongolia	186	27	-	-	214	-	-	-	214	-	-	1
Morocco	352	140	4	13	509	125	-	388	1 022	6	48	-
Mozambique	59	25	-	-	84	-	-	-	84	-	-	-
Nepal	53	26	-	6	85	-	-	-	85	43	-	-
Netherlands	90 644	4 257	19 559	25 190	139 650	37 068	-	-	176 718	-	10 430	565
Netherlands	1 743	705	5	547	3 000	690	2 184	2 700	8 574	-	255	62
New Zealand	42	27	-	1	70	-	-	-	70	44	1	-
Nicaragua												

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3 (continued)

FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS	AGENCIES REGULAR BUDGET	CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANISATIONS FROM BILATERAL AND OTHER SOURCES		WFP	TOTAL (1-4)	IPAD	IDA	CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENTS TO WORLD BANK GROUP	TOTAL (5-8)	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANISATIONS SELF-SUPPORTING	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUMAN., SP. ECON. AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES	MEMO ITEM: UNEP ENVIRONMENT FUND
		e/	f/										g/	h/
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Member States												
Niger	-	28	14	-	42	-	-	-	42	-	-	-
Nigeria	1 341	437	1	250	2 029	-	-	-	2 029	1 272	296	-
Norway	95 497	1 315	15 405	30 701	142 919	8 805	-	3 200	154 924	-	20 276	820
Oman	174	26	5	-	205	75	-	-	280	14	31	10
Pakistan	2 440	194	32	368	3 033	587	-	20 300	24 020	621	30	-
Panama	484	53	-	1	538	-	-	-	538	79	1	6
Papua New Guinea ..	171	25	-	-	196	-	-	-	196	6	-	-
Paraguay	-	27	-	-	27	-	-	-	27	204	-	-
Peru	310	165	-	-	475	-	-	-	475	113	-	-
Philippines	2 041	266	53	35	2 395	-	-	-	2 395	285	21	13
Poland	865	3 115	70	-	4 049	-	-	-	4 049	3	-	32
Portugal	226	512	4	-	742	-	-	-	742	74	113	3
Qatar	505	85	493	-	1 083	-	-	-	1 083	1 337	135	-
Romania	623	538	2	-	1 163	-	-	-	1 163	-	-	-
Rwanda	33	25	-	2	60	-	-	-	60	-	3	-
Saint Lucia	18	25	-	-	43	-	-	-	43	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16	4	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Samoa	1	22	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	1	25	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	4 940	1 556	5 880	19 300	31 675	51 872	-	57 100	140 647	37 241	1 210	-
Senegal	171	29	1	-	202	-	-	523	725	65	8	-
Seychelles	112	25	-	-	30	3	-	-	33	12	-	-
Sierra Leone	112	27	-	-	139	-	-	-	139	-	-	-
Singapore	223	191	-	-	414	-	-	-	414	105	10	1
Solomon Islands ..	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Somalia	126	25	-	1	152	-	-	-	152	849	-	-
South Africa	9	913	-	-	922	-	2 028	-	2 950	-	-	-
Spain	1 726	4 451	75	200	6 451	1 000	-	-	7 451	-	1 080	518
Sri Lanka	812	55	1	98	967	1 000	-	3 800	5 767	8	3	6
Sudan	32	28	2	-7	55	-	-	-	55	2 132	2	-
Suriname	172	27	-	-	198	-	-	-	198	8	-	-
Swaziland	26	25	-	2	53	9	-	-	62	35	1	1
Sweden	95 681	3 428	26 703	29 837	155 650	6 000	-	-	161 650	-	20 509	2 500
Syrian Arab Republic	325	85	1	64	475	85	-	-	560	-	136	-
Thailand	1 398	262	17	-	1 677	100	-	-	1 777	1 073	26	10
Togo	209	26	27	-	262	-	-	-	262	23	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	239	80	1	-	320	-	-	-	320	261	7	-
Tunisia	546	88	6	43	683	300	-	78	1 061	84	26	20
Turkey	1 706	779	23	193	2 700	9	-	-	2 709	572	31	-
Uganda	27	28	-	-	55	-	-	-	55	2	3	1
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	615	3 349	-	-	3 964	-	-	-	3 964	-	-	44
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	5 297	24 894	11	-	30 202	-	-	-	30 202	-	-	3 581
United Arab Emirates	695	276	25	-	995	-	-	-	995	-3	50	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	42 336	11 620	2 504	13 097	69 557	6 903	268 533	27 600	372 593	-	27 245	1 119
United Republic of Cameroon	381	31	8	-	420	-	-	-	420	5	40	7

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-3 (concluded)

	FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS	AGENCIES REGULAR BUDGET	CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS BILATERAL AND OTHER SOURCES	WFP	TOTAL (1-4)	IPAD	IDA	CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENTS TO WORLD BANK GROUP	TOTAL (5-8)	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS SELF-SUPPORTING	MEMO ITEM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUMAN., SP. ECON. AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES	MEMO ITEM: UNEP ENVIRONMENT FUND
	a/	b/	c/	d/	(1-4)	e/	(7)	f/	(9)	g/	h/	(12)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Member States												
United Republic of Tanzania	120	29	2 497	19	2 665	39	-	-	2 704	2 571	3	-
United States of America	220 564	63 986	2 321	215 303	502 174	40 000	1 190 000	79 700	1 811 874	-	192 375	7 831
Upper volta	56	26	19	-	101	-	-	-	101	100	-	-
Uruguay	4	112	-	-	116	-	-	-	116	-	-	-
Vanuatu	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Venezuela	473	1 301	392	93	2 259	38 489	-	12 390	53 138	226	30	100
Viet Nam	22	80	-	5	107	-	-	-	107	-	1	-
Yemen	14	25	98	-	138	-	-	-	138	195	-	-
Yugoslavia	1 624	1 097	14	-	2 736	52	1 011	1 157	4 956	4	30	-
Zaire	83	57	-	-	140	-	-	3 000	3 140	37	-	90
Zambia	419	53	1	-	473	37	-	8 800	9 310	354	-	-
Zimbabwe	175	31	1	33	240	-	-	-	240	-	33	7
Total member States	1 153 960	253 627	166 174	574 129	2 147 889	291 971	2 876 573	410 762	5 727 195	79 397	415 916	27 343
Non-member States												
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	364	121	-	-	486	-	-	-	486	16	-	-
Kiribati	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	1 212	361	13	50	1 636	107	-	-	1 743	-	15	-
Switzerland	35 354	2 580	7 371	8 255	53 561	6 942	-	-	60 503	-	9 116	481
Tonga	10	22	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Other countries ..	1 706	81	1 064	-	2 851	-	-	-	2 851	242	43	-
Total non-member States	38 659	3 165	8 448	8 305	58 577	7 049	-	-	65 626	287	9 175	481
Total of all countries	1 192 619	256 792	174 622	382 434	2 206 467	299 020	2 876 573	410 762	5 792 822	79 684	425 091	27 824
AGFUND	14 601	-	3 721	-	18 322	-	-	-	18 322	-	-	-
European Com	2 765	-	1 464	75 415	79 643	-	-	-	79 643	-	54 321	-
Other Intergovt ..	47 676	-	58 899	3 291	109 866	-	-	-	109 866	-	9 223	-
Non-govt	42 227	-	8 481	-	50 708	-	-	-	50 708	-	8 904	-
Total inter/non-govt	107 269	-	72 565	78 705	258 539	-	-	-	258 539	-	72 448	-
Grand total	1 299 888	256 792	247 187	661 139	2 465 006	299 020	2 876 573	410 762	6 051 361	79 684	497 539	27 824

a/ Source: Table A-2.

b/ For programmes under the regular budget of the United Nations, specialized agencies and IAEA, an apportionment of expenditures on technical co-operation and operational activities was applied according to the assessment scale in 1983 for each State member of the organization concerned.

c/ I.e., extrabudgetary contributions to organizations for operational activities from sources other than United Nations funds and programmes included in table A-2 and column 1 of A-3. Source: Report of the Administrator on United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical co-operation expenditures financed from sources other than UNDP in 1983 (DP/1984/66).

d/ Data provided by World Food Programme. Includes regular pledges, contributions to the Food Aid Convention channelled through WFP and contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve.

e/ Source: IPAD. See table A-1, footnote 9.

f/ Represents capital subscription payments to the World Bank and to IFC.

g/ Sources: Data on self-supporting contributions to other organizations taken from DP/1984/66.

h/ Includes contributions from Governments and other sources to UNHCR (\$207.1 million), UNRWA (\$166.3 million), UNDRG (\$1.2 million), and Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes (\$22.8 million). Sources: for UNHCR and UNRWA, respectively, financial reports and audited financial statements for 1983 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5E and 5C (A/39/5/Add.5 and 3)) and for UNDRG and the Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes, the United Nations interim financial statements (ibid.).

i/ Source: Financial report and audited financial statements of the Fund of UNEP for 1983 (ibid., Supplement No. 5P (A/39/5/Add.6)).

TABLE A-4. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
 AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, BY CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY AND ORGANIZATION, 1983 ^{a/}
 (Thousands of dollars)

	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	WMO	IMO	ITC	IAEA	OTHER	TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Australia	6	1 550	-	1 148	-	-	-	286	5	2 995
Austria	-	63	33	151	-	-	-	65	77	389
Belgium	1 466	4 906	1 339	822	478	31	452	52	119	9 665
Canada	203	1 238	219	1 183	-	-	770	22	-	3 635
Denmark	2 433	4 190	701	3 463	-	-	786	18	-	11 591
Finland	1 204	1 718	217	747	-	-	399	52	37	4 374
France	-	763	444	226	-	-	65	145	257	1 900
Germany, Federal Republic of ...	1 719	1 200	2 650	1 066	-	274	422	685	702	8 718
Italy	104	33 726	68	1 253	-	-	11	1 028	-	36 190
Japan	804	2 029	888	1 679	-	-	186	269	68	5 923
Netherlands	7 133	6 882	428	2 870	297	88	1 442	31	388	19 559
Norway	3 360	4 384	2 272	2 430	-	1 619	1 334	-	6	15 405
Saudi Arabia	-	724	11	3 867	1 259	-	-	13	6	5 880
Sweden	3 936	6 570	847	10 857	-	420	3 109	779	185	26 703
Switzerland	1 229	4 187	345	770	223	-	258	4	355	7 371
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8	1	20	2 161	-	-	-	285	29	2 504
United States of America	2	-13	365	-	492	-	-	1 439	36	2 321
Other countries ..	8	1 804	1 114	5 902	-	-	75	380	216	9 499
TOTAL COUNTRIES ..	23 615	75 922	11 961	40 595	2 749	2 432	9 309	5 553	2 486	174 622
AGFUND	-	667	700	2 354	-	-	-	-	-	3 721
EBC	-	1 041	-	-	-	-	24	-	399	1 464
WORLD BANK/IDA ...	-	-12	4 872	35 817	-	-	-	-	808	41 485
OTHER INTERGOVT ..	1 645	9 041	2 955	2 945	119	425	-	1	283	17 414
NON-GOVT	-	754	644	6 999	15	-	-	-	69	8 481
TOTAL INTER/NON-GOVT ..	1 645	11 491	9 171	48 115	134	425	24	1	1 559	72 565
GRAND TOTAL	25 260	87 413	21 132	88 710	2 883	2 857	9 333	5 554	4 045	247 187

Source: Table A-3 and DP/1984/66.

^{a/} I.e., from sources other than United Nations funds and programmes included in table A-2 and column 1 of table A-3.

TABLE A-5. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS,
BY CONTRIBUTING COUNTRY, 1980-1983
(Thousands of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Australia	2 418	1 860	4 258	2 995
Austria	870	595	1 608	389
Belgium	17 162	12 170	15 779	9 665
Canada	2 500	2 029	4 119	3 635
Denmark	13 758	18 292	21 183	11 591
Finland	2 844	3 274	4 141	4 374
France	1 795	1 931	2 159	1 900
Germany, Federal Republic of	12 730	13 145	12 838	8 718
Italy	13 748	21 101	12 438	36 190
Japan	7 121	8 149	9 076	5 923
Netherlands	28 584	34 049	34 829	19 559
Norway	11 110	15 394	15 649	15 405
Saudi Arabia	619	2 374	8 259	5 880
Sweden	34 525	37 368	37 239	26 703
Switzerland	8 451	9 358	5 412	7 371
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6 218	3 131	2 608	2 504
United States of America	11 349	12 087	9 253	2 321
Other countries	4 547	73	55	1 064
Total countries	183 130	202 554	203 987	168 306
AGFUND	-	-	5 824	3 721
BEC	15 178	-	-	1 464
World Bank/IDA	22 147	38 002	47 585	41 485
Other inter-govt	34 272	24 450	22 027	17 414
Non-govt	7 095	10 869	9 130	8 481
Total inter/non-govt	78 692	73 321	84 566	72 565
Grand total	268 622 <u>a/</u>	282 007 <u>a/</u>	296 695 <u>a/</u>	247 187

Sources: Tables A-3 of present report, A-7 of A/38/258/Add.1, and DP/1984/66.

a/ Includes contributions to United Nations funds of \$28.1 million in 1980, \$12.7 million in 1981 and \$21.9 million in 1982.

TABLE A-6. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
 OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS,
 BY ORGANIZATION, 1980-1983 ^{a/}

(Thousands of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
ILO	29 007	32 506	31 595	25 260
FAO	117 464	104 748	90 976	87 413
UNESCO	13 938	17 319	31 533	21 132
WHO	56 935	87 367	90 767	88 710
ITC	11 337	12 023	12 460	9 333
IAEA	5 364	6 847	5 667	5 554
OTHER	6 503	8 546	11 805	9 785
TOTAL	240 548	269 356	274 803	247 187

Source: See table A-7.

^{a/} I.e., from sources other than United Nations funds and programmes included in table A-1.

Table B-1. EXPENDITURES ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: AN OVERVIEW, 1979-1983

(Millions of current dollars)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
I. CONCESSIONAL					
A. Grants					
1. Financed from regular budgets of agencies	127.7	157.0	212.7	198.9	257.8
2. Financed by UNDP a/	499.1	611.9	670.8	589.8	485.1
3. Financed from funds administered by UNDP	21.3	31.4	69.9	61.4	64.0
4. Financed by UNFPA	123.6	136.5	122.5	106.3	105.6
5. Financed by UNICEF	209.4	251.7	218.3	213.4	246.2
6. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from extrabudgetary resources b/	251.6	289.1	322.5	332.9	304.7
7. Financed by WFP	<u>526.7</u>	<u>539.1</u>	<u>541.9</u>	<u>593.8</u>	<u>628.8</u>
Subtotal grants (1-7)	1 759.4	2 016.7	2 158.6	2 096.5	2 092.2
B. Loans					
8. Disbursed by IDA					
(a) Gross disbursements	1 303.1	1 584.6	1 767.7	1 679.3	1 429.3
(b) Net disbursements	1 277.6	1 542.8	1 722.6	1 611.4	1 348.4
(c) Net transfer	1 207.7	1 465.2	1 632.9	1 507.7	1 232.4
9. Net disbursements by IFAD c/	<u>5.4</u>	<u>53.6</u>	<u>75.2</u>	<u>109.1</u>	<u>149.8</u>
Subtotal net transfer (8 (c)-9)	<u>1 213.1</u>	<u>1 518.8</u>	<u>1 708.1</u>	<u>1 616.8</u>	<u>1 382.2</u>
TOTAL (1-7, 8 (c), 9)	2 972.5	3 535.5	3 866.7	3 713.3	3 474.4
II. NON-CONCESSIONAL					
10. Disbursed by World Bank					
(a) Gross disbursements	4 062.8	4 669.8	5 487.0	6 835.3	7 777.6
(b) Net disbursements	2 804.5	3 068.1	3 879.0	4 935.8	5 543.6
(c) Net transfer	1 070.8	1 081.7	1 830.5	2 634.3	2 835.5
11. Disbursed by IFC					
(a) Gross disbursements	244.4	465.1	644.9	387.6	365.0
(b) Net disbursements	<u>108.0</u>	<u>295.2</u>	<u>509.7</u>	<u>290.6</u>	<u>166.0</u>
Net transfer (10 (c) and 11 (b))	1 178.8	1 376.9	2 340.2	2 924.9	3 001.5
TOTAL d/	4 151.3	4 912.4	6 206.9	6 638.2	6 475.9

Table B-1 (continued)

<u>Memo items</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
i. Expenditure financed from cost-sharing contributions to UNDP	43.2	57.9	51.0	62.2	68.7
ii. Expenditure financed from government cash counterpart contributions to UNDP	4.7	7.5	9.8	8.6	6.3
iii. Expenditure financed from self-financing contributions to specialized agencies and other organizations	40.6	39.6	58.1	77.4	92.0
iv. World Bank/IDA technical co-operation e/	403.6	463.8	516.8	730.7	873.2
v. Refugee, humanitarian and disaster relief activities	252.5	465.7	647.9	621.3	593.0

Source: Table B-2. For definition of terms, see para. 6 above of the note on statistical information and the footnotes to table A-1.

a/ Main UNDP programme, excludes expenditures financed from cost-sharing and from cash counterpart contributions.

b/ I.e., from funds not elsewhere specified in the table. Line 6 is not immediately comparable to line 7 in table A-1, in that it includes expenditures financed from United Nations funds and programmes listed in line 5 of table A-1.

c/ Includes a small amount of grants.

d/ On a net transfer basis, i.e., rows 1-7, 8 (c), 9, 10 (c) and 11 (b).

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

Table B-2 (continued)

	REGULAR FUNDS a/	UNDP MAIN PRO- GRAMME b/	UNDP ADMIN- ISTERED FUNDS c/	UNFPA	UNICEF d/	OTHER EXTRA- BUDGE- TARY e/	WFP f/	SUB-TOTAL (1-7)	NET TRANSFERS FROM IDA g/	NET IPAD DIS- BURSE- MENTS h/	NET TRANSFERS FROM WORLD BANK i/	NET DIS- BURSE- MENTS FROM IPC j/	TOTAL NET TRANSFERS (8-12)	MEMO ITEM: COST- SHARING AND SELF- SUPPORT- ING EXPEN- DITURES k/		MEMO ITEM: REFUGE BUNAV., AND DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES l/	
														13	14	15	16
DEVELOPING MEMBER STATES																	
Venezuela	505	759	-	-	-	534	-	1 798	-	-	-24 103	-	-22 305	1 401	-	-	-
Viet Nam	2 911	10 804	30	2 564	3 673	1 269	2 204	23 455	2 701	-	-	-	26 156	1	37	4 407	-
Yemen	2 055	3 883	1 344	586	3 854	3 661	1 048	16 431	11 571	3 974	-	-900	31 076	3 662	8 585	-	-
Yugoslavia	455	1 343	-	123	-	36	-	1 957	-	-	11 613	33 700	47 270	-	3 031	1 120	-
Zaire	1 356	5 286	-	364	1 958	819	766	10 549	20 301	1 153	-12 542	-600	18 861	31	7 664	13 841	-
Zambia	1 384	2 278	47	436	385	1 876	2 102	8 508	6 635	1 002	-27 151	-5 600	-16 606	360	5 322	3 174	-
Zimbabwe	1 028	2 057	31	192	1 446	1 043	1 864	7 661	-	69	35 518	3 800	47 648	-	6 213	468	-
Total developing Member States	116 763	381 393	55 120	72 742	229 984	116 686	625 546	1 598 234	1 234 493	136 398	2 780 630	176 100	5 925 855	151 135	854 942	356 242	-
Developing Non-Member States																	
Bermuda	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12	18	-	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	885	1 303	-	-	-	197	-	2 385	-	-	-	-	2 385	53	-	-	-
Hong Kong	46	73	-	17	-	-	-	156	-	-	-	-	156	-	-	4 710	-
Namibia	130	1 430	2 131	-	-	1 136	-	4 827	-	-	-	-	4 827	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	1 302	1 528	34	437	583	240	-34	4 090	-2 329	-	221 909	-8 000	215 670	16	18 118	-	-
Tonga	193	419	229	117	-	14	410	1 382	-	-	-	-	1 382	-	-	-	-
Other countries	1 012	4 516	219	290	-	7 168	-805	12 400	-577	-	-32 153	-	-20 330	865	-	-	-
Total developing Non-member States	3 588	9 281	2 613	861	583	8 755	-429	25 252	-2 906	-	189 756	-8 000	204 102	952	18 118	4 710	-
Total developing countries	120 351	390 674	57 733	73 603	230 567	125 441	625 117	1 623 486	1 231 587	136 398	2 970 386	168 100	6 129 957	152 087	873 060	360 952	-
Total developed countries	1 130	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 130	-	-	-104 384	-1 000	-104 254	-	-	8 921	-
Total of all countries	121 481	390 674	57 733	73 603	230 567	125 441	625 117	1 624 616	1 231 587	136 398	2 866 002	167 100	6 025 703	152 087	873 060	369 873	-
Regional Africa	18 734	25 937	1 515	4 695	1 135	40 775	846	93 637	149	5 075	-30 516	-	68 345	2 079	156	121	-
Regional Arab States	7 468	4 393	165	1 125	709	2 351	847	17 058	-	3 724	-	-	20 782	2 726	-	544	-
Regional Americas	15 495	9 999	55	3 293	1 264	10 596	-	40 702	685	2 898	30	-1 100	43 215	1 865	27	-	-
Regional Asia	17 106	25 773	405	4 851	831	20 171	-	69 137	-	1 700	-	-	70 837	737	-	-	-
Regional Europe	9 936	1 772	-	479	-	1 525	-	13 712	-	-	-	-	13 712	13	-	-	-
Interregional	27 411	11 762	3 491	17 551	-	100 287	1 965	162 467	-	-	-	-	162 467	1 152	-	-	-
Global	40 199	14 806	589	-	8 089	3 567	-	67 250	-	-	-	-	67 250	70	-	27 406	-
Total intercountry	136 349	94 442	6 220	31 994	12 028	179 272	3 658	463 963	834	13 397	-30 486	-1 100	446 608	8 642	183	28 071	-
Not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-	3 566	-	-	3 566	-	-	-	-	3 566	-	-	195 028	-
Grand total	257 830	485 116	63 953	105 597	246 161	304 713	628 775	2 092 145	1 232 421	149 795	2 835 516	166 000	6 475 877	160 729	873 243	592 972	-

b/ Source: DP/1984/66.

b/ Includes expenditure financed from Programme Reserve, Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries and Special Industrial Services. Excludes expenditure financed from cost-sharing contributions and from government cash counterpart contributions.

c/ Includes expenditures financed from United Nations Capital Development Fund, United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, United Nations Volunteers and United Nations Trust Fund for Sudan-Sahelian Activities and other funds administered by UNDP.

d/ Represents expenditure on area and country co-operation, and general assistance.

e/ Represents operational activities undertaken by specialized agencies and other organizations and financed from sources other than those contained elsewhere in table B-2. Source: DP/1984/66 and includes all data reported therein. Data include expenditure on technical co-operation activities carried out by GATT on the basis of its work programme established by the Contracting Parties to GATT and financed from extrabudgetary sources. See table B-3.

f/ Data provided by WFP and contained in DP/1984/66.

g/ Data provided by World Bank. Net transfer of resources represents gross disbursements less repayment of principal less interest and other charges.

h/ Data provided by IPAD. Includes disbursements against both loans and grants.

i/ Represents expenditure financed from (a) cost-sharing contributions to UNDP and (b) self-supporting contributions to other organizations. For (a), data provided by UNDP; for (b), DP/1984/66.

j/ Represents expenditure on training and consultants financed from World Bank loans and IDA credits. Data provided by World Bank. Breakdown between World Bank and IDA technical co-operation may be found in DP/1984/66.

k/ Represents expenditure financed by UNHCR (\$411.1 million); UNRWA (\$174.1 million); UNDPRO (\$7.8 million). Sources: See footnote h/, table A-3.

Note: The table does not include expenditures on programme activities financed from the Fund of UNEF amounting to \$26.4 million in 1983.

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TABLE B-3. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: GRANT-FINANCED EXPENDITURES ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS, 1983

(Millions of dollars)

	REGULAR BUDGET FUNDS	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMME	FUNDS ADMINIS- TERED BY UNDP	UNFPA	UNICEF	OTHER EXTRA- BUDGETARY	WFP	TOTAL
UNITED NATIONS								
DTCD	6.9	79.3	1.5	11.4	-	12.0	-	113.6
ECA	1.5	4.2	0.8	3.0	-	2.0	-	11.5
ECE	-	0.7	-	0.4	-	-	-	1.1
ECLA	1.2	1.7	-	1.8	-	2.6	-	7.3
ECWA	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	1.5
ESCAP	1.2	6.8	0.3	1.1	-	6.9	-	16.3
UNCHS	0.1	12.3	0.1	-	-	4.2	-	16.7
UNCTAD	0.4	13.0	0.2	-	-	1.6	-	15.2
UNIDO	4.0	50.2	3.2	-	-	19.6	-	77.0
UNCTC	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	0.7
SUBTOTAL	15.8	171.9	6.6	26.2	-	50.3	-	273.5
ILO	9.1	43.3	2.1	5.1	-	34.3	-	93.9
FAO	22.8	118.4	4.4	0.7	-	115.3	-	261.6
UNESCO	5.5	41.8	1.3	4.9	-	40.5	-	94.0
ICAO	-	27.6	0.3	-	-	23.6	-	51.6
WHO	184.8 a/	16.4	0.3	19.3	-	98.2	-	319.0
WORLD BANK	-	37.2 b/	2.6 b/	-	-	-	-	39.9
UPU	0.5	1.6	-	-	-	0.6	-	2.7
ITU	0.3	21.6	0.6	-	-	5.5	-	28.0
ITC	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	9.5
WHO	0.8	11.3	0.1	-	-	9.5	-	21.7
IWO	-	6.0	-	-	-	3.0	-	9.0
WIPO	0.9	1.3	-	-	-	0.9	-	3.2
IAEA	16.7	3.7	-	-	-	5.6	-	26.0
WFO	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
UNFPA (OPE)	-	37.8	32.8	-	-	-	-	70.6
UNFPA	-	-	-	15.3	-	-	-	15.3
UNICEF	-	-	4.1	1.9	246.2	-	-	252.2
WFP	-	-	-	-	-	-	628.8	628.8
UNV	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	4.8
OTHER	-	3.2 c/	0.3 d/	11.0 e/	-	0.7	-	12.6
GOVERNMENTS	-	14.5	8.6	29.5	-	-	-	52.7 f/
GRAND TOTAL	257.4	560.1 g/	64.0	105.6	246.2	396.9 h/	628.8	2 258.9

Sources: See appropriate footnotes to table B-2. Data on expenditure incurred by the United Nations, specialized agencies and IAEA financed from "other extrabudgetary sources" taken from information made available by the organizations concerned to UNDP for the preparation of DP/1984/66 and are therefore secretariat estimates.

a/ In accordance with resolution 29.48 of the World Health Assembly of May 1976, allocations of the regular programme budget were to reach the level of at least 60 per cent in real terms towards technical co-operation and provision of services to States members of WHO.

b/ Represents expenditure incurred by the World Bank in its capacity as executing agency for UNDP.

c/ Includes expenditure incurred by other executing agencies of UNDP (Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Asian Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank).

d/ Includes expenditure incurred by UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR and non-governmental organizations on behalf of several funds administered by UNDP.

e/ Includes expenditure incurred by non-governmental organizations on behalf of UNFPA and \$2.6 million incurred by the United Nations as part of the work programme.

f/ Includes expenditure financed from extrabudgetary resources made available by Contracting Parties to GATT for particular technical co-operation activities, amounting to \$0.1 million.

g/ Includes expenditure financed from cost-sharing and cash counterpart contributions.

h/ Includes expenditures financed from self-supporting contributions.

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TABLE B-4. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: EXPENDITURES ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
FOR DEVELOPMENT, BY INCOME AND COUNTRY GROUPING, 1983
(Thousands of dollars)

	MEMO ITEM: COST- SHARING AND SELF- SUPPORTING EXPENDITURES											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
POPULATION (1983) (THOUSANDS) a/	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMME	UNDP ADMINIS- TERED FUNDS	UNFPA	UNICEF	REGULAR AND OTHER EXTRA- BUDGETARY	WFP	TOTAL GRANTS (2-7)	NET IFAD DISBURSE- MENTS	NET TRANSFERS FROM IDA	TOTAL NET TRANSFER		
TOTAL OF COUNTRIES b/ ...	4 558 373	390 674	57 733	73 603	230 567	246 922	625 117	1 624 616	1 231 587	2 992 601	152 087	
Percentage of total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
\$250 PER CAPITA GNP AND BELOW	331 329	107 217	13 134	11 114	62 758	50 566	149 066	393 855	29 010	185 084	607 949	3 286
Percentage of total	7	27	23	15	27	20	24	24	21	15	20	2
\$251-\$500 PER CAPITA GNP	1 995 061	146 930	34 401	37 579	121 900	96 709	289 248	726 767	59 478	823 738	1 609 983	22 989
Percentage of total	44	38	60	51	53	39	46	45	44	67	54	15
\$501-\$1000 PER CAPITA GNP	468 990	69 038	3 554	11 847	34 385	43 137	126 445	288 406	22 542	229 193	540 141	18 914
Percentage of total	10	18	6	16	15	17	20	18	17	19	18	12
\$1001-\$2500 PER CAPITA GNP	511 717	48 014	5 912	12 184	10 546	34 437	59 849	170 942	25 368	-5 851	190 459	19 414
Percentage of total	11	12	10	17	5	14	10	11	19	-	6	13
OVER \$2500 PER CAPITA GNP	271 420	16 567	642	866	978	13 742	1 411	34 206	-	-	34 206	87 467
Percentage of total	6	4	1	1	-	6	-	2	-	-	1	58
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	299 157	151 018	38 988	16 847	77 931	91 487	229 528	605 799	54 384	308 447	968 630	17 346
Percentage of total	7	39	68	23	34	37	37	37	40	25	32	11
LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES ...	118 820	76 639	22 286	6 683	29 114	45 556	97 011	277 289	23 018	99 946	400 253	5 133
Percentage of total	3	20	39	9	13	18	16	17	17	8	13	3
MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED ...	1 290 505	222 130	43 776	39 389	147 089	137 983	445 705	1 036 072	79 954	1 106 501	2 222 527	26 061
Percentage of total	28	57	76	54	64	56	71	64	59	90	74	17

a/ Source: World Bank.

b/ Totals do not correspond to the totals in table B-2 because per capita income data were not available for certain countries.

TABLE B-5. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
FOR DEVELOPMENT, BY INCOME AND COUNTRY GROUPING, 1983

(Cents per capita)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMME	UNDP ADMINIS- TRATED FUNDS	UNFPA	UNICEF	REGULAR AND OTHER EXTRA- BUDGETARY	WFP	TOTAL GRANTS (1-6)	IDA	TOTAL NET TRANSFER	EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM COST- SHARING AND SELF- SUPPORTING CONTRIBUTIONS
TOTAL OF COUNTRIES	8.6	1.3	1.6	5.1	5.4	13.7	35.6	27.0	65.7	3.3
\$250 PER CAPITA GNP AND BELOW	32.4	4.0	3.4	18.9	15.3	45.0	118.9	55.9	183.5	1.0
\$251-\$500 PER CAPITA GNP	7.4	1.7	1.9	6.1	4.8	14.5	36.4	41.3	80.7	1.2
\$501-\$1000 PER CAPITA GNP	14.7	0.8	2.5	7.3	9.2	27.0	61.5	48.9	115.2	4.0
\$1001-\$2500 PER CAPITA GNP	9.4	1.2	2.4	2.1	6.7	11.7	33.4	-1.1	37.2	3.8
OVER \$2500 PER CAPITA GNP	6.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	5.1	0.5	12.6	0.0	12.6	32.2
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	50.5	13.0	5.6	26.1	30.6	76.7	202.5	103.1	323.8	5.8
LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES ...	64.5	18.8	5.6	24.5	38.3	81.6	233.4	84.1	336.9	4.3
MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED .	17.2	3.4	3.1	11.4	10.7	34.5	80.3	85.7	172.2	2.0

TABLE B-6. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURES, 1983

(Millions of dollars)

ACC PROGRAMME CLASSIFICATION	FUNDS							PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
	REGULAR BUDGET FUNDS	UNDP	ADMINIS- TERED BY UNDP	UNFPA	OTHER EXTRA- BUDGETARY	TOTAL		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
POLITICAL AFFAIRS	-	0.1	-	-	4.1	4.2	0.30	
GEN'L DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	9.7	75.0	1.2	-	14.2	100.1	7.23	
NATURAL RESOURCES	8.9	76.0	18.7	-	32.4	136.1	9.83	
AGRIC., FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	19.4	131.2	9.5	-	76.8	236.9	17.11	
INDUSTRY	5.5	54.7	3.6	-	23.8	87.6	6.33	
TRANS. & COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	68.5	15.1	-	35.1	120.2	8.68	
INTERNATIONAL TRADE	0.5	12.1	-	-	16.4	29.0	2.10	
POPULATION	-	1.0	0.2	105.6	3.1	109.9	7.94	
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	0.2	10.4	1.8	-	4.3	16.7	1.21	
HEALTH	189.4	25.9	9.3	-	100.2	324.8	23.47	
EDUCATION	2.6	34.5	1.0	-	17.3	55.4	4.00	
EMPLOYMENT	6.8	32.4	1.3	-	24.4	64.8	4.68	
HUMAN. AID AND RELIEF ..	-	2.5	-	-	-	2.5	0.18	
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	2.5	5.5	0.3	-	3.4	11.7	0.84	
CULTURE	2.6	5.4	-	-	15.0	23.1	1.67	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY .	8.0	24.8	1.6	-	12.7	47.1	3.40	
UNSPECIFIED	-	-	0.1	-	13.8	13.9	1.00	
TOTAL	257.4	560.0	64.0	105.6	396.9	1 383.9	100.00	

Source: DP/1984/66.

TABLE B-7. EXPENDITURES ON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY REGION AND SOURCE OF FUNDS, 1983
(Thousands of dollars)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	UNDP MAIN PROGRAMME	UNDP ADMINIS-TERED FUNDS	UNFPA	UNICEF	REGULAR AND OTHER EXTRA-BUDGETARY	WFP	TOTAL GRANTS (1-6)	NET IPAD DISBURSEMENTS	NET TRANSFERS FROM IDA	TOTAL NET TRANSFER	MEMO ITEM: COST-SHARING AND SELF-SUPPORTING EXPENDITURES
TOTAL OF ALL COUNTRIES	390 674	57 733	73 603	230 567	246 922	625 117	1 624 616	136 398	1 231 587	2 992 601	152 087
AFRICA											
COUNTRY	165 448	40 568	18 924	78 470	114 288	290 768	708 466	50 972	404 173	1 163 611	42 643
REGIONAL	25 937	1 515	4 695	1 135	59 509	846	93 637	5 075	149	98 861	2 079
PER CAPITA	0.40	0.09	0.05	0.17	0.36	0.61	1.68	0.12	0.85	2.64	0.09
ASIA AND PACIFIC											
COUNTRY	154 165	7 999	40 477	106 415	72 406	248 462	629 924	47 941	797 219	1 475 084	18 042
REGIONAL	25 773	405	4 851	831	37 277	0	69 137	1 700	0	70 837	737
PER CAPITA	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.28	0.02	0.32	0.63	0.01
EUROPE											
COUNTRY	9 419	18	654	209	6 210	2 134	18 644	1 935	-3 995	16 584	1 583
REGIONAL	1 772	0	479	0	11 461	0	13 712	0	0	13 712	13
PER CAPITA	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.14	0.01	-0.02	0.13	0.01
LATIN AMERICA											
COUNTRY	43 722	5 249	10 755	12 351	29 430	42 600	144 107	24 300	7 243	175 650	22 633
REGIONAL	9 999	55	3 293	1 264	26 091	0	40 702	2 898	685	44 285	1 865
PER CAPITA	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.11	0.50	0.07	0.02	0.59	0.07
WESTERN ASIA											
COUNTRY	15 192	3 809	2 793	33 122	16 270	42 055	113 241	11 250	26 947	151 438	67 178
REGIONAL	4 393	165	1 125	709	9 819	847	17 058	3 724	0	20 782	2 726
PER CAPITA	0.37	0.07	0.07	0.64	0.49	0.81	2.45	0.28	0.51	3.23	1.31

TABLE C-1. PROCUREMENT FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES,
BY COUNTRY OF PROCUREMENT, 1982 AND 1983
(Thousands of dollars)

	1982			1983		
	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (1+2)	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (4+5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Afghanistan	31.4	-	31.4	993.8	-	993.8
Algeria	87.6	-	87.6	5 414.8	-	5 414.8
Angola	33.6	-	33.6	227.0	-	227.0
Antigua and Barbuda	4.3	-	4.3	23.0	-	23.0
Argentina	66.1	132.2	198.3	292.4	128.5	420.9
Australia	1 571.5	494.0	2 065.5	2 120.5	1 451.6	3 572.1
Austria	5 018.3	265.6	5 283.9	6 691.6	292.8	6 984.4
Bahamas	8.5	-	8.5	-	-	-
Bahrain	6.3	-	6.3	5.2	-	5.2
Banqladesh	1 442.0	636.6	2 078.6	3 071.2	2 388.6	5 459.8
Barbados	47.5	-	47.5	36.3	28.2	64.5
Belgium	2 402.4	438.5	2 840.9	3 344.5	632.6	3 977.1
Belize	16.1	-	16.1	7.3	-	7.3
Benin	400.2	257.3	657.5	926.8	38.8	965.6
Bhutan	48.6	-	48.6	151.2	-	151.2
Bolivia	41.9	1.0	42.9	486.1	40.5	526.6
Botswana	216.7	37.4	254.1	69.1	187.3	256.4
Brazil	492.5	155.5	648.0	591.2	409.7	1 000.9
Bulgaria	294.2	-	294.2	1 451.9	-	1 451.9
Burma	580.9	2.2	583.1	196.6	-	196.6
Burundi	454.6	33.0	487.6	348.8	-	348.8
Canada	6 953.9	2 891.8	9 845.7	10 368.1	3 311.2	13 679.3
Cape Verde	151.7	24.8	176.5	478.0	-	478.0
Central African Republic	207.9	-	207.9	421.6	-	421.6
Chad	337.0	7.4	344.4	7 233.8	-	7 233.8
Chile	161.1	118.1	279.2	349.2	143.8	493.0
China	846.6	704.6	1 551.2	459.3	1 859.0	2 318.3
Colombia	245.0	2 539.8	2 784.8	120.0	67.5	187.5
Comoros	53.8	444.0	497.8	161.3	-	161.3
Congo	106.8	-	106.8	334.5	-	334.5
Costa Rica	135.7	42.8	178.5	169.1	-	169.1
Cuba	20.8	37.1	57.9	118.0	19.0	137.0
Cyprus	70.1	-	70.1	51.1	81.0	132.1
Czechoslovakia	330.8	154.4	485.2	411.2	163.0	574.2
Democratic Yemen ..	20.7	10.0	30.7	10.9	-	10.9

TABLE C-1 (continued)

	1982			1983		
	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (1+2)	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (4+5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Denmark	4 060.2	2 079.7	6 139.9	4 184.1	2 831.9	7 016.0
Djibouti	55.6	—	55.6	128.8	—	128.8
Dominica	20.5	—	20.5	22.8	—	22.8
Dominican Republic	58.3	3.8	62.1	63.1	18.9	82.0
Ecuador	38.0	12.5	50.5	713.5	25.0	738.5
Egypt	718.3	—	718.3	317.9	64.7	382.6
El Salvador	155.2	8.6	163.8	187.9	5.5	193.4
Equatorial Guinea .	30.1	—	30.1	74.5	—	74.5
Ethiopia	284.7	—	284.7	1 257.0	27.8	1 284.8
Fiji	98.7	10.0	108.7	85.8	9.5	95.3
Finland	1 278.3	350.1	1 628.4	1 958.3	306.5	2 264.8
France	21 787.5	5 769.0	27 556.5	25 598.4	9 113.9	34 712.3
Gabon	19.5	—	19.5	22.9	—	22.9
Gambia	112.0	—	112.0	245.9	—	245.9
German Democratic Republic	587.6	507.6	1 095.2	587.0	67.7	654.7
Germany, Federal Republic of	29 346.8	3 460.0	32 806.8	30 021.4	1 237.9	31 259.3
Ghana	5.0	—	5.0	915.7	—	915.7
Greece	149.9	—	149.9	458.6	—	458.6
Grenada	3.0	—	3.0	2.7	—	2.7
Guatemala	507.9	—	507.9	323.7	—	323.7
Guinea	52.5	65.4	117.9	571.1	—	571.1
Guinea-Bissau	86.8	—	86.8	410.1	—	410.1
Haiti	260.1	629.2	889.3	716.7	219.2	935.9
Honduras	297.5	—	297.5	207.9	—	207.9
Hungary	1 424.6	248.0	1 672.6	2 259.0	524.7	2 783.7
Iceland	92.3	—	92.3	—	—	—
India	18 416.6	6 548.2	24 964.8	17 159.7	262.3	17 422.0
Indonesia	3 244.5	351.4	3 595.9	1 179.5	545.5	1 725.0
Iran, Islamic Republic of ...	2.3	—	2.3	—	—	—
Iraq	28.5	—	28.5	26.1	32.3	58.4
Ireland	127.6	13.5	141.1	728.0	167.0	895.0
Israel	175.6	—	175.6	1.3	—	1.3
Italy	22 099.8	8 478.8	30 578.6	35 616.4	21 734.8	57 351.2
Ivory Coast	218.6	58.5	277.1	676.8	50.9	727.7
Jamaica	60.1	16.8	76.9	32.1	18.6	50.7

TABLE C-1 (continued)

	1982			1983		
	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (1+2)	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (4+5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Japan	28 454.4	6 688.9	35 143.3	27 995.9	5 577.0	33 572.9
Jordan	129.8	—	129.8	107.3	—	107.3
Kenya	1 725.9	4 760.9	6 486.8	2 250.1	73.0	2 323.1
Kuwait.....	36.6	—	36.6	132.4	—	132.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	90.8	—	90.8	24.1	—	24.1
Lebanon	2 080.1	—	2 080.1	3 043.3	—	3 043.3
Lesotho	46.4	243.7	290.1	189.9	21.0	210.9
Liberia	218.0	22.0	240.0	240.3	—	240.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	9.3	—	9.3	102.6	—	102.6
Luxembourg	391.8	—	391.8	97.9	3.9	101.8
Madagascar	309.4	235.5	544.9	383.9	107.7	491.6
Malawi	475.4	81.9	557.3	451.6	135.5	587.1
Malaysia	232.6	172.4	405.0	600.5	164.6	765.1
Maldives	48.4	—	48.4	57.6	21.0	78.6
Mali	1 036.7	441.3	1 478.0	1 461.1	157.2	1 618.3
Malta	—	—	—	29.5	—	29.5
Mauritania	164.5	—	164.5	148.9	—	148.9
Mauritius	16.2	16.3	32.5	46.4	80.2	126.6
Mexico	11.4	2 434.9	2 446.3	226.9	377.2	604.1
Morocco	115.4	2.6	118.0	59.0	—	59.0
Mozambique	138.4	—	138.4	60.6	—	60.6
Nepal	611.0	291.7	902.7	751.1	1 087.6	1 838.7
Netherlands	6 138.6	1 586.9	7 725.5	9 045.7	772.3	9 818.0
New Zealand	370.1	1 198.2	1 568.3	333.2	677.9	1 011.1
Nicaragua	389.6	—	389.6	395.8	—	395.8
Niger	463.0	160.1	623.1	722.8	257.9	980.7
Nigeria	34.9	15.0	49.9	15.5	49.0	64.5
Norway	2 701.5	1 294.7	3 996.2	4 365.8	3 190.2	7 556.0
Pakistan	921.5	1 058.8	1 980.3	2 379.9	472.2	2 852.1
Panama	174.1	—	174.1	278.1	35.4	313.5
Papua New Guinea	46.1	—	46.1	28.8	4.0	32.8
Paraguay	90.4	—	90.4	121.5	120.0	241.5
Peru	525.9	18.0	543.9	958.1	139.3	1 097.4
Philippines	1 444.6	268.7	1 713.3	653.9	300.7	954.6
Poland	852.3	115.2	967.5	809.1	509.5	1 318.6

TABLE C-1 (continued)

	1982			1983		
	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (1+2)	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (4+5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Portugal	410.1	97.4	507.5	257.3	902.9	1 160.2
Qatar	-	-	-	16.8	-	16.8
Romania	-	70.8	70.8	44.3	-	44.3
Rwanda	256.1	6.0	262.1	321.5	-	321.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.2	9.3	12.5	-	-	-
Samoa	8.8	11.8	20.6	59.2	5.4	64.6
Sao Tome and Principe	4.5	-	4.5	3.0	-	3.0
Saudi Arabia	49.1	733.9	783.0	114.5	475.7	590.2
Senegal	2 316.6	734.5	3 051.1	3 040.2	225.8	3 266.0
Seychelles	28.1	-	28.1	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	124.3	9.8	134.1	180.1	5.0	185.1
Singapore	3 637.3	792.9	4 430.2	3 961.6	97.2	4 058.8
Solomon Islands	36.8	-	36.8	5.4	-	5.4
Somalia	199.3	-	199.3	143.2	-	143.2
Spain	678.1	242.1	920.2	615.1	420.1	1 035.2
Sri Lanka	762.3	26.2	788.5	918.1	225.0	1 143.1
Sudan	151.1	26.7	177.8	213.2	6.0	219.2
Suriname	53.0	-	53.0	-	-	-
Swaziland	455.2	25.6	480.8	685.1	0.0	685.1
Sweden	14 392.2	2 282.0	16 674.2	12 380.3	3 704.6	16 084.9
Syrian Arab Republic	385.3	44.1	429.4	248.6	44.1	292.7
Thailand	6 131.2	385.8	6 517.0	4 063.8	236.6	4 300.4
Togo	249.4	65.1	314.5	308.2	-	308.2
Trinidad and Tobago	11.2	-	11.2	75.8	-	75.8
Tunisia	292.8	21.3	314.1	103.4	16.9	120.3
Turkey	55.6	-	55.6	12.7	24.5	37.2
Uganda	679.2	16.8	696.0	4 542.5	20.0	4 562.5
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2 087.5	73.6	2 161.1	4 890.2	63.5	4 953.7
United Arab Emirates	20.0	-	20.0	25.1	-	25.1

TABLE C-1 (continued)

	1982			1983		
	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (1+2)	EQUIPMENT	SUBCON- TRACTOR	TOTAL (4+5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	36 777.9	21 356.6	58 134.5	31 314.9	10 360.2	41 675.1
United Republic of Cameroon	368.7	38.9	407.6	448.9	72.9	521.8
United Republic of Tanzania	937.6	120.6	1 058.2	579.6	122.3	701.9
United States of America	59 761.8	20 370.9	80 132.7	47 791.5	12 021.3	59 812.8
Upper Volta	781.6	654.7	1 436.3	1 140.1	2 007.2	3 147.3
Uruguay	138.8	21.6	160.4	66.5	24.0	90.5
Vanuatu	10.6		10.6			
Venezuela	26.6	46.0	72.6	57.8	289.1	346.9
Viet Nam	4.7	-	4.7	6.5	4.5	11.0
Yemen	237.1	-	237.1	766.5	14.5	781.0
Yugoslavia	732.5	16.0	748.5	496.6	1 569.0	2 065.6
Zaire	445.8		445.8	738.8	326.5	1 065.3
Zambia	82.8	17.1	99.9	96.9	16.9	113.8
Zimbabwe	479.1	80.5	559.6	295.5	205.9	501.4
<u>Non-member States</u>						
Bermuda	4.2	-	4.2		-	
Cook Islands	-	-	-	11.7	-	11.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea				4.0	-	4.0
Hong Kong	1 693.5	3.2	1 696.7	2 254.4	-	2 254.4
Republic of Korea ..	4 966.9	-	4 966.9	2 829.0	798.4	3 627.4
Liechtenstein				173.3	-	173.3
Montserrat	1.3	-	1.3		-	
Namibia	1.6	-	1.6	15.0	-	15.0
Switzerland	18 553.1	156.4	18 709.5	20 546.5	416.1	20 962.6
Tonga	4.4	459.1	463.5	5.0	-	5.0
Total of all countries	338 795.6	108 164.2	446 959.8	379 327.4	97 564.1	476 891.5
Not elsewhere classified	30 907.5	10 757.8	41 665.3	59 026.1	2 433.9	61 460.0
Grand total	369 703.1	118 922.0	488 625.1	438 353.5	99 998.0	538 351.5

TABLE C-2. PROCUREMENT FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES,
 BY ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITY, 1982 AND 1983

(Thousands of dollars)

	1982	1983
	(1)	(2)
UNITED NATIONS		
DTCDD	35 047.4	39 026.5
ECLA	-	-
ESCAP	1 658.7	1 617.2
UNCHS	5 783.8	4 936.7
UNCTAD	1 393.9	1 556.2
UNIDO	38 795.0	30 764.0
OTHER UN	2 371.0	1 644.9
SUBTOTAL	85 142.9	79 735.5
ILO	15 662.0	24 502.3
FAO	73 549.1	111 349.3
UNESCO	23 709.0	19 270.0
ICAO	17 521.4	7 464.6
WHO	34 029.6	64 915.9
WORLD BANK	32 296.1	21 306.5
UPU	403.4	196.4
ITU	6 866.0	8 400.3
WMO	6 951.7	5 868.4
IMO	3 575.1	3 347.6
WIPO	-	383.1
IAEA	12 015.6	14 342.2
WTO	162.7	114.4
UNDP (OPE)	48 777.7	26 986.2
UNFPA	10 964.8	10 508.4
UNICEF	116 998.0	139 661.0
GRAND TOTAL	488 625.1	538 352.1