



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/C.5/1429
20 April 1972

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-seventh session
Item 74 of the preliminary list of items*

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1973

Form of presentation of the United Nations budget
and the duration of the budget cycle

Report by the Secretary-General

1. During the last 10 years the General Assembly, as well as the Economic and Social Council, have repeatedly declared themselves in favour of the development, in practice, of an integrated system of medium-term planning and of programme and budget preparation. More detailed information on this point, as well as an account of all related developments to date, will be found in appendix I to this report.

2. Time did not allow adequate consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session of the successive proposals 1/ which had been submitted to it by the Secretary-General in 1970 as well as in 1971 on the question of the form of presentation of the budget of the United Nations and the duration of the budget cycle. In deciding to postpone further consideration of the matter to its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit its detailed comments and recommendations on the various submissions made by the Secretary-General. In this connexion, the Secretary-General was requested to submit to it, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, additional information consisting of (a) a miniature mock-up covering a small segment of the 1973 estimates and (b) a report setting out the probable legal, institutional and organizational implications of the introduction of programme budgeting, bearing in mind the possibility of the adoption of a biennial budget cycle. It was also agreed that the

* Document A/8700.

1/ A/C.5/1335, A/C.5/1363 and A/C.5/1363/Add.1.

Secretary-General's report should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council and its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for comments and suggestions in order that the Advisory Committee might take them into account.

3. The Secretary-General trusts that the further information contained in the present report will respond to all the questions which have been raised by Member States in respect of the important new measures of reform which have been proposed and that, as a consequence, the General Assembly will be in a position to take a final decision at its twenty-seventh session.

4. The various aspects of the matter requiring further elucidation are presented below under the following headings:

- (a) The proposed new form of presentation of the budget on a biennial basis;
- (b) The level of future budgets and the control of their rate of growth;
- (c) Consequential amendments to the Financial Regulations and Rules;
- (d) Medium-term planning and biennial programme budgeting requirements;
- (e) Consequential reorganization of the Secretariat;
- (f) Consequential rationalization of decision-making machinery at the intergovernmental level.

Proposed new form of presentation of the
budget on a biennial basis

5. The information requested by the General Assembly under this heading is contained in the three annexes to this report. Annex I presents in outline the proposed structure of the budget as a whole. Annex II contains a table presenting the total requirements for the economic and social activities under Part III of the budget, by main organizational unit and programme. Annex III provides a model of the narrative and accompanying tables which, within Part III, would be presented in respect of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in general, and several of its programmes, in particular.

6. The presentation in annex III constitutes a further refinement of the examples submitted previously and takes into account the preliminary comments and observations made in that context by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. A major change of emphasis in response to comments made by the CPC, has been the presentation of the programme budget on an output, i.e. performance basis, rather than on an input basis which merely states the need for resources. It is of considerable significance that the preparation of this material was more than just

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an intellectual exercise. On the contrary, the detailed analysis of work programmes and the evaluation of the related budgetary requirements on which the presentation was based were designed to provide at the same time the estimates and related information for the submission of the budget in its present form. As a result, valuable experience has been gained in respect of the new procedures, particularly from the management standpoint, and, in the Secretary-General's view, the feasibility and usefulness of this approach have been conclusively demonstrated.

7. The proposed new structure of the programme and the budget estimates has been explained in detail in previous submissions 2/ by the Secretary-General. In doing so, it was stressed that the principal objective would be to facilitate an easy correlation between the main components of the programmes and activities of the Organization and the appropriations required for their implementation, taking fully into account in this regard such extra-budgetary resources as might be available for the same purposes and which would be indicated in the budget presentation for purposes of information. As a result, Member States would be given a better opportunity to review and determine, on the basis of clearer and more comprehensive information, the substance of programmes and activities to be undertaken, their relative priorities and the most effective and economical means of implementation.

8. At the same time, the following fundamental points should be restated:

(a) The presentation and approval of the budget in the proposed new form would not necessarily involve any significant changes in the manner in which the appropriations are currently administered. Indeed, as a result of the fact that they would be subdivided in much greater and more substantive detail, the degree of control which could be exercised in the first instance by the main organs and subsidiary organs, and by the Secretary-General on their behalf, would be intensified.

(b) The new form of the budget would not necessarily involve the immediate introduction of a fully integrated management system for medium-term planning, programming and evaluation of performance which would require the application of certain more advanced techniques such as cost-benefits analysis and systems analysis. However, steps are already under way to establish an integrated management system in certain units. This should greatly facilitate the effective implementation of programme budgeting. For practical reasons, related to effective internal management, the programme and the budget would be presented by main organizational units which, as it happens, largely reflect the programme structure of the Organization. This would provide a clearly defined point of responsibility for results. The techniques for medium-term planning, programming, control and evaluation will be progressively developed over a period of time and can only be refined as the actual implementation of programme budgeting takes place.

2/ A/C.5/1335 and A/C.5/1363.

(c) The programme and budget procedures which are envisaged would clearly be facilitated by the adoption of a biennial budget cycle.

Level of future budgets and the control of their rate of growth

9. As indicated by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in its most recent report 3/ on the subject, "programme budgeting was neither a means of enlarging programmes and budgets, nor a device to reduce them: it was a tool to assist decision-makers in the more rational allocation of scarce resources".

10. In fact, the general acknowledgement that there is a need for more rational and realistic programming and for the establishment of orders of priorities logically implies that on each particular occasion there is a certain limit to the resources which are likely to be made available. The process outlined in general terms in paragraph 19 below should, in the Secretary-General's view, make it possible, in a pragmatic manner, at a clearer advance indication by Member States of the approximate limits within which they consider the budget for a particular period to be prepared.

Consequential amendments to the Financial Regulations and Rules

11. The financial regulations as approved by the General Assembly do not prescribe in any substantive sense the precise form in which the budget estimates should be presented. Should it be decided to change the current form of presentation, it would, of course, be necessary to amend the present Financial Regulations and Rules 4/ to some extent. Once the General Assembly has taken a decision in principle on the proposed changes in both the form of the budget and the duration of the budget cycle, the necessary amendments will be formulated in more detail for submission to the Assembly for approval in conjunction with the first budget in its new form. Most of these changes would be of a purely consequential nature, especially those reflecting the proposed change from an annual to a biennial financial period. Other changes would have a more substantial effect.

12. The main group of interrelated regulations which would need attention are those dealing with the form of presentation of the estimates, the basic intent of the appropriations, and the limitation on the transferability of credits made available. The existing text read as follows:

3/ Economic and Social Council, Official Records, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 9 A, paragraphs 16 to 26.

4/ ST/SGB/Financial Rules 1/Rev.1.

Regulation 3.3: The annual budget estimates shall be divided into parts, sections, chapters and articles.....

Regulation 4.1: The appropriations voted by the General Assembly shall constitute an authorization to the Secretary-General to incur obligations and make payments for the purposes for which the appropriations were voted and up to the amounts so voted.

Regulation 4.5: No transfer between appropriation sections may be made without authorization by the General Assembly.

13. At present the appropriations are voted by section and Regulation 4.5 applied accordingly. At the same time, since no indication is given under Regulation 3.3 as to what the prescribed parts, sections, chapters and articles should actually contain, it has been necessary, in observing the provision in Regulation 4.5, to have recourse in practice to an agreed interpretation of its basic intent. The problem has been compounded by the fact that the contents of the various sections of the present budget are far from uniform in their nature. A number of sections present requirements globally by main object of expenditure, with a subsidiary breakdown by organizational unit or main activity (e.g. Section 3. Salaries and Wages). Others present the information in reverse (e.g. Section 16. United Nations Industrial Development Organization). Some sections even contain a series of totally unrelated individual provisions (e.g. Section 20. Special expenses). It has been necessary, therefore, by means of internal control measures, to ensure that the spirit of Regulation 4.5 is observed in regard to the transfer of funds within the limits of most individual sections as well as among them.

14. Acceptance by the General Assembly of the Secretary-General's current proposals for the presentation of the estimates primarily on a programme basis will result in far greater uniformity as far as the nature of the contents of the various sections of the budget is concerned. It would follow that Regulation 4.1 and the spirit inherent in Regulation 4.5 could be more consistently and fairly applied. It would be of fundamental importance, at the same time, to reach general agreement on the interpretation of the concept "purposes for which the appropriations were voted". It is suggested, in this regard, that the text of the above-mentioned regulations might well be left unamended for the time being. Thus, the appropriations would continue to be made by section which, under the proposed new form, would correspond to main organizational unit. The Secretary-General would require the approval of the General Assembly to transfers of credits among organizational units. Within these units, the Secretary-General would have the discretion to allow certain redeployment of resources among the various programmes or individual activities involved, it being understood that the spirit of Regulation 4.1 would be observed and, consequently, that the general orders of magnitude and degrees of priority, as previously determined by the General Assembly, should be left essentially undisturbed. This would apply, in particular, to undertakings which had been planned on a co-ordinated medium-term basis.

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15. The current provisions relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and the annual submission, to the extent necessary, of supplementary estimates to cover such requirements would need to be maintained, especially as regards measures for the maintenance of peace and security, the administration of international justice, assistance to and protection of refugees and other similar activities which are largely of an unpredictable nature and therefore cannot be planned and adequately provided for in advance. Even in the context of medium-term plans and biennial programmes in the economic and social field a measure of reprogramming or rearrangement of priorities will be necessary, taking into account either experience gained in the course of the implementation of the approved programme or such decisions as may have been taken at the intergovernmental level in the course of the biennium. Finally, it would be difficult to assess in advance the full impact over a two-year period of such factors as cost-of-living increases and rises in the price of contractual services and commodities. In the latter respect, the General Assembly may wish to consider the inclusion in the biennial appropriations of a general contingency provision for defined purposes, subject to such special control measures as it may wish to impose.

16. There remain for examination the changes which would be required to the regulations and rules as the result of the adoption of a biennial budget cycle. Primarily affected would be those which prescribe an annual pattern in respect of such matters as the payment by Member States of assessed contributions and advances to the Working Capital Fund and the preparation of accounts and financial statements. Since the proposed biennial budget estimates would, nevertheless, indicate separately the anticipated requirements during each of the individual years involved, it will be possible and indeed desirable to leave current arrangements unchanged. One important effect would be that the necessary discipline would be maintained in respect of the proper phasing of expenditures during the biennium as a whole.

17. The only regulations which, for practical reasons, should be amended are Regulations 4.3 and 4.4 which provide for the annual surrender of unspent or unobligated balances. Unspent or unliquidated balances would be reported to the General Assembly each year with recommendations as to their disposition.

Medium-term planning and biennial programme-budgeting requirements

18. Ever since the need for more coherent and effective planning and programming of the Organization's activities in clearer relation to the resources required for their implementation was first raised, the point has been made repeatedly that a mere change in the form of presentation of the budget estimates, although essential to the success of the proposed new system, would in itself be no solution to the current problem. Of fundamental importance would be more centralized and co-ordinated decision-making at the intergovernmental level; particularly on matters pertaining to economic and social development, as well as improved procedures within the Secretariat for providing assistance to programme formulating bodies in the achievement of their objectives in this regard. The failure to make any real progress towards the introduction of the system of

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medium-term planning, programme formulation and budget preparation envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolutions 1797 (XVII), 2150 (XXI) and 2370 (XXII) can be attributed in large part to the inadequacies of current institutional and organizational arrangements. For this reason, the Secretary-General, in his previous submissions on the form of the budget, 5/ has stressed the need for the creation of a new machinery and has made a series of concrete proposals in this respect.

19. Stated in broad terms, the sequence of events for the proper development of a programme and budget procedure would be the following:

(a) The various programme formulating bodies (i.e. the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board, the Industrial Development Board and their subsidiary bodies) would individually determine in rather general terms the objectives the Secretary-General should achieve over a six-year planning period and revise and update them every two years thereafter on the basis of past achievements and new needs.

(b) The Secretary-General would be requested to examine and elaborate the most effective and economical means of achieving the objectives decided upon by the various organs and subsidiary organs and to recommend initially a co-ordinated six-year medium-term plan and planning estimates of which the first two years would be presented in terms of a detailed programme and budget. Then every two years the Secretary-General would revise and update the medium-term plan and would prepare a new two-year detailed programme and budget on the basis of these new objectives decided upon by the various organs and subsidiary organs concerned.

(c) The Secretary-General's six-year medium-term plan and the detailed biennial programme and budget would be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for its meeting in June and through it to the Economic and Social Council in July of every odd year, as well as to the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development hopefully in May, and to the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in May. At the same time, the programme formulating bodies would have before them a full report on the implementation and achievement of the previous biennium. Thus, at one time and in the same way the relevant programme formulating bodies could see the past performance the present proposals and the implications for the future.

(d) The same documents, the six-year medium-term plan and the detailed biennial programme and budget as well as the report on the achievements of the previous biennium would be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in May of every odd year.

5/ A/C.5/1335 and A/C.5/1363.

(e) In accordance with present procedures, the Advisory Committee's report on the Secretary-General's biennial programme and budget would be submitted to Member States along with the Secretary-General's biennial programme and budget at least five weeks prior to the opening of the General Assembly.

(f) The Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board might wish to have the Secretary-General revise the six-year medium-term plan and the biennial programme and budget before it is submitted to the General Assembly through the Advisory Committee so as to reflect their comments and observations thereon. In that case the Secretary-General would prepare and submit to the General Assembly a programme and budget reflecting the programme changes which the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board have requested the Secretary-General to make.

(g) The General Assembly would consider and approve the six-year medium-term plan and the detailed biennial programme and budget. Of course, the Assembly could add to or change the six-year medium-term plan and the detailed biennial programme and budget in any manner it so decided. If the General Assembly agrees with the Secretary-General's proposal for a biennial budget cycle the Assembly could also consider the biennial programme and budget every odd year.

20. The time-table for the completion of a programme and budget cycle would be as follows:

Time-table	First Cycle covering 1974-1979 medium-term plan and 1974-1975 Programme and budget	Second Cycle covering 1976-1981 medium-term plan and 1976-1977 Programme and budget	Third Cycle covering 1978-1983 medium-term plan and 1978-1979 Programme and budget
Programme formulating bodies determine objectives.	Prior to December 1972	Jan. 1973 Dec. 1974	Jan. 1975 Dec. 1976
Secretary-General prepares six-year medium-term plan and the biennial programme and budget.	Aug. 1972 April 1973	Aug. 1974 April 1975	Aug. 1976 April 1977
Six-year medium-term plan and the biennial programme and budget submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board.	May/July 1973	May/July 1975	May/July 1977

Time-table	First Cycle covering 1974-1979 medium-term plan and 1974-1975 Programme and budget	Second Cycle covering 1976-1981 medium-term plan and 1976-1977 Programme and budget	Third Cycle covering 1978-1983 medium-term plan and 1978-1979 Programme and budget
Six-year medium-term plan and the biennial programme and budget considered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.	June/July 1973	June/July 1975	June/July 1977
The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions report on and the medium-term plan and the Secretary- General's biennial programme and budget submitted to Member States.	August 1973	August 1975	August 1977
Secretary-General revises six-year medium-term plan and biennial programme budget if necessary.	August 1973	August 1975	August 1977
Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the revised programme and budget estimates reflecting the changes approved by the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Develop- ment Board.	September 1973	September 1975	September 1977
Six-year medium-term plan and the biennial programme and budget considered by the General Assembly.	Sept.-Dec. 1973	Sept.-Dec. 1975	Sept.-Dec. 1977

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21. Thus the programme and budget for the biennium 1976-1977 as well as the medium-term plan 1976-1981 will be based on decisions on objectives taken by programme formulating bodies during 1973 and 1974 and will reflect the outcome of detailed consideration by the programme formulating bodies concerned in the course of 1975. Time will not permit the same full procedures to be followed in respect of the programme and budget for 1974-1975 and the medium-term plan 1974-1979. However, full account will be taken of objectives which have already been expressed by the various programme-formulating bodies. In spite of the fact that this first submission will therefore be of a transitional nature, it will provide valuable practical experience in the preparation of the programme and budget submission.

Consequential re-organization of the Secretariat

22. For the proper preparation and consideration of a six-year medium-term plan and a two-year programme budget along these lines, it is considered that the following organizational arrangements would be required:

(a) Within the Secretariat a planning, programming and evaluation service would be established to ensure the development of uniform techniques. It would be composed of a small number of specialists with experience in programme formulation, management procedures and programme analysis who would assist the programme managers in the various areas of the Secretariat in the formulation and costing of their proposed programme and budget and the subsequent application of control and evaluation procedures. In the initial stages these specialists might form part of the staff of the Budget Division at Headquarters. The introduction of the proposed new system will not require any other changes in the organization of the Secretariat. On the contrary, a much-needed conformity will be achieved between programme and budget procedures and the manner in which the activities of the Organization and the related resources are in fact being administered.

(b) A high-level programme and budget review committee, composed of the heads of the principal units of the Secretariat responsible for programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields as well as those in charge of administration, would be established. As necessary, other senior officials would be invited to participate when matters concerning their particular area of responsibility are under consideration. This committee, which would meet at least once a year, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General would develop the guidelines for a balanced and co-ordinated medium-term plan and biennial programme and budget. If this initiative is to succeed, each programme will have to be evaluated on its merits and the competing requirements of various departments and units will have to be reconciled within a budget level which is likely to be acceptable to the General Assembly. In carrying out its tasks, the Committee would take the following factors into account:

(i) Decisions of programme-formulating bodies, including changes in priorities which have an impact on work currently in process or considered for inclusion in the forthcoming programme and budget;

{ (ii) An evaluation of the results achieved in each programme;

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- (iii) The resources (human as well as financial) available and likely to be available to the Organization during the next programme and budget and planning periods for all sources (i.e. budgetary and extra-budgetary).

The staff work for the Committee would be provided by the planning, programming and evaluation services. The Committee would be convened from time to time to review the progress being made on current work.

Consequential rationalization of decision-making machinery at
the intergovernmental level

23. Measures would need to be taken at the intergovernmental level to rationalize the present decision-making process. The importance of co-ordinated and consistent guidance by Member States on objectives and priorities will be essential to the success of the proposed new system. To this end, the Secretary-General, in previous submissions, has already indicated the need for concrete action which would concentrate the authority to determine and approve programme and budgetary matters in a few intergovernmental organs as possible, ideally in a single body. The primary reason for this recommendation stems from the fragmentation inherent in the present system whereby the various segments of the total programme are considered in relative isolation by the programme-formulating and financial bodies directly concerned. As a result, the related budget estimates submitted by the Secretary-General have to all intents and purposes consisted of a compilation of requirements emanating from a variety of different programme sources without any means of basing his proposals on a balanced and co-ordinated assessment of the programme as a whole, after consideration of alternative means of action and within the limits of the anticipated level of available resources.

24. In proposing the action in paragraph 23 above, the Secretary-General is conscious of the fact that this is an initiative which could only be taken by the Member States themselves. He feels bound, at the same time, to draw attention to the vacuum which currently exists and to express the hope that Member States will give consideration to possible means of dealing with this matter. However, this should not be a cause for delay as alternative measures are available which permit the United Nations to achieve the purposes of a programme budget.

25. The Secretary-General believes that the best approach for now would be for him to submit the relevant parts of the medium-term plan and of the programme and budget for the first two years to the ECOSOC, the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board. Of course the medium-term plan and the programme and budget would be submitted and considered by the Advisory Committee in the usual manner. The comments and recommendations of ECOSOC, the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board would be made available to the Advisory Committee as well as to the General Assembly. It will of course be for the General Assembly to decide the manner in which it may wish to consider and approve the medium-term plan and the biennial programme and budget. In practice, the General Assembly may find it necessary to devise adequate procedures for the consideration by it of these documents. One of several possible procedures might be followed. The task of considering both documents and arriving at a final recommendation to

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the General Assembly meeting in plenary session might be entrusted to one of the Main Committees, presumably the Fifth Committee. Alternatively, this responsibility might be allocated to the various Main Committees concerned meeting in joint session. Yet another possibility might be to introduce a system through which the recommendations of the Committees concerned with the substance of the programme and budget (i.e. the Second and Third Committees) and the Committee concerned with the financing of the programme and budget (i.e. the Fifth Committee) would be reconciled before approval by the General Assembly itself.

Conclusions

26. By way of a final general comment, it may be pointed out that it would be difficult if not impossible at this stage to provide a precise and comprehensive indication of all the practical implications of the proposed new procedures. Member States are of course entitled to the necessary assurances in regard to their control over the activities of the Organization and the manner in which the Secretariat performs its functions. The Secretary-General trusts that the information given in this report will have served this purpose. Once Member States have established the main guidelines covering programme and budget procedures and have been satisfied that all essential constraints have been provided for, the Secretary-General could be permitted to translate their wishes into action, it being understood that a period of trial and error and gradual refinement of the actual system in the light of experience would necessarily ensue.

27. In the conviction that the early implementation of the proposed new procedures will greatly improve the prospects for the more orderly and productive conduct of the activities of the United Nations in the future, the Secretary-General recommends that the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session:

(a) Approve the proposed new form of presentation of the programme and budget and the introduction of a biennial budget cycle;

(b) Endorse the suggestion that programme-formulating bodies should in the first instance state their objectives for new programmes in more general terms, requesting the Secretary-General to prepare for their consideration a six year medium-term plan and biennial programme and budget and introducing the objectives set out by the operational bodies;

(c) Adopt revised procedures with effect from the beginning of 1973, with a view to achieving more centralized and co-ordinated consideration and determination at the intergovernmental level of the Organization's programme and budget;

(d) Take note of the Secretary-General's plan to establish within the Secretariat a small programming, planning and evaluation service to assist in the formulation of a co-ordinated and uniformly-presented programme and budget, as well as a high-level programme and budget review committee, composed of the heads of the main programme and budget areas, to consider and agree upon the medium-term plan and biennial programme and budget to be proposed;

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(e) Invite the Secretary-General to develop progressively, in respect of those activities of the Organization which lend themselves to such treatment, more advanced procedures for biennial programme and budget formulation and for effective management and control in the course of implementation in order to ensure maximum achievement in relation to resources available.

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APPENDIX I

Past developments in regard to the proposed introduction by the United Nations of a system of programme budgeting

1. Although the question of a change in the form of presentation of the budget and in the duration of the financial period it should cover is still under consideration, the General Assembly has repeatedly expressed itself in favour of the development of an integrated system of a long-term planning, programme formulation and budget preparation. The development of an integrated system of long-term planning, of programme formulation and of budget preparation involves all parts of the United Nations, and has particular significance with regard to its activities in the economic, social and human rights fields.
2. Over nine years ago, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1797 (XVII) of 11 December 1962, requested the Economic and Social Council (a) to devise a framework within which the Council could indicate the priorities to be accorded to United Nations programmes and projects in the economic, social and human rights fields, bearing in mind the objectives of the first United Nations Development Decade (b) to establish within this framework an order of priorities for activities to be included in the work programme, (c) to review the priorities from time to time in the light of any more recent or more urgent needs and the resources likely to be available to meet them, and (d) to give due, timely and adequate consideration, as the work of the Council proceeded, to the financial implications of its actions in the light of information provided to it by the Secretary-General.
3. In 1966, the Secretary-General took certain steps in the direction of an integrated system of long-term planning, of programme formulation and of budget presentation. In that year, he submitted a new kind of report on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements. The report (E/4179/Rev.1 and Add.1-18 and Corrigenda) consisted of a general review of the work programme covering the years 1962, 1965 and 1966 and of the Secretary-General's proposals for the work programme in 1967, and included data on available posts, staff resources expressed in man-months required for authorized projects, and expenditures financed from the regular budget as well as from extra-budgetary resources.
4. Subsequent decisions of the Economic and Social Council with a view to achieving progress in respect of programming and the establishment of priorities in the economic, social and human rights fields included resolution 1264 (XLIII) of 3 August 1967 by which the Council called upon its various subsidiary organs to draw up long-term programmes of work containing clear indications of priority among the various projects, and resolutions 1367 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 and 1472 (XLVIII) of 13 January 1970 in which the Council entrusted to its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination the task of programme review and co-ordination covering the full range of United Nations activities in the above-mentioned fields.

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5. By its resolution 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966 the General Assembly approved a recommendation to the same general effect by the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in paragraph 73 of its second report. ^{1/} Specifically, this recommendation called for the development by each of the organizations in the United Nations system of a long-term plan in keeping with the broad goals of the Organization. In respect of each of these broad goals the priority objectives to be accomplished within the planning period would be formulated and specific courses of action indicated. The proposed plans would be presented by each organization to its governing body for consideration and comment on the contents of the plan, the priorities and the general magnitude and time-phasing of expenditures. Based on the agreed plan, an integrated document would be prepared covering all programmes to be undertaken during the selected time period, financed from both budgetary and extra-budgetary funds. In addition to the long-term plan, the document would contain the proposed programme and budget for the next budget period, prospective resources having been taken into consideration. The appropriate bodies of the organization would review and comment on this document as well as approve, with whatever changes they considered necessary, that part which corresponded to the next budget period. In order to allow for changing circumstances, a continuous process of review and updating was envisaged. The initial plan, which it was suggested should cover a period of six years, would be supplemented by successive two-year plans, the introduction of new elements depending in part on the progress achieved during the preceding period.

6. Subsequently, the General Assembly, by its resolution 2370 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, decided to introduce new procedures which would enable the Secretary-General, in implementation of a related recommendation by the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts in paragraph 26 of its same report, to suggest to the General Assembly at each of its regular sessions a planning estimate for the second succeeding budgetary period. These procedures involved the development by all the relevant programme-formulating bodies of a system of long-term planning and programme formulation within their respective fields of competence, taking into account the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee in paragraph 73 of its report. Such programme-formulating bodies would include the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary organs and its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the regional economic commissions, the Trade and Development Board, the periodic sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the Industrial Development Board. On the basis of these long-term plans, the Secretary-General would draw up a planning estimate for the second succeeding budgetary period which would be reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and transmitted, together with its comments and recommendations, to the General Assembly for its consideration and approval. At the beginning of the next year, the Secretary-General would construct the regular budget estimates for the forecast period, guided by the planning estimate approved by the General Assembly.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/6343.

7. At an early stage in this sequence of events the question arose whether the development of the integrated system of programming and budgeting desired by the General Assembly did not require a corresponding change in the form of presentation of the budget estimates themselves. As the result of an historical process described in a report 2/ by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, the United Nations budget had developed into an inconsistent mixture of provisions made under some sections globally by object or class of expenditure and, under others, by main organizational unit or activity. Even in cases where the estimates were presented by organizational unit, the presentation failed to provide the type of programme and expenditure analysis envisaged by the General Assembly in its various decisions referred to above, with particular reference to activities in the economic and social field. Accordingly, it became necessary to have recourse to the preparation of separate reports to the various programme-formulating bodies in which relevant work programmes were presented in detail in the context of the budgetary resources required for their implementation. In the process, the contrast between the approach of these work programme documents and that of the actual budget estimates became steadily more pronounced and the difficulties experienced by Member States in reconciling their views and decisions in these two different contexts more intractable. Moreover, as an inevitable result of this situation, it has not been possible to make any real progress towards the introduction of the system of long-term planning, programme formulation and budget preparation envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolutions 1797 (XVII), 2150 (XXI) and 2370 (XXII).

8. The growing awareness of the need for a budget presentation which would achieve a closer relationship between the work programmes and other activities of the Organization and the financial resources required for their implementation was evident from periodic statements in recent years by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Secretary-General in favour of an early improvement in current procedures. In the case of the Secretariat, the preoccupation with the development of new and approved techniques for the presentation of budgetary requirements in a form which explained more clearly their relationship to individual activities has been directly related to the rapid growth, beginning in the early sixties, of United Nations programmes in the economic, social, human rights and technical assistance fields. As this volume of activity grew, it became increasingly evident that better programme planning and the establishment of priorities taking into account the resources which were likely to be made available could no longer be dispensed with. This view was presented to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General in progressively more comprehensive terms in his forewords to the budget estimates for 1967 and later years, as well as in two special reports 3/ - the first on the form of the presentation of the United Nations

2/ Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/C.5/1121, paragraphs 4 and 5.

3/ Ibid., documents A/C.5/1121 and A/C.5/1122.

budget and the second on the United Nations budget cycle - submitted to the General Assembly in 1967, at its twenty-second session, in the context of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

9. This trend of opinion culminated in the submission to the General Assembly in 1969, at its twenty-fourth session, of a comprehensive report 4/ on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations, prepared by Mr. Maurice Bertrand, member of the Joint Inspection Unit. This report, which was based on the argument that more coherent programming and clearer financial presentation were required, dealt with the defects of current financial documents and the inadequacies of existing programming methods and indicated in some detail the procedures which would be necessary in order to remedy the situation.

10. The Secretary-General responded positively to this initiative in a provisional report 5/ to the General Assembly in June 1970 and in a final and more comprehensive report 6/ in November of the same year. In the latter report, the Secretary-General dealt in detail with the shortcomings of the Organization's present programme and budget practices and proposed a number of fundamental changes. These encompassed the need not only for more centralized decision-making at the intergovernmental level, but for the improvement of the information and assistance hitherto provided by the Secretariat. As regards action at the legislative level, he suggested that the authority to determine projects within the framework of an over-all programme and budget policy should be concentrated in as few places as possible, ideally in a single body. In this regard he considered that initial legislation should be in broad terms, indicating the objectives sought and calling upon the Secretariat to study the best means of achieving them. As a result the Secretary-General would be given the responsibility and the opportunity of presenting a coherent work programme based on a rational examination of the most effective and economical means of achieving the broad objectives decided upon by the appropriate governing bodies. To enable the Secretariat to perform this function, the establishment of a small planning and programming unit was envisaged. This unit would assist substantive areas in the projection and formulation of their activities. Also envisaged was the creation, within the Secretariat of a high-level programme and budget review committee to recommend a balanced and well-co-ordinated total programme which was within the capacity of the Organization to carry out effectively over a stated period of time and which could be adequately financed from within the level of resources which were expected to be available for the purpose. This programme would then be submitted for approval by the appropriate decision-making body or bodies at the governmental level and, once the full cycle of this process had been achieved, would provide for the

4/ Annex to document A/7822.

5/ A/7987.

6/ A/C.5/1335.

first time a sound basis for the preparation of the budget estimates for the ensuing period. As a necessary part of this new procedure the Secretary-General proposed a change in the form of the budget and in an annex to his report provided an outline or model of the type of presentation he had in mind. The principal objective would be to facilitate an easy correlation among the main components of the programmes and activities of the Organization and the appropriations required for their implementation. The intention was also to present in such a budget a programme structure which took into account funds requested under the regular budget as well as those which were expected to be made available from extra-budgetary sources. As a result Member States would be provided with clearer and more comprehensive information about the Organization's activities which would be of assistance in the exercise of selective judgement and the taking of policy decisions. It was indicated, finally, that the proposed new programme and budget procedure would logically involve the adoption of a biennial budget cycle.

11. The General Assembly, after giving preliminary consideration during its twenty-fifth session to the Secretary-General's proposals as well as to the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its related report, 7/ requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its following session, through the Economic and Social Council, certain further information in order to facilitate a final decision on the question of the form of the budget and the duration of the budget cycle. It was indicated that this report should include, in particular, a mock-up of the 1972 budget in the proposed new form, an assessment of the possible technical difficulties and means to overcome them, and a suggested time-table for the preparation and review of a medium-term programme and budget presented in the new form.

12. The additional material was made available to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session in documents A/C.5/1363 and A/C.5/1363/Add.1. Unfortunately, time did not allow detailed consideration of the matter either by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions or by the Fifth Committee and it became necessary to postpone the item to the twenty-seventh session. However, the documents in question were taken up by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in November 1971. As indicated in the latter's report 8/ most members expressed support for the implementation of programme budgeting in the United Nations and the institution of a two-year cycle. Others, while supporting the introduction of such a system in principle, had misgivings about taking this decisive step before further work had been done to refine and perfect the proposed procedures. The majority view, however, was that the change should be made without further delay since the system could only be perfected as it was being applied. In this regard, the Committee attached to its report, for consideration by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, an alternative form 9/ of budget presentation which had been prepared by the Secretariat at the Committee's request.

7/ A/8217.

8/ A/AC.51/6167.

9/ E/AC.51/L.66.

ANNEX I

Outline of proposed structure of the budget

Abbreviations

Foreword by the Secretary-General

Summary of expenditure estimates for 1973 and 1974, appropriations for 1971 and 1972, and actual expenses for 1969, 1970 and 1971

Analysis of increases (or decreases) 1973 and 1974 over (under) 1971 and 1972

Draft resolutions relating to the budget estimates

Draft resolution I - Budget for the financial biennium 1973-1974;

Draft resolution II - Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the financial biennium 1973-1974;

Draft resolution III - Working Capital Fund for the financial biennium 1973-1974.

Information concerning the draft resolutions.

Expenditure estimates

Part I: Policy Making, Direction and Co-ordination

Section 1: The General Assembly

Section 2: Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly

A. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

B. Committee on Contributions

C. Board of Auditors

D. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

E. United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee

Section 3: Offices of the Secretary-General

A. Executive Office of the Secretary-General

B. Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs

/...

- C. Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs
- D. Office of the Director-General, Geneva

Part II: Political and Peace-Keeping Activities

Section 4: Policy-Making Organs

- A. The Security Council and its Commissions and Committees
- B. Subsidiary Organs of the General Assembly
 - 1. Conference of the Committee on Disarmament
 - 2. Committee on the Peaceful uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor
 - 3. Committee on the Peaceful uses of Outer Space

Section 5: Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

- A. Policy and direction
- B. Disarmament
- C. Outer space
- D. African questions
- E. Sea-bed and ocean floor
- F. Political affairs
- G. Services of the Security Council and the Political Committee of the General Assembly

Section 6: Special Missions

- A. Field operations
- B. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)
- C. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
- D. United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)
- E. United Nations Supply depot, Pisa

/...

- F. United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan
- G. Special Committee on Apartheid
- H. Other missions

Part III: Economic and social activities

Section 7: Policy-making organs

- A. Economic and Social Council
- B. United Nations Development Programme Governing Council
- C. Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

Section 8: Department of Economic and Social Affairs

- A. Executive direction and management
- B. Programmes of activity
 - 1. Development planning, projections and policies
 - 2. Public finance and financial institutions
 - 3. Statistics
 - 4. Public administration
 - 5. Transport and tourism
 - 6. Natural resources
 - 7. Ocean economics and technology
 - 8. Science and technology
 - 9. Social questions
 - 10. Population
 - 11. Human settlements
- C. Programme support
 - 1. Management of technical co-operation activities
 - 2. Departmental administration

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Sections 9-13 - Regional commissions and UNESOB (same breakdown)

A. Policy-making organs

Sessions of the commissions

B. Executive direction and management

Office of the Executive Secretary

C. Programmes of activity

1. Development planning, projections and policies
2. Public finance and financial institutions
3. Statistics
4. Public administration
5. Transport, tourism and communication
6. Natural resources
7. Science and technology
8. Social questions
9. Population
10. Human settlements
11. Agriculture
12. Education
13. Labour management and employment

D. Programme support

1. Management of technical co-operation activities
2. Departmental administration
3. Common services
4. Conference services

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Section 14: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

- A. Executive direction and management
- B. Programmes of activity
 - 1. International protection of refugees
 - 2. Assistance to refugees
- C. Programme support
 - 1. Departmental administration
 - 2. Common services

Section 15: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

- A. Policy-making organs
- B. Executive direction and management
- C. Programmes of activity
 - 1. International trade research
 - 2. Trade expansion and economic integration
 - 3. Trade in commodities
 - 4. Trade in manufactures
 - 5. Invisible elements of the balance of trade
 - 6. Trade with Socialist Countries
 - 7. Financing of international trade
 - 8. International Trade Centre
- D. Programme support
 - 1. Management of technical co-operation activities
 - 2. Departmental administration
 - 3. Common services
 - 4. Conference services

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Section 16: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

- A. Policy-making organs
- B. Executive direction and management
- C. Programmes of activity
 - 1. Industrial technology
 - 2. Industrial services and institutions
 - 3. Industrial policies and programming
- D. Programme support
 - 1. Management of technical co-operation activities
 - 2. Departmental administration
 - 3. Common services
 - 4. Conference services

Section 17: Regular Programme of Technical Assistance

- A. Executive direction and management
- B. Programmes of activity
 - 1. Development planning, projections and policies
 - 2. Public administration
 - 3. Industrial technology
 - 4. Narcotic drugs control

Part IV: Human rights

Section 18: Policy-making organs

- A. Commission on Human Rights
- B. Commission on the Status of Women
- C. Subcommission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

Section 19: Division of Human Rights

Part V: Equal rights and self-determination of peoples

Section 20: Policy-making organs

- A. Trusteeship Council
- B. Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly
 - 1. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Section 21: Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories

- A. Policy and direction
- B. Territories under international Trusteeship
- C. Non-Self-Governing Territories

Section 22: United Nations Council and Commissioner for Namibia

- A. United Nations Council for Namibia
- B. United Nations Commissioner for Namibia
- C. Travel Documents Office - East Africa

Part VI: International justice, including the development and codification of international law

Section 23: The International Court of Justice

Section 24: Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly; special conferences and meetings

- A. International Law Commission
- B. Commission on International Trade Law
- C. Special conferences and meetings

Section 25: Office of Legal Affairs

- A. Policy and direction
- B. General legal questions
- C. International trade law
- D. Codification of international law

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Part VII: Common services

Section 26: Office of Public Information

- A. Policy and direction
- B. Press and publications
- C. Radio and visual information media
- D. External relations
- E. Information centres
- F. Centre for Economic and Social Information

Section 27: Administration and management

- A. Policy and direction
- B. Administrative Management Services
- C. Office of the Controller (including Internal Audit)
- D. Office of Personnel (excluding TARS)
- E. Administrative and financial service Geneva
- F. Technical assistance recruitment
- G. Health
- H. Administrative Tribunal
- I. Staff training
- J. Jointly financed activities of administrative co-ordination

Section 28: General Services - Headquarters

- A. Direction and administration
- B. Communications, Archives and Records
- C. Buildings Management
- D. Field Operations

E. Purchase and Transportation

F. Common services not charged to programmes

Section 29: General Services - Geneva

A. Direction and administration

B. Communications, Archives and Records

C. Buildings Management

D. Field Operations

E. Purchase and Transportation

F. Common Services not charged to programmes

Section 30: Conference Services - Headquarters

A. Policy and direction

B. Translation

C. Interpretation and Meetings

D. Editorial and Official Records

E. Publications

Section 31: Conference Services - Geneva

A. Policy and direction

B. Translation

C. Interpretation and Meetings

D. Editorial and Official Records

E. Publications

Section 32: Library Services - Headquarters and Geneva

A. Library Services - Headquarters

B. Library Services - Geneva

Section 33: United Nations Bond Issue

Section 34: Miscellaneous

- A. United Nations Staff Pension Fund
- B. United Nations Cemetery in Korea
- C. Grants to the international schools (New York and Geneva)
- D. Other miscellaneous expenses

Part VIII: Buildings and improvements to premises

Section 35: Amortization of construction loans

- A. Headquarters
- B. Geneva

Section 36: New constructions and major alterations to premises

- A. New constructions
- B. Major alterations to premises

Part IX: Staff assessments to be transferred to the Tax Equalization Fund

Section 37: Staff assessments etc.

Estimates of income

Summary of estimates of income for 1973-1974, compared with 1971-1972 approved estimates and actual income 1969-1970 (and 1971)

Section 1: Income from staff assessment

Section 2: Contributions from extra-budgetary funds towards
administrative costs incurred for related activities

Section 3: General income

- A. Rentals
- B. Reimbursement for staff and services furnished to specialized agencies and others
- C. Bank interests

- D. Sale of used equipment
- E. Refund of prior year's expenditures
- F. Contribution from non-Member States
- G. Television and similar services
- H. Reimbursement for part of the construction costs of the United Nations building - Santiago
- I. Refund of the Organization's contribution to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in respect of participant withdrawals
- J. Miscellaneous

Section 4: Revenue-producing activities

- A. Sale of postage stamps
- B. Sale of publications
- C. Services to visitors
- D. Souvenir/Gift shop and catering services
- E. Royalties - commemorative medals

ANNEX II

PART III. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Summary of total requirements by main organizational unit and programme

Policy-making organs (Section 7)	Department of Economic and Social Affairs						United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Section 14)	United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (Section 15)	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (Section 16)	Regular Programme of Technical Assistance (Section 19)	Sub-Total	Operational Programmes	Overheads	Sub-Total
	Headquarters N.Y. and Geneva (Section 8)	Europe (ECE) (Section 9)	Far East (ECAFE) (Section 10)	Latin America (ECLA) (Section 11)	Africa (ECA) (Section 12)	Economic and Social Affairs Office - Beirut (UNESCOB) (Section 13)								

Part III. Economic and Social Activities

Sections 7-19

A. Policy-making organs

1. Economic and Social Council
2. UNDP Governing Council
3. Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
4. Commissions, Boards and Conferences

B. Executive direction and management

C. Programmes of activity

1. Development planning, projections and policies
2. Public finance and financial institutions
3. Statistics
4. Public administration
5. Transport and tourism
6. Natural resources
7. Ocean economics and technology
8. Science and technology
9. Social questions
10. Population
11. Human settlements
12. Agriculture
13. Education
14. Labour management and employment
15. International trade research
16. Trade expansion and economic integration
17. Trade in commodities
18. Trade in manufactures
19. Invisible elements of the balance of trade
20. Trade with socialist countries
21. Financing of international trade
22. International Trade Centre
23. Industrial technology
24. Industrial services and institutions
25. Industrial policies and programming
26. Narcotic Drugs Control
27. International protection of refugees
28. Assistance to refugees

D. Programme support

1. Management of technical co-operation activities
2. Departmental administration
3. Common services
4. Conference services

ANNEX III

Annex III gives a model of the proposed programme budget, using as an example section 8, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The programme budget presentation would follow the following outline:

- I. A narrative text covering the Department as a whole. This narrative would:
 - a. Describe in general terms the scope, goals and responsibilities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
 - b. Provide the goals of the department and itemize objectives being undertaken to accomplish these goals.
 - c. Relate the objectives and resource requirements necessary to accomplish these objectives to legislative mandates (General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions).
 - d. Highlight significant accomplishments in the preceding budget year and describe what could not be accomplished. In short, the narrative would be a performance report incorporated in the budget request (not presented separately as is now done). The actual figures for the prior year would reflect actual accomplishment which could then be compared against the work programme figures of the previous year.
 - e. Provide justification for the resource requirements being requested. Here, as experience is gained with programme budgeting, quantitative data which clearly shows accomplishments and justifies needs can be included - to any level of detail required to gain a complete and comprehensive picture of budgetary requirements.
- II. There would follow a single page table giving financial data for the Department as a whole by programme.
- III. There would follow another table giving each programme and related requirements by object of expenditure.

- IV. This would be followed by a manning table for the Department as a whole, giving posts by grade.
- V. Following the narrative and requirements for the Department as a whole would be:
- a. A narrative for each programme* giving information similar to that given for the Department as a whole under I (a)-(e) above.
 - b. A table showing requirements for the above programme with means of action and dollars and percentages devoted to each.
 - c. A manning table for each programme giving posts by grade.
- VI. For purposes of this programme budget "mock-up" the "biennial" budget is shown for the years 1973 and 197⁴. It is not intended that the budget will be approved and presented in the new format for the 1973 and 197⁴ budget years.

* For purposes of this annex, three programmes (Natural resources development, population and human settlements) have been selected.

Section 8. Department of Economic and Social Affairs

\$

1973 Budget estimates

1974 Budget estimates

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE, GOALS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT

Under the Charter of the United Nations, one of the four major purposes of the United Nations is to "achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character". In order to create the "co-ordination of stability and well-being which are necessary for the peaceful and friendly relations among nations, the United Nations shall promote (a) higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development and (b) solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation.

These goals are achieved through the mechanism of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Secretariat. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs is the organizational unit within the Secretariat which carries out the mandates of the Charter with regard to economic and social affairs as established by the General Assembly and the ECOSOC. In this role, the Department has three basic responsibilities:

- (1) Maintaining a general overview of all economic and social development work with a view to the establishment of priorities, the reporting on new problems and constructive support of various commissions, ECOSOC and the General Assembly.
- (2) Continuing research and evaluation of the development processes.
- (3) Providing direct technical and related assistance.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Department in carrying out the above are:

- (a) To provide substantive documentation and secretariat services for the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs, the Second and Third Committees of the General

A/C.5/1429
English
Annex III
Page 3

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Assembly and other bodies established by the General Assembly in the economic and social fields, including (as required) the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(b) To provide assistance to Governments of Member States in the formulation, and, on request, in the implementation of programmes for economic and social development, and to promote programmes for regional co-operation;

(c) To promote co-ordination of policies and activities for international economic and social development, particularly the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(d) To assist Governments through programmes of technical co-operation and to supplement UNDP projects for which the Department of Economic and Social Affairs is executing agency.

To achieve these objectives, the Department:

(a) Collects, analyses and compiles information on economic and social trends and conditions throughout the world to serve as a basis for the formulation of recommendations by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on policies for economic and social development;

(b) Undertakes for the same purpose analyses of economic and social problems of international interest and conducts research on their determinants and consequences as well as on the approaches to their solution;

(c) Makes available statistics of international interest and promotes the improvement and standardization of statistical data.

(d) Maintains continuous contacts with the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate.

More narrative would follow which would in sufficient detail give the:

RELATIONSHIP OF BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

This section would set forth resolutions and other mandates under which the Department would carry out its work programme.

REPORT ON PERFORMANCE, SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND DESCRIPTION OF WHAT COULD NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED

This section would serve to report on the performance of the Department in the preceding year. The actual figures shown in the budget document for the prior year would reflect actual accomplishment which could then be compared with the work programme for which resources were requested the previous year. Significant highlights and accomplishments would be given. Work which could not be accomplished and reasons therefor would be reported.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE ESTIMATES

This section would provide narrative justification for the estimates. The requirements would be justified giving any level of detail which would clearly, concisely, and convincingly portray requirements to reviewing officials and legislative bodies. Here, as experience is gained with programme budgeting, quantitative data would be shown which emphasizes output in performance data.

1974 Estimates	\$	
1973 Estimates	\$	
1972 Appropriations	\$	
1971 Expenses	\$	

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
(in thousands of US dollars)

Summary of programmes	<u>1971</u>			<u>1972</u>			<u>1973</u>			<u>1974</u>		
	Operational prog- rammes	Over- heads	Regular budget	Operational prog- rammes	Over- heads	Regular budget	Operational prog- rammes	Over- heads	Regular budget	Operational prog- rammes	Over- heads	Regular budget
A. <u>Executive direction and management</u>												
B. <u>Programmes of activity</u>												
Development planning, projections and policies												
Public finance and financial institutions												
Statistics												
Public administration												
Transport and tourism												
Natural resources												
Ocean economics and technology												
Science and technology												
Social questions												
Population												
Human settlements												
C. <u>Programme support</u>												
Management of technical Co-operation activities												
Departmental administration												
Total												

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

\$

1973 Budget estimates _____

1974 Budget estimates _____

(in thousands of US dollars)

Summary by object of expenditure and source of funding

Programme	Year	Object of expenditure										Total
		Salaries		Common staff costs		Travel (official business)		Printing		Other		
		O	RB	O	RB	O	RB	O	RB	O	RB	
A. Executive direction and management	1971											
	1972											
	1973											
	1974											
B. Programmes of activity:												
Development planning, projections and policies	1971											
	1972											
	1973											
	1974											
Public finance and financial institutions	1971											
	1972											
	1973											
	1974											

Programme	Year	Object of expenditure											
		Salaries		Common staff costs		Travel (official business)		Printing		Other		Total	
		0	RB	0	RB	0	RB	0	RB	0	RB	0	RB
Statistics	1971												
	1972												
	1973												
	1974												
Public administration	1971												
	1972												
	1973												
	1974												
Transport and tourism	1971												
	1972												
	1973												
	1974												
Natural resources	1971												
	1972												
	1973												
	1974												
Ocean economics and technology (The Sea)	1971												
	1972												
	1973												
	1974												
Science and technology	1971												
	1972												
	1973												
	1974												

/...

Programme	Year	Object of expenditure											
		Salaries		Common staff costs		Travel (official business)		Printing		Other		Total	
		0	RB	0	RB	0	RB	0	RB	0	RB	0	RB
Social	1971												
	1972												
	1973												
	1974												
Population	1971												
	1972												
	1973												
	1974												
Human settlements	1971												
	1972												
	1973												
	1974												
C. Programme support													
Management of technical co-operation activities	1971												
	1972												
	1973												
	1974												

Programme	Year	Object of expenditure											
		Salaries		Common staff costs		Travel (official business)		Printing		Other		Total	
		0	RB	0	RB	0	RB	0	RB	0	RB	0	RB
Departmental administration	1971												
	1972												
	1973												
	1974												
Total	1971												
	1972												
	1973												
	1974												

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

No. of posts

1973 Budget estimates _____

1974 Budget estimates _____

Summary of posts by grade and source of funds

Grade	<u>Source of funds</u>							
	<u>Regular Budget</u>				<u>Extra-Budgetary</u>			
	1971 Expenses	1972 Appro- priations	1973 Estimates	1974 Estimates	1971 Expenses	1972 Appro- priations	1973 Estimates	1974 Estimates
<u>Professional and above</u>								
Secretary-General								
Under-Secretary-General								
Director (D-2)								
Principal officer (D-1)								
Senior officer (P-5)								
First officer (P-4)								
Second officer (P-3)								
Associate and junior officer (P-2/1)								
Sub-total								
<u>General Service</u>								
Principal level (G-5)								
Others (G-4/1)								
Sub-total								
Total								

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget			<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px;"></div>	
Other				
Total				

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

1973 Programme Budget

Natural Resources Development

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME AND STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The objective of the programme for Natural Resources Development is to promote the rational development and utilization of non-agricultural natural resources, in particular of the developing countries, and to stimulate and facilitate the transfer of new technology and scientific knowledge to the developing countries in accordance with the decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Natural Resources.

The programme aims to assist the developing countries in the exploitation, discovery, evaluation and development of their non-agricultural natural resources by providing substantive support for technical co-operation projects in cartography (including surveying and mapping), energy resources and electrification, water resources and mineral resources (including ocean minerals and deep-sea mining).

More specifically the programme is designed to:

1. Discover and identify minerals, ground water, geothermal and off-shore mineral resources; develop and provide an integrated approach to water resources development (both national and international); assist in the development and utilization of conventional as well as new sources of energy and in the development of power systems and provide basic surveying and mapping needs;
2. Assist developing countries in strengthening their infrastructure for services dealing with natural resources and promote the training of their personnel in these fields;
3. Assist the developing countries in modernizing and strengthening their services for the collection, storage and retrieval of data on natural resources;

4. Provide periodic and special reports on selected subjects in the fields of its competence to the Economic and Social Council, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the General Assembly, the Committee on Natural Resources and other United Nations organs as required, and provide substantive servicing to the Committee on Natural Resources:

5. Keep abreast of new technological developments with a view to their applicability to natural resources development.

The total programme in the field of non-agricultural natural resources is undertaken, as appropriate, in co-operation with the secretariats of regional economic commissions and other concerned organizations of the United Nations system.

/The scope and content of all the activities indicated above are determined by whether they are or are not being satisfactorily undertaken outside the United Nations system and whether their being carried out by the United Nations is the most efficient manner to undertake them within the United Nations system./

Following are statements of objectives and justification of the programme components which comprise the natural resources programme:

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget				
Other				
Total				

Component: Mineral resources

The objectives of the mineral resources component are to provide practical assistance to the developing countries in achieving their maximum development potential in the mineral resources sector. The assistance provided includes mineral exploration surveys using the most modern techniques; creating and strengthening national geological services and training local personnel to enable developing countries to maintain the momentum after United Nations assistance terminates; and establishing the legal and financial framework within which these activities can be pursued. These operational activities are complemented by studies and meetings whose purpose is to bring the latest technology and experience to those concerned with mineral resources development. Although the emphasis has heretofore been on mineral exploration, projects and studies dealing with other aspects of mineral development beyond the exploration stage, such as rehabilitation of mines, beneficiation of low-grade ores, mineral processing, laboratory services and mining legislation are being given increased emphasis. (Economic and Social Council resolutions 345 (XII), 877 (XXIII), 1633 C (XXXVII) and 1535 (XLIX).)

The specific activities under this component are:

1. Developing guidelines for evaluating the prospects of processing of minerals in developing countries

A series of comparative analyses of the feasibility of processing and beneficiation of minerals in the countries of origin is being undertaken in order to assist developing countries in increasing their share of the total value added and also to contribute to an increase in their employment rate in ancillary industries.

2. Determining the impact of the changing patterns of mineral supply and demand on mineral development

A series of studies to assess the impact on producing countries of the changing patterns of mineral supply and demand.

(1972 to 1974)

3. Developing guidelines for financing mineral development projects

Guidelines for financing mineral development projects with special reference to the developing countries are planned to be undertaken in 1972 and 1973.

(1972 to 1975)

4. Establishing criteria for exploitation of low-grade or marginal ores in accordance with recent advances in technology

The report of a meeting of experts held in 1972 will be prepared for publication.

(1972 to 1973)

5. Assessing the effects of mining and mineral processing on the environment and developing methods to curb environmental pollution resulting from mining and mineral processing

A meeting of a group of experts is scheduled and the publication of its report is planned. The group is expected to recommend steps to be taken in the planning and execution of mineral resources development project, in order to reduce pollution of the environment to an acceptable level.

(1972 to 1974)

6. Applying advanced mining technology in developing countries

An interregional seminar is planned to examine ore reserve estimation, open-pit and underground mine planning and technology, shaft sinking, mine support, ore transport, mechanization and material handling.

7. Promoting the application of hydrometallurgical processes in mineral resources development

An interregional seminar on hydrometallurgy is planned to provide assistance to developing countries in applying new methods for the recovery of minerals. It will provide an exposition of the applications of hydrometallurgy in mineral resources development, including plant operating practices for precious, base, rare and radio-active metals; the economics of the process, including a comparison between the costs of hydrometallurgical methods and other recovery methods.

(1972 to 1973)

8. Preparing a handbook on mineral taxation policy

A handbook will be prepared to provide guidance in the establishment of sound and equitable taxation policies as a tool for development and to analyse the impact of such policy on mineral resources development.

(1973 to 1975)

9. Improving practices on negotiation and drafting of mining development agreements

An interregional seminar will deal with the practical aspects of negotiating and drafting mining development agreements. Preliminary work for the seminar is planned for 1973 with the meeting to take place in 1974.

(1972 to 1974)

10. Encouraging the development of non-metallic minerals in developing countries

Preparatory work will be undertaken for an interregional seminar planned for 1974 with an agenda to include lectures on the existence and location of non-metallics in the developing countries, market possibilities and prices, and future trends in the use of non-metallics.

11. Providing substantive support for technical co-operation field projects

Substantive support in the field of geology and mining is provided to more than 100 technical co-operation projects, of which some 50 are large scale and about 50 small scale. This requires co-ordination of interrelated disciplines, including geological mapping, photogeology, economic geology, geochemistry, geophysics, mineralogy, analytical chemistry, mineral dressing, mineral engineering, and on-shore and off-shore drilling.

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget			<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div>	
Other	_____			
Total				

Component: Water resources

The basic objective of the water resources development component is to assist Governments in their efforts to obtain water where and when required in adequate quantities and of a desirable quality. As far as possible, the use of all water resources (underground, surface and atmospheric) should be planned on a multipurpose basis following an integrated approach. Recycling should be a basic consideration of water usage. Ecological consequences should be studied and taken into account. Regional and interregional co-operation should be fostered with regard to international rivers and water basins.

In the work emphasis is given to specific fields such as water resources common to more than one national jurisdiction, ground-water explorations, new sources of water supply, measures and technologies for efficient use of water and flood damage prevention, attention being paid to other programme components in the field of common interest such as hydropower, hydrogeology, tourism and geothermal energy. (Economic and Social Council resolutions 1033 D (XXVII), 1114 (XL) and 1572 (L).)

The specific activities under this component are:

1. Preparing guidelines for flood damage prevention

Two projects are included in this specific activity: (a) the Manual on Flood Damage Prevention in Developing Countries, and (b) the Survey of Flood Damages in the World. The manual will assist institutional and economic planning on the national level as well as to promote co-operative efforts among countries of international river basins in basic aspects of preventing and reducing flood losses. The survey, which will assess the types and dimensions of flood losses in different parts of the world, is to be based on a questionnaire and is to be carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations regional economic commissions.

(Report of the Committee on Natural Resources (First Session); Economic and Social Council resolution 1572 (L).)

(1971 to 1973)

2. Preparing guidelines on waste water processing for subsequent use

The purpose of this specific activity is to integrate experiences of the different countries in technological, economic and social questions concerning the reuse of waste waters and to elaborate guidelines for the application of these techniques, with particular attention to conditions prevailing or expected in developing countries.

(1971 to 1973)

3. Assessing and disseminating data on ground-water resources of Latin America

This specific activity is part of a world-wide programme. The integration of the local data according to large hydrogeological regions greatly increases their practical value and is a prerequisite of comprehensive regional water resources planning and development.

(1971 to 1973)

4. Providing mutual information and co-ordination among the United Nations organizations in water resources development

This activity includes: (a) provision of secretariat services for the sessions of the ACC Sub-Committee on Water Resources Development; (b) preparation of annual reports on water resources development (2 volumes); (c) provision of secretariat services for sessions of the ad hoc working groups as established by the ACC Sub-Committee on Water Resources Development.

5. Preparing guidelines on application of water grid systems

A study will review present applications and experiences of this approach with a view to outlining possible perspectives for future applications with particular attention to water shortage areas of developing countries.

(1973 to 1974)

6. Preparing guidelines on optimization of water resources development programmes

The purpose is to review and disseminate information on approaches and experiences of the various countries in optimizing water resources development programmes and in specifying price systems for municipal, industrial, agricultural, recreational and other water uses.

(1973 to 1974)

...

7. Preparing guidelines on survey and exploration of ground water in crystalline rocks

The purpose is to assess and disseminate experiences in this field.

(1973 to 1974)

8. Assisting application of the theory of systems and modelling in ground-water exploration in developing countries

A seminar on this subject is to be held in 1973.

(1973 to 1974)

9. Providing substantive support for technical co-operation projects

Under this activity 39 large-scale projects and 38 technical assistance experts are being substantively backstopped.

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget				
Other				
Total				

Component: Energy

The basic objectives in energy resources development, as stated in the Guidelines for Action in the Development of Natural Resources adopted by the second session of the Committee on Natural Resources are: (i) To make energy available in the amount required for economic and social development as a necessary base for the advancement of developing countries; (ii) To make available to developing countries new and modern methods of energy production that are efficient and reliable and can be easily maintained, that are further not costly in terms of capital equipment, and that do not pose problems of pollution; (iii) To increase exploration of all possible new sources of energy and improve their exploitation methods for the above-mentioned objective; and (iv) To encourage rural electrification when appropriate as a tool for rural development.

In order to reach these objectives the actions deserving priority in the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade are: (i) Assistance to developing countries in training, modernizing and strengthening their services for the collection, storage and retrieval of energy resources data; (ii) Assistance to developing countries in the exploration and assessment of their energy resources both conventional and non-conventional with special priority for countries where the development of such resources is in its early stage; (iii) Selective and systematic analyses and projections of the future requirements of energy in the framework of long-term development; (iv) Study of possibilities to increase efficiency in the extraction and use of traditional sources of energy, especially coal and petroleum; (v) Study of technological developments in the economic and effective utilization of the newer forms of energy production, such as nuclear and geothermal energy, etc.; (vi) Studies on waste and economy of heat and other forms of energy with special reference to thermal pollution; (vii) Assistance to developing countries in their programme for rural electrification through the appropriate United Nations channels; (viii) Study of the technical and economic feasibility of the international exchange of energy at the request of interested Governments; and (ix) Analytical study of petroleum and natural gas laws, regulations and agreements. (See Economic and Social Council resolutions 345 (XII), 598 (XXI), 710 A (XXVII), 711 B (XXVII), 740 B (XXVIII), 758 (XXIX), 779 (XXX), 885 (XXXIV), 1113 (XL), 1318 (XLIV) and 1572 F (L).)

1. Providing the framework for appropriate examination of measures for co-ordinated energy policies based on energy requirements (Energy planning, policy and projections)

A periodic review of trends in the world energy situation will be undertaken. An ad hoc Panel of Experts on energy projections and planning to meet in 1972 is expected to provide guidance in the formulation of a framework for the preparation of national energy profiles and plans and of techno-economic forecasts of energy resources development and utilization.

The first review of the world energy situation and the report of the panel of experts are expected to be submitted to an interregional symposium on energy prospects and policies to be held in 1973.

Since transportation constitutes a significant factor in the delivered costs of energy, a study will be undertaken during 1972-1974 to assess the technical and economic aspects of alternative forms of energy transportation.

2. Providing the framework and assisting in the development in petroleum and natural gas

A study will be undertaken in 1972-1973 to analyse the main provisions of petroleum refining agreements in developing countries.

The analysis of petroleum laws, regulations and agreements in developing countries which has been initiated with regard to petroleum exporting countries will be completed in 1972-1973 by a similar analysis with regard to other developing countries and the synthesis of the two reviews.

A symposium will be organized to identify and foster methods of co-operation among developing countries in petroleum and natural gas.

A group of experts will meet to review the study on capital requirements, sources and conditions of financing petroleum development in developing countries which will have been completed in 1972.

A study will be undertaken in 1973-1974 on training requirements in petroleum development.

Another study in 1973-1974 will concentrate on the collection of information and data from competent organizations on prices paid by developing countries for their petroleum imports and compare them with similar prices paid by other countries.

An Interregional Seminar on Petroleum Administration in Developing Countries is planned for 1973-1974.

An Interregional Symposium on Petroleum Exploration Technology and Economics is planned for 1973-1974.

3. Providing assistance in the identification and development of geothermal resources

A study in 1972-1973 will review available data relating to the chemical composition and technology for mineral extraction from geothermal brines.

A panel of experts is planned to undertake a review of progress made in the collection of information on the flow, temperature and chemistry of thermal waters for the preparation of a World Geothermal Catalogue.

A study will be undertaken in 1973-1974 on the economics of geothermal power and, in particular the way in which technical factors affect the cost of power produced.

4. Providing assistance in the identification and development of solid fuels (Coal and lignite resources)

A study will summarize information on the occurrence of coal, quality and mining feasibility of reserves and assess their potential in view of modern mining techniques and analyse the probable marketing potential of such coal resources.

(1972 to 1973)

5. Exchanging experience on new technology for non-conventional energy resources and encouraging development of low-cost indigenous energy (Oil shales, tar sands and solar energy)

An interregional symposium on the techniques and economics of development and utilization of synthetic fuels from such sources as oil shales and tar sands is planned for 1973-1974.

A panel of experts is expected to be convened to prepare a technical and economic evaluation of terrestrial applications of solar energy in developing countries.

6. Providing guidelines and assisting in the development and planning of electric power

A study will be undertaken in 1972-1973 on capital requirements, sources and terms of financing for the electricity sector in developing countries.

Training requirements, methods and facilities for electricity technicians and managers in developing countries will be reviewed and analysed in a study to be prepared in 1972-1973.

Another study will be undertaken in 1972-1973 with a view to establishing general guidelines for the interconnexion of electric power systems in the conditions appropriate to developing countries.

An interregional seminar on management of electricity enterprises in developing countries is planned for 1973.

A study will be undertaken in 1973-1974 on methods for the improvement in the efficiency of national electric distribution systems in developing countries to minimize wastage.

7. Provide substantive support for technical co-operation projects

The work is aimed at providing assistance in the development of both conventional and new sources of energy in developing countries. As of 1 January 1972, substantive support had been provided for 15 large-scale projects and 80 technical assistance experts in the field.

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget				
Other				
Total				

Component: Cartography

The objectives of this programme component are to stimulate the acceleration of surveying and mapping programmes in the developing countries as a tool for their economic and social development. These objectives include the stimulation of international co-operation in cartography, provision of substantive assistance for implementing to the developing countries modern surveying and mapping techniques, the exchange of information and knowledge gained through the medium of international seminars and training programmes, the assessment of world cartographic needs and the evaluation of the value of new techniques for the developing countries.

This programme component covers the many disciplines in the cartographic field, including geodesy, topographical surveying, cadastral surveying and mapping, hydrographic surveying and bathymetric charting, photogrammetry, aerial photo-interpretation, space photography imagery and remote sensing data, thematic maps, large-scale engineering surveys.

The programme will closely follow guidance given by the ad hoc Group of Experts on Projections and Planning in Cartography for the Second United Nations Development Decade. (Economic and Social Council resolutions 131 (VI), 261 (IX), 345 (XII), 467 B (XV), 1113 (XL), 1314 (XLIV) and 1570 (L).)

The specific activities under this component are:

1. Stimulating international co-operation in cartography

The aim of this activity is to draw the attention of member Governments to the importance of surveying and mapping of their national territories for their economic and social development. One of the ways of achieving this objective is through international and interregional conferences which are convened in accordance with resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council. The international conferences deal with a specific topic, such as, standardization of geographical names, while the interregional conferences are concerned with the various disciplines in cartography, such as geodesy and ground control, photogrammetry, topographical

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surveying, cadastral surveying and mapping, thematic mapping and aerial photo-interpretation. The interregional conferences take place at intervals of every three years. The recommendations of all these conferences are implemented where appropriate and the reports and technical papers submitted are published.

An ad hoc Expert Group on Geographical Names and a seminar on Cadastral Surveying and Mapping are planned for 1973.

2. Exchanging technical knowledge and experience in surveying and mapping

Work will continue on the preparation and submission of items to the World Cartography Bulletin and the annual report of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale will be updated.

3. Assessing world cartographic needs and evaluating the value of new technologies for developing countries

A study will be undertaken pertaining to the status of hydrographic surveys and bathymetric charting, country by country, with the results to be reported in the World Cartography Bulletin.

4. Providing substantive support for technical co-operation field projects

Substantive support is being provided for six large-scale projects which relate to the strengthening and/or establishment of national surveying and mapping institutes, as well as training institutes that are a part of the cartographic agencies.

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget				
Other				
Total				

Component: Programme formulation and direction

The objectives of this programme component are: (a) to provide over-all policy guidance and direction for the solution of management problems; (b) to co-ordinate and guide research studies, and (c) to provide co-ordination and guidance in the substantive execution of technical co-operation activities.

The technical co-operation aspects require an interdisciplinary approach to development problems of non-agricultural natural resources and the application of the latest technological developments to their solution with the appropriate economic evaluations. A publication entitled Natural Resources Forum is issued periodically. A small reference centre provides documentation as needed, calls attention to development in specific fields and assists in preparing needed statistical data.

Most of the substantive servicing for the Committee on Natural Resources is provided under this component.

1971 1972 1973 1974

Budget

Other _____

Total

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

1973 Programme Budget Estimates

Population Programme

OBJECTIVES AND JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAMME

The Population programme is aimed at: implementing decisions of the Population Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on over-all population policy and the world population situation as well as those aspects within this field for which the United Nations is responsible including co-operation with Governments at their request; analysing the demographic situation necessary for the review and appraisal of progress toward achievement of goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade; establishing demographic research facilities; and developing national capabilities and expertise required for the promotion, formulation and implementation of national policies, measures and programmes relative to population.

The Population programme over the next decade will be viewed in the context of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and its appraisal. The Strategy has predicated its economic goals and objectives for developing countries on the basis that the average annual growth rate of population in those countries will not exceed 2.5 per cent. This is approximately the population growth rate currently forecast for the decade of the 1970s.

Specifically, the Population programme involves:

1. Providing the substantive servicing for the Population Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly with regard to population questions;
2. Preparing population estimates, projections and analyses of population trends;

3. Preparing demographic studies and reports in the fields of fertility, mortality, demographic aspects of economic and social development and migration;
4. Carrying out studies and analyses on population policies;
5. Providing advisory services to Governments in developing programmes and projects in the population field and executing and backstopping such projects;
6. Providing services for international conferences, seminars and meetings on population;
7. Assisting in the establishment of and providing continuing support for the regional centres for demographic training and research;
8. Assisting in developing and implementing long-range programmes and priorities established by the Economic and Social Council;
9. Organizing the World Population Conference;
10. Developing and co-ordinating the programme of activities for the World Population Year.

The Department's Population programme is undertaken in co-operation with the other population programmes of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and UNICEF, as well as in co-ordination with the population programmes carried out by the specialized agencies, in particular WHO, UNESCO, ILO, FAO and the IBRD.

Following are statements of objectives and justifications of the programme components which comprise the Population programme.

1971 1972 1973 1974

Budget

Other

Total

Programme component: Population policy

The objectives under this component are: (a) To point out and explain the social, economic and other consequences of prevailing demographic trends and the role of population policy in economic and social development; (b) To develop methods and guidelines for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies and programmes, particularly those dealing with fertility, internal migration, urbanization and international migration; and (c) To contribute to the methodology and practice of integrating population variables and goals in development plans and programmes.

A full understanding among policy-makers and others as to the nature and scope of population policy is often lacking; it has been equated with its family planning component to the exclusion of other fertility policies and of policies aimed at affecting other demographic variables such as internal migration, urbanization and international migration. Furthermore, the somewhat complex relationships between present demographic trends and future needs in the areas of housing, health, education, employment, old age assistance, etc., are often not well understood or fully appreciated. The aim of the present work programme in population policy is to eliminate these constraints, and to develop methods and guidelines which may assist Governments in formulating their population policies and programmes as an integral part of their total effort towards social and economic development. For countries where this effort is mainly undertaken in terms of a development plan, methods will be developed to better integrate demographic considerations in the central structure or model of the plan.

Population trends have serious implications not only for national development but also for the global point of view. Thus, the balance between world population and world natural resources, between world population and world food supply, and so on, can only be appreciated from a global perspective. The Population Commission, therefore, recommended a study on global population strategy and it is expected that work in this field will gradually unfold during the coming years. (Economic and Social Council resolutions 1483 (XLVIII) and 1486 (XLVIII), and recommendation of the sixteenth session of the Population Commission (E/5090).)

The specific activities under this programme component are:

1. Developing guidelines for integrating demographic variables and goals in development plans

Toward this end a study will be made of the present practices of incorporating demographic variables in development plans with a view to evaluating the scope of these variables and their consistency with other social and economic variables in the plan.

(1972-1973)

2. Developing a system of demographic indicators in relation to other social and economic indicators of development

A study will be undertaken which will attempt to establish empirical relationships between demographic variables on the one hand and key economic and social development indicators. It is intended to use the methodology and results for the review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

(First draft: 1972-1973)

3. Undertaking international comparison of population policies, measures and programmes

Some 10 separate studies will be carried out by national research institutions on national programmes and practices related to population policy objectives. These studies will be undertaken in accordance with a standard outline to permit later comparative analysis. Collaboration will be sought from Governments at different levels of economic development to contribute studies on their experience regarding the salient issues of population policy-making and implementation. A comparative analysis of the results will then be made and a first text will be ready before the World Population Conference in 1974.

(1972-1974)

4. Determining the social and economic implications of world population trends and the need for a global population strategy

A study on global population strategy will be undertaken to highlight the world-wide implications of population growth and of national population policies. Due regard will be given to national and regional variations in conditions affecting population growth, distribution and characteristics. It is hoped that the study will be supported by national studies to be undertaken in developed as well as developing countries by national population commissions and bodies. The study will be undertaken with the assistance of a high level expert group.

(1972-1974)

.../

1971 1972 1973 1974

Budget

Other

Total

Programme component: Population field programme services

The main objective of this component is to centralize the substantive planning, formulation and evaluation of field projects as well as substantive backstopping in population and population-oriented activities for which the Department is responsible. (General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI), Economic and Social Council resolutions 1084 (XXXIX), 1279 (XLIII), 1347 (XLV) and 1486 (XLVIII).)

The specific activities under this programme component are:

1. Programming formulating and evaluating population projects at country, regional and global levels;
2. Providing substantive backstopping of field projects;
3. Providing advisory services to requesting Governments.

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget				
Other				
Total				

Programme component: Mortality

The objective under this component is to analyse mortality levels and trends, factors influencing them, and their consequences, particularly in developing countries, in order to assist Governments in assessing these developments and also as an input into the population estimates and projections.

Studies of levels and trends of mortality are designed to evaluate the relative contributions of public health programmes and economic and social programmes to the decline of mortality. High priority is placed on studies of infant and childhood mortality and their components, in view of the heavy toll exacted in infancy and early childhood, particularly in developing countries, and the tendency for comparatively high levels of infant mortality to persist in some developing countries.

Certain areas of study relevant to mortality fall particularly within the competence of the World Health Organization, notably morbidity, causes of death, the organization of public health services, and the assessment of progress reasonably to be expected in the future reduction of death risks. The United Nations will continue to co-operate with WHO in studies in these areas, while at the same time inviting WHO's continued collaboration in mortality studies of a more strictly demographic nature, which fall mainly within the competence of the United Nations. (Economic and Social Council resolution 1486 (XLVII) and recommendation of the sixteenth session of Population Commission E/5090).)

The specific activities under this programme component are:

1. Determining current levels and trends of mortality, particularly in developing countries

A study carried out in collaboration with WHO to be submitted to the World Population Conference.

(1972-1975)

2. Developing a revised set of model life tables for use in population projections

To be prepared on basis of guidelines of a 1972 WHO/United Nations technical meeting of experts with the work to be completed in 1973.

(1972-1973)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget				
Other	_____			
Total				

Programme component: Migration and urbanization

The objective of this component is to obtain a better understanding of the interrelationships between migration and urbanization, on the one hand, and economic and social development on the other.

Aside from accelerated population growth, the most crucial change occurring in the world's population in the more developed and less developed regions alike, is the rapid tempo of urbanization, producing a radical transformation of the human habitat, and modes of living associated therewith, in the space of a limited number of decades. The study of levels, trends and structures of the urban and rural population and correlated economic and social features provides information needed for preparing projections of urban and rural population. Such projections provide an important demographic component for government planning in such areas as housing, education, health services, urban and regional development, and the like.

Collaboration with FAO is required to ensure consistency between the United Nations estimates and projections of rural population and FAO's estimates and projections of agricultural population.

It is intended to carry out studies to determine the volume and characteristics of international migration which will consider economic, social and political factors in such migrations, as well as their demographic and economic impact. Efforts will also be directed toward more detailed analysis of urban and rural settlement patterns, at regional and national levels. Such study casts light on social factors influencing urbanization, and on investment priorities in cities, small towns and rural areas. (Economic and Social Council resolution 1486 (XLVIII) and recommendation of the sixteenth session of the Population Commission (E/5090).)

The specific activities under this programme component are:

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1. Investigating the principal features and components of urban and rural population change, particularly in developing countries

A continuing activity under which studies are prepared aimed at estimating the relative contributions of natural increase, net migration and area reclassification as components of urban growth in different countries and regions. It will also consider environmental implications of urban and rural population change.

2. Determining the volume and structure of international migration in major regions and countries

A study to be carried out in co-operation with the regional economic commissions.
(1972-1973)

3. Developing projections for urban-rural population

A continuing activity with a study to be submitted to the World Population Conference.

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget				
Other				
Total				

Programme component: Demographic aspects of economic and social development

The objectives of this component are to improve knowledge of the interrelationships between population growth and characteristics and economic and social development, and thus to assist Governments in developing appropriate policies.

It is important to assess the consequences of population trends for economic and social progress, as well as the impact of economic and social change on population growth and its principal components. Efforts will be made to obtain more precise knowledge of the relationship of population change to economic growth through the development of specific indicators that can be used for both cross-sectional and time series analyses. Work in this area will permit a clearer identification of the regions and countries with respect to the stage of their demographic and economic evolution. (Economic and Social Council resolution 1486 (XLVIII) and recommendation of the sixteenth session of the Population Commission (E/5090).)

The specific activities under this programme component are:

1. Examining recent trends in population and economic and social development in developing and developed countries

A study will be carried out, based on data from a sufficiently large number of developing and developed countries. It will include a compilation of demographic, economic and social indicators with a view to assessing the impact of population growth and structure on trends in income, capital formation, employment, structural changes and social and other indicators of levels of living.

(1972-1974)

/...

2. Surveying attitudes and actions of Governments concerning problems of population growth and development

An inquiry addressed to Governments with the results to be submitted to the World Population Conference.

(1972-1973)

3. Assessing current and prospective developments in the world population situation

A study aimed at presenting an up-to-date picture of population growth rates, fertility and mortality levels, age structure, urban and rural population distribution, etc., as well as a summary of recent trends and future prospects for the world as a whole and its principal regions.

(1973)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget				
Other				
Total				

Programme component: Demographic estimates and projections

One of the objectives of the estimates and projections component is to provide the United Nations, the specialized agencies, governments and institutions with estimates of total population and its structure by age and sex, urban and rural population and households and families. A second objective is to analyse the future trends and thus provide a basis for understanding the interrelationships among the different segments of population on the one hand and such important aspects as food, housing, education, employment, health, etc., on the other hand. A third objective is to provide a basis for the work of the specialized agencies in preparing projections of labour force, agricultural population and school attendance.

In addition to the continuous tasks of evaluating and adjusting data and providing estimates, the work programme aims at revising the projections, taking into account recent information, particularly the results of the 1970 round of population censuses. The revised projections will provide the basis for several studies which will be presented to the World Population Conference. (Economic and Social Council resolution 1486 (XLVIII) and recommendation of the sixteenth session of the Population Commission (E/5090).)

The specific activities under this programme component are:

1. Preparing consolidated estimates and projections for the world population by country and region

A continuing activity.

2. Evaluating the completeness and accuracy of demographic data

A continuing activity requiring evaluation and adjustment of basic data to be used in 1973 revision of demographic projections.

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3. Analysing interrelationships between various types of projections

A continuing activity essential for preparing projections for the number of households and families in areas and regions of the world.

4. Preparing projections as assessed in 1973

A new project involving the preparation of a revised set of demographic projections based on the 1970 round of population censuses. These projections will be the basis of, or related to other types of demographic projections to be prepared by certain specialized agencies.

(1973)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget				
Other				
Total				

Programme component: Fertility and family planning

The objectives under this component are to analyse fertility levels and trends, factors affecting them, and their consequences, particularly in developing countries in order to assist governments by providing a more adequate basis for the development of appropriate policies.

With regard to fertility, it is important to know differences in the levels and trends as related to demographic, economic and social factors and in respect to the practice of fertility regulation. Work in this area will permit identification of the regions and population subgroups with high fertility in the particular features of their fertility patterns and will permit relation of these features to the characteristics of the family in each region and subgroup as well as to variations in the economic and social structural context in which the family is embedded. Results of this work may aid governments in identifying priority areas where communication programmes might be effective in motivating change in human reproduction behaviour. It is planned to continue analysis and evaluation of the influence of national family planning programmes on reproductive behaviour. Another important area of work involves the effects of relevant policy measures upon changes in fertility and family size.

There will be further efforts directed toward the evaluation of the influence of governmental policy upon decisions and behaviour with regard to family size. (Economic and Social Council resolution 1486 (XLVIII) and recommendation of the sixteenth session of the Population Commission (E/5090).)

The specific activities under this programme component are:

1. Developing guidelines for assessing the impact of family planning programmes on fertility change

A study will be made to review critically the various methods of measurements of and research on the impact of family planning programmes on fertility change with a view to facilitating experimentation and research related to the change in fertility, reproductive behaviour and the relative contribution of family planning programmes by national institutions. Upon the completion

of the study a group of experts will be convened in 1973 which will have as input the aforementioned study. The function of this group of experts will be to exchange experience and develop guidelines.

(1971-1974)

2. Determining current trends and conditions in fertility, particularly in developing countries

Bringing up to date the interim survey of fertility trends in 1960-1965.

(1971-1975)

3. Formulating population action programmes designed simultaneously to accelerate economic development and moderate fertility

An interregional workshop to be held in November 1972 in Manila, Philippines. The objectives are to enable policy-makers and planning officials to exchange views on the advantages and limitations of family planning programmes and to consider feasible alternative or supplementary population action programmes to promote development and at the same time help reduce fertility levels.

(1971-1973).

4. Developing guidelines on public administration aspects of family planning programmes

A preliminary study initiated in 1972 for submission to a 1973 ad hoc committee of experts.

(1972-1973)

5. Developing and disseminating methods of analysing fertility data in developing countries

Publication of selected papers originally prepared for a 1971 technical meeting held in Budapest, Hungary.

(1972-1973)

6. Preparing a manual on coding and tabulations for comparative fertility surveys

To be prepared by IUSSP in collaboration with the United Nations.

(1972-1976)

7. Determining whether and how declining infant and early childhood mortality affects fertility

Initial work to start by national institutions with assistance of the Committee for International Co-ordination of Research and Demography in Guiding and Co-ordinating National Studies.

(1972-1974)

8. Analysing differential fertility with particular reference to developing regions

The objective is to study the variations in levels and trends of fertility in relation to education, public health and other social, economic and environmental factors.

(1973-1976)

9. Evaluating the demographic aspects of family planning

The objective is to study the demographic characteristics of successful and unsuccessful participants in national family planning programmes as compared with the non-participants as an aid to more effective design and evaluation of these programmes.

(1973-1976)

10. Developing plan for project on abortion care

A study to serve as input for an interagency meeting on abortion care.

(1973-1974)

11. Maintaining inventory of population policies

A continuing activity involving the maintenance of an up-to-date inventory of statements of national population policies, their analysis and publication.

1971 1972 1973 1974

Budget

Other _____

Total

Programme component: Programme formulation and management

The specific activities which will be accomplished in 1973 under this programme component are:

1. Formulating and directing the over-all population programme
2. Preparing for the World Population Conference and World Population Year, 1974

Current activities are concentrated on developing, in association with the interested agencies, the substance and flow of inputs to the technical and other documentation, including revised demographic projections, basic studies on prospects and policies, national statements from governments, etc., with a view to facilitating the formulation of a population strategy (possibly of world scope) and an action programme by the Conference. As concerns the World Population Year, 1974, immediate requirements relate to supporting the five objectives of the programme for the Year, including promotion of the information component; developing the programme of related meetings in population, including the planning for three international symposia (on population and human rights, environment, and development); promoting the research programme; and promoting international assistance to countries.

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget				
Other				
Total				

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

1973 Programme Budget Estimates

Human Settlements Programme

Objectives and justification of programme

The human settlements programme covers critical aspects of planning, programming, constructing and financing relating to the physical environment of both new and existing settlements in developing countries in the light of the decisions taken by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

Specifically the human settlements programme involves: (1) comprehensive planning and development of human settlements; (2) development of housing; (3) development of building methods and materials to meet construction demands for human settlements; (4) mobilization and efficient use of financial, physical and human resources; (5) research training, and collection and dissemination of information for the attainment of these objectives; and (6) substantive support to technical co-operation projects as well as direct advice and assistance to requesting Governments in this field.

In the last third of this century and on into the next, the developing regions of the world will continue to urbanize at a rate unprecedented in history. Between 1960 and 2000 the world population will double from 3,000 million to about 6,000 million. Urban areas will grow at much higher rates. About 340 million additional people were crowded into the cities of the world during the 1960s. During the 1970s an estimated 450 million more people will need urban space, jobs and recreation. The effects of population growth and redistribution indicate that by the end of the century the majority of mankind will live in an urban environment. This massive trend will require greatly increased effort and expenditures in planning, building and financing human settlements. When the unavoidable costs of environmental controls are added, total allocations will rise to levels equal to or greater than those in most primary sectors.

In formulating and carrying out these tasks, stress is laid on the utilization of proven ideas and technologies adaptable to conditions in developing countries, as well as on the development of new approaches. Further, efforts are made to relate these activities to the broader national and international objectives, as defined in country development plans and in the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In housing and building activities, a balance is sought between efficiency criteria and creation of employment opportunities.

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget				
Other	_____			
Total				

Programme component: Housing

The objective of the housing component is to assist Governments to improve the availability of adequate housing and community facilities, as an indispensable component of the general development process. Special attention is given to the needs of low-income families.

The programme includes monitoring world housing trends and significant events and factors affecting them, the preparation of case studies to highlight successful examples to be followed, the preparation of guidelines and the organization of meetings and seminars and assistance through demonstration projects to accelerate the transfer of technology. (General Assembly resolutions 2036 (XX) and 2718 (XXV), Economic and Social Council resolutions 976 (XXXVI), 976 B (XXXVI), 1024 (XXXVII), 1086 C (XXXIX), 1168 (XLI), 1170 (XLI) and 1299 (XLIV).)

The specific activities under this programme component are:

1. Developing guidelines for social programming of housing and urban development

This specific activity is expected to develop basic guidelines for assessing the state of the housing environment, through the use of social indicators. A series of case studies will examine actual experiences encountered in bringing about social integration through specific housing projects in selected countries. A meeting of experts will be called to prepare guidelines for the planning of housing to promote social integration. Finally, an attempt will be made to summarize the findings of the previous studies and bring together programming techniques showing how housing programmes are to be organized and implemented in the context of an over-all effort to improve living conditions.

(1971-1973)

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2. Developing guidelines to improve rural settlements

Toward this end multinational demonstration projects in rural housing and community facilities are carried out to demonstrate how to plan, execute and evaluate improvement programmes for rural settlements with emphasis on the betterment of housing conditions and community facilities and on the social, economic and administrative aspects bearing on the over-all improvement of conditions in rural areas. Experience gained from these demonstration projects will be utilized to prepare guidelines which will indicate how to organize a demonstration project emphasizing a comprehensive approach to rural settlement improvement, that is, incorporating economic, social and administrative aspects in the betterment of existing villages, including housing, and improved building materials and methods management techniques, community organizations, employment promotion and other measures for raising the social and economic levels of rural living. Furthermore, case studies and guidelines will be prepared for the improvement of rural settlement through the organization of service centres and growth poles.

(1970-1975)

3. Advising Governments on rural housing financing

Such advice will be provided by: (i) analysing capital requirements for housing and community facilities, contrasting this with existing institutional mechanisms for mobilizing resources; (ii) surveying government and non-government sources for financing rural housing, general scope of activities, capacity and limitations; and (iii) discussing operational problems of the rural credit institutions in financing rural housing and community facilities.

(1970-1975)

4. Formulating techniques for financing housing and community facilities

This activity focuses on financial and organizational techniques which are geared to meet the needs and utilize the resources of low-income groups in developing countries. Institutional mechanisms will be investigated by which short-term housing improvement credits can be extended to low-income households. A study of the experience and relevant issues regarding sites and services projects based on a review of available literature and in-depth field investigations of significant country experiences will be undertaken in co-operation with the IBRD. This activity will also investigate procedures to lower mortgage delinquency rates in low income housing programmes in order to maintain a revolving fund for low-income housing finance, as well as develop a methodology which could serve as a model to execute housing market analysis and estimate national subsidy requirements for low-income housing in developing countries.

Finally, this activity will delineate informational guidelines by which the United Nations can assist requesting Governments in evaluating potential housing finance projects.

(1971-1974)

5. Developing methods and techniques for preparing and implementing housing policies and programmes

Under this specific activity general guidelines will be prepared for housing policy formulation in developing countries, and for the development of an econometric system to that end. In addition, a study will be made to review the role of municipal and local bodies in the improvement and provision of housing. Furthermore, a survey of rent control policies and administration will be undertaken to derive guidelines for developing countries to help those countries which have adopted or wish to adopt rent control policy, and to take into account the difficulties inherent in the administration of such policies. An interregional seminar on housing policy formulation and programming will be convened to deal with: (1) methods for formulating housing policies within national development plans; (2) housing programming techniques at national, regional, local and institutional levels; co-ordination and consolidation of programmes, (3) implementation of policies and programmes; legal and administrative work required methods for allocating financial, institutional, human and other resources for programme implementation, supervision and evaluation of implementation; (4) role of the United Nations and other sources of aid to developing countries. Finally, a study will be prepared on the role of mortgage co-operatives, building co-operatives and housing management co-operatives in mobilizing financial resources, providing employment and improving housing conditions for low-income families.

(1970-1974)

6. Providing substantive support to technical co-operation projects

Technical assistance activities in this field are mainly directed towards assisting Governments to evaluate the relative importance of housing in national development and in developing realistic housing policies which can be translated into programmes to meet the growing needs of the low-income groups, including appropriate financing arrangements. Large-scale technical co-operation projects in the field of housing aim primarily at assisting countries in the setting-up of housing institutions and include for the time being, one experimental housing project. They account for 14 to 15 per cent of all large-scale technical co-operation projects to be implemented in 1972 and 1973. Small-scale housing projects focus mainly on low-cost housing, housing finance, housing policy and programming, and the strengthening of housing institutions. In 1972, they account for about 18 per cent of all small-scale technical co-operation projects carried out.

1971 1972 1973 1974

Budget

Other

Total

Programme component: Building

The objectives of this component are to assist developing countries to improve their building industries and increase the production of better and cheaper housing and community facilities. Construction in all countries is one of the largest sectors of economic activity, second only to agriculture in developing countries and to manufacturing in the industrialized nations. As measured by the value of new work and major capital repairs, the construction industry accounts for more than half of the gross domestic fixed capital formation in practically all countries. This activity is essential to the improvement of national, economic, and social infrastructure, its expansion in developing countries may provide a substantial source of employment for large sectors of the population. The building industry hardly exists as such, however, in many countries. Local production of reliable building materials is insufficient, a few small contractors hire workers on an ad hoc basis for each project; legislation is obsolete and not suitable to conditions in many countries; Governments do not give proportional priority to the sector, and good management techniques are unknown to most of technicians. Skilled workers and middle level technicians are very scarce, and building methods either follow traditional lines without improvement or are transplanted from developed countries without the necessary adaptation to local conditions. The programme component seeks to improve this situation and is focused on the following selected areas: formulation of adequate policies and long-term construction programmes; adoption of appropriate standards and building regulations; development of a higher local production of building materials and components; creation of building enterprises with good managerial and technical skills; establishment of building research units to investigate ways and means of using in the most extensive and efficient way local human and physical resources in the implementation of national construction programmes; and the adoption of appropriate methods and techniques for the design, management and construction of housing and community facilities, bearing in mind national labour and employment objectives. (General Assembly resolutions 2036 (XX) and 2718 (XXV).)

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The specific activities under this programme component are:

1. Developing guidelines to design low-cost housing and community facilities

This activity deals with the relation of design to building materials and construction techniques and will produce methodologies and examples for designing and evaluating housing projects. The formulation of design considerations within given conditions will produce improved criteria for the construction of basic housing and community facilities in low-income areas. A study containing the guidelines on construction will be prepared in 1973 adapting relevant data collected in previous years.

(1973)

2. Formulating measures to improve and expand the building industry

This specific activity is aimed at an optimum utilization of domestic resources and technologies by developing countries. To date one paper has been prepared on Government measures for the development of the building industry and three case studies of selected countries will be completed by the end of 1972. In 1973 this specific activity will start the preparation of a comparative analysis of case studies with a view to set guidelines for Governments to improve the building industry.

(1969-1974)

3. Improving and developing building technologies based on locally available materials to rationalize low-cost housing construction

In order to accelerate the development of human settlements through the improvement of construction techniques based on locally available materials, this activity will promote co-ordination of building research among developing countries. In collaboration with the regional economic commissions and UNIDO, regional meetings will be organized in order to establish a machinery for co-ordination of building research. Two regional meetings have already been held in 1971: one for the ECAFE region and another for the ECA region. Similar regional meetings will be prepared in 1972 and 1973 respectively for the Middle East and Latin America. Furthermore, information on sources and prices of local building materials, wage scales and building costs around the world will be compiled and analysed. Guidelines

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will be formulated on design and construction for the progressive improvement of environmental conditions in squatter settlements and slum areas. An expert group meeting will be convened in 1974 and views will be incorporated into a final set of guidelines.

(1970-1974)

4. Disseminating know-how on industrialized processes to improve productivity and lower costs in housing construction

The object of this activity is to review industrialized processes for producing housing units and components, and to assess their degree of applicability to building industries in developing countries. In 1973 a survey of industrialized building techniques that are currently in use in developing countries together with an analysis of the building industries and a comparison between industrial methods observed and traditional ones on the basis of relative productivity and costs will be achieved.

(1973-1974)

5. Providing substantive support to technical co-operation projects

The main thrust of technical assistance activities in building is to assist Governments in modernizing their building industry, developing local building materials and establishing appropriate institutions for this purpose. Large-scale projects in this field focus mainly on the setting up of building research centres and extend to the transfer of industrialized building methods through assistance in the setting-up of prefabricated component factories. Projects in this category will account for about 11 per cent of the large-scale projects in both 1972 and 1973. Small-scale projects in the field of building deal mainly with assistance in the development of local building materials, low-cost building technology, building research (structural engineering, etc.) and construction site management. In 1972, they will account for about 22 per cent of the small-scale technical co-operation projects.

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Budget			<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px;"></div>	
Other	<hr/>			
Total				

Programme component: Physical planning

High rates of population growth and high rates of urbanization have their most dramatic impact on the nature and future of human settlements in the developing countries. It is the rapidity of the shift in population distribution and growth coupled with the haphazard location of productive forces that gives a sense of desperate urgency to the condition of cities, towns and villages. The objectives of the physical planning programme component are therefore geared to: (a) assisting Governments in assessing the magnitude of their urban growth, and the factors affecting urban development and its consequences to development efforts and to the environment; (b) recommending general strategies, policies, measures and programmes; furthering an integrated approach to planning for urban and regional development and environmental protection; and (c) developing realistic solutions to these problems of physical environment that are considered to be the most critical in developing countries under conditions of rapid urbanization.

The formulation of policies and planning efforts, as well as the development of programmes of international co-operation, require a better understanding of trends and of the ability to monitor changes. However, the difficulty in monitoring urban development, both at the national and international levels, is due largely to a lack of accepted indices to quantify the performance of an urban system. Thus, the first objective of this programme component is the identification of a set of urban indicators. Secondly, development efforts are often frustrated due to the fact that most developing countries have transplanted standards from developed countries which do not correspond either to needs and resources nor do they reflect environmental requirements. Thus, another objective is the development of the criteria for the formulation of realistic performance standards which reconcile legitimate aspirations with resources, and eliminate, at least partially, development and environmental conflicts. A third objective is the development of guidelines for a comprehensive planning approach for urban and regional development in which locational, physical and environmental factors are properly integrated.

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Since the most dramatic and damaging effect of the present urbanization trend is the extremely rapid growth and proliferation of slums and squatters in most cities in the developing countries, and as in some instances people in these areas already represent a majority of the cities' population, one of the major objectives of this programme component is to undertake activities geared to the gradual solution of these problems through concerted action which maximizes popular resources. (Economic and Social Council resolutions 1086 C (XXXIX) and 1224 (XLII).)

The specific activities under this programme component are:

1. Developing comprehensive measures to demonstrate operational approaches for the improvement of slums and squatter settlements

The objectives of this activity are: (a) to develop a more effective utilization of public and private sector resources; (b) to stimulate awareness and action on the part of Governments; (c) to assist Governments in the formulation of realistic policies and programmes designed to a progressive improvement; and (d) to provide the opportunity to extract relevant experience from specific pilot and demonstration programmes for transfer to other countries.

(1969-1975)

2. Developing guidelines for comprehensive planning for urban and regional development

This activity seeks to: (i) formulate a set of indicators to measure and evaluate change in human settlements; (ii) prepare a manual on the use of threshold analysis to determine investment levels and infrastructure capacity; and (iii) develop performance standards for the environment of human settlements.

(1971-1974)

3. Providing substantive support to technical co-operation projects

The main focus of technical co-operation projects in this field is to assist Governments in taking a comprehensive view of the entire planning process, one in which the physical consequences of economic development are not ignored. Large-scale projects in this category include the setting up of, or assistance to, a number of physical planning institutions, physical development projects for tourism, the establishment of regional and national physical plans and planning for urban renewal and development. Large-scale projects included under "Physical Planning" will account for about 27 per cent of all large-scale technical co-operation projects of this programme in both 1972 and 1973. Small-scale projects in this category include

the preparation of regional and urban physical plans; traffic planning; the teaching of courses on regional and city planning; advice on land use policies, planning legislation, administration and implementation; campus planning; and the reorganization of national physical planning institutions. In 1972, these projects represent 36 per cent of the total number of small-scale technical co-operation projects in the human settlements programme.

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1971 1972 1973 1974

Budget

Other _____

Total

Programme component: Integrated activities

In recent years there has been growing recognition of the interrelationships of physical, social and economic development. Many activities now reflect this move toward comprehensiveness and involve the integrated development of several aspects of physical environment. It includes: (i) the economics of urban development; (ii) the development of guidelines in planning and building methods to reduce the impact of natural disasters; (iii) the work in the environment of human settlements; and (iv) the preparation of the World Housing Survey. (Economic and Social Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) and recommendation of the Committee for Housing, Building and Planning at its seventh session (E/4758).)

The specific activities under this programme component are:

1. Developing action plans towards improvement of the environment of human settlements

This specific activity aims at defining the crucial aspects of the settlements environment and in formulating the necessary actions for appropriate environmental development of settlements and for urbanization processes on both national and international levels and with emphasis on the challenges faced by developing countries. (Continuing)

2. Evaluating and analysing problems and trends in human environmental development, including collection and dissemination of information

A comparative and analytical survey will be carried out of world housing conditions which emphasized the needs and problems of the developing countries, and present the measures taken toward the solution of main problems in this field. The survey will take into account the results of the 1970 round of population and housing censuses, and will depend heavily for statistical data on the first issue of the forthcoming Yearbook on Housing Statistics. A Bulletin is published on a regular basis as requested by the Committee on Housing, Building

and Planning. Finally, a comprehensive and systematic account of funds expended by international finance agencies and governmental institutions for programmes concerned with housing, building and planning in developing countries will be prepared. (Continuing)

3. Developing an economic framework for investment policies in housing and urban development and formulating a basis for integrating economic and physical development

The objectives of this activity are: (a) to develop an economic framework for planning and investment decisions in housing and urban/regional development including programming and budgeting techniques; (b) to provide a basis for determining the effect of investment decisions in this sector on over-all regional and national development objectives; and (c) to work toward effective integration of spatial and economic planning at the national and regional levels. Finally, a prototype urbanization budget will be developed utilizing the PPB system for use at the national or municipal level and criteria for selected housing and infrastructure standards appropriate to national goals and economic capacities will be formulated.

(1971-1976)

4. Providing substantive support for technical co-operation projects

Under this activity substantive support is provided to many large-scale technical co-operation projects dealing with over-all plans for urban growth. These projects include elements of physical planning, housing policies and programming, economics and finance, urban transport and others. Large-scale projects account for about 30 to 32 per cent of the total. Small-scale technical co-operation projects covering more than one field or activity represent about 25 per cent of the total in 1972.

1971 1972 1973 1974

Budget

Other

Total

Programme component: Programme formulation and management

The specific activity which comprises this programme component is: formulating and directing the human settlements programme.