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OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
FOR DEVELOPMENT

COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REVIEW OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The present addendum complements the 1989 annual report on operational activities of the United Nations system (A/44/324-E/1989/106) and provides preliminary statistical data for the year 1988. The addendum contains an overview of the situation with regard to resources channelled through the organizations of the system as well as forecasts of resources for the main funding organizations. More detailed statistics are currently being compiled and will be issued as comprehensive statistical data. These statistics will include tables reflecting contributions and expenditures on a country-by-country basis.
2. At the request of the Member States, information is also provided on the procurement of goods and services through the United Nations system.

ANNEX

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

I. OVERVIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION

1. Official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries is estimated to have totalled \$51 billion in 1988. Of this amount, \$7 billion, or 14 per cent, represents concessional resources made available to developing countries through the United Nations system. Compared to 1987, these concessional resources increased by \$0.8 billion - an increase of 11 per cent - though their overall proportion in total ODA remained the same. As has been underlined in previous years by the governing bodies of many of the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities, the importance of the assistance provided to developing countries by the United Nations system goes beyond its quantitative value in view of its multilateral, non-political and impartial character.
2. Resources made available to the organizations of the United Nations system are shown in tables A-1 to A-4 of appendix I. An analysis indicates that, following growth of about 8 per cent in 1987, overall contributions to United Nations grant funding organizations increased in 1988 by some 12 per cent in dollar terms. As in previous years in the recent past, this increase was affected by movements in the exchange rate, particularly the movements of the United States dollar against other major donor currencies.
3. Contributions to core funds of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), excluding cost-sharing, government cash counterpart contributions and contributions to UNDP-administered funds and trust funds, and to the General Resources of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), excluding the "Greeting Cards Operation, supplementary funds and emergency relief programmes, continued to increase in the period from 1987 to 1988. In dollar terms, the increases were some 11 per cent for both organizations. This represented a significant upturn after several years of stagnation. However, it should be noted that part of the improvement resulted from exchange rate fluctuations. Contributions to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) rose by 12 per cent in 1988, while those to the World Food Programme (WFP) - extrabudgetary resources excluded - increased by 16 per cent.
4. In 1987, extrabudgetary contributions through the specialized agencies grew by 17 per cent. In 1988, they recorded a sharp increase of 29 per cent. The increase of extrabudgetary resources to WFP is estimated at an even higher 36 per cent.
5. There was an overall significant rise in dollar terms in grant expenditures made by the system in 1988. This overall rise in expenditures by 16 per cent was more than double the increase of 6.3 per cent recorded in 1987. As in the past, this conceals major differences in performance, with the extrabudgetary expenditures of specialized agencies rising by 28 per cent, WFP overall expenditures

by 22 per cent, those of UNFPA by 21 per cent, those of UNDP core funds by 19 per cent and of those UNICEF by 10 per cent. There was a decline of 2 per cent in expenditures financed from UNDP-administered funds. Expenditures financed by regular budgets decreased by 15 per cent.

6. Net transfers from the International Development Association (IDA) grew by 7 per cent from \$3,261.9 million in 1987 to \$3,506.4 million in 1988. This represents a less vigorous increase than that of 16 per cent recorded in 1987. As for net transfers of non-concessional (not ODA) loans from the World Bank, they doubled from an already sizeable negative balance of \$2,203.3 million in 1987 to reach some \$4,580.3 million in 1988. This major increase in the inverse financial flow has meant that the overall expenditures on operational activities for development of the United Nations system declined for the fourth successive year, from \$7,795.9 million in 1984 to \$2,781.4 million in 1988. Measures adopted to increase lending by the World Bank group both on concessional and non-concessional terms had clearly not yet shown an effect on overall financial flows.

7. Total expenditures on operational activities overall, including humanitarian assistance by the United Nations system, were \$7.8 billion in 1988 (\$6.9 billion in 1987). Of this, grants for development purposes represented \$3.3 billion (\$2.8 billion in 1987), concessional loans \$3.7 billion (\$3.5 billion in 1987) and grants for refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief activities \$0.8 billion (\$0.6 billion in 1987).

8. Grant assistance through UNDP and UNDP-administered funds amounted to \$917.5 million in 1988, or 28 per cent of all United Nations system grant expenditures (same percentage as in 1987), through WFP \$878 million (26 per cent, as in 1987) through UNICEF \$399.5 million (12 per cent, compared with 13 per cent in 1987) and UNFPA \$129.9 million in 1988 (4 per cent, as in 1987). Grant assistance through specialized agencies totalled \$825.9 million in 1988 (25 per cent, compared with 29 per cent in 1987) of which \$554 million (17 per cent) was financed from extrabudgetary contributions and \$271.9 million from regular budgets. Extrabudgetary contributions through WFP totalled \$158.7 million (5 per cent) in 1988.

9. Expenditures on United Nations operational activities, including technical assistance expenditures on training and consultants under World Bank loans and IDA credits but excluding WFP budgetary and extrabudgetary expenditures, totalled \$3.4 billion in 1988 compared to \$3.2 billion in 1987.

10. The expenditures of the member organizations of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) - UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - were \$2.78 billion in 1988 as compared to \$1.98 billion in 1987.

II. FUTURE TRENDS

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

World Bank a/

12. In fiscal year 1989 (1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989), World Bank lending reached \$16.4 billion, an increase of \$1.6 billion over the previous year. Of the total, 48 per cent was committed to highly indebted middle-income countries, compared to 43 per cent in 1988.

13. The Bank's concessional loan affiliate, IDA, extended \$4.9 billion in credits to developing countries in fiscal year 1989, representing an increase of \$0.4 billion or 9 per cent compared to fiscal year 1988. Total lending by the World Bank and IDA amounted to \$21.3 billion in 1989, of which \$8.0 billion or 38 per cent was to heavily indebted middle-income countries and \$10 billion or 47 per cent to the countries with per capita income of \$480 or less in 1987 United States dollars.

14. In 1989, the Special Programme of Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa gathered momentum. This programme, for which 22 Sub-Saharan countries were eligible by 31 July 1989, set out a framework to mobilize assistance through: (a) an increase in adjustment lending under the eighth replenishment of IDA; (b) increased co-financing and co-ordinated financing by bilateral and multilateral donors for adjustment operations; (c) supplemental IDA adjustment credits resulting from a share of IDA investment income and repayments; (d) additional resources from the IMF Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility; (e) greater debt relief. Flows of resources from these various sources are as follows.

15. The eighth replenishment of IDA provided \$12.4 billion for the period 1 July 1987 through 30 June 1990. About half, or some \$6.2 billion are allocated to the Africa region; of that amount, \$5,736 million is earmarked to the 22 countries eligible for the Programme. In December 1987, some 18 donor Governments and multilateral agencies pledged an amount of \$6.4 billion in concessional, quick-disbursing funds to low-income African countries experiencing debt problems through increased adjustment co-financing. Almost three quarters of these funds have been pledged as grants with the remainder as highly concessional loans. By the end of calendar year 1988, donors had allocated \$5.1 billion (for co-financing and co-ordinated financing of adjustment operations in eligible countries), of which signed agreements were \$2.1 billion.

16. Supplemental IDA adjustment credits resulting from the allocation of 10 per cent of IDA reflows, plus the investment income on IDA donor encashments, to IDA-only countries that had both outstanding World Bank debt and an adjustment

a/ Figures quoted in this section are commitments, not expenditures.

programme being supported by IDA, amounted, in fiscal year 1989, to \$87 million for 10 qualifying African countries and \$11 million for two qualifying countries in Asia and Latin America.

17. Established in December 1987, the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) aims to provide 6 billion special drawing rights (SDRs) in new concessional resources for the poorest IMF member countries. These resources supplement the SDR 2.7 billion available under the Structural Adjustment Facility established in March 1986. Sixty-two countries, of which 34 are in Sub-Saharan Africa, are eligible for the Special Programme of Assistance and the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility. At the end of fiscal year 1989, commitments under those arrangements totalled SDR 1,962 million and SDR 1,045 million respectively.

18. The World Bank expects to achieve an overall commitment level for loans of some \$20 billion per year in the early 1990s. This would require, *inter alia*, that the ninth replenishment be in line with the expressed hope of the President of the Bank, i.e. at least at the same level as the eighth replenishment. In real terms, implying contributions of over SDR 11.8 billion.

United Nations Development Programme

19. Voluntary contributions to the core programme for 1989 are estimated at \$959 million at United Nations exchange rates prevailing in August 1989. This is the highest level of core contributions ever achieved. Contributions pledged to UNDP-administered funds are estimated at \$67 million. With non-core extrabudgetary resources of an additional \$200 million (excluding management services), total resources channelled through UNDP would amount to over \$1.2 billion.

20. It is anticipated that annual increases to the core programme measured in national currencies will be in line with the UNDP Governing Council recommendation of 8 per cent during the fourth programming cycle (1987-91).

21. It is projected that core income alone will allow UNDP to carry out the 1987-1991 country and inter-country programmes as approved (3,655.4 million). Non-core income continues to be a welcome source of additionality. Such financing will increasingly address obligations specifically identified for that purpose in the country and inter-country programmes reviewed and approved by the UNDP Governing Council.

22. The non-core extrabudgetary resources are expected to grow as follows:

(a) Non-core resources provided by recipient Governments to expand priority technical co-operation activities as identified in the continuous country programming process, but for which UNDP core resources are not sufficient. This source of funding will become even more important as 1990 and 1991 are the last two years of the ongoing 1987-1991 country programmes cycle. Consequently, the UNDP core resources are largely committed, which allows for slower core expansion into new priority areas. The estimated annual growth of government self-supporting funding is expected to be at least 10 per cent.

(b) Non-core resources provided by third parties (bilateral donors, multilateral financing institutions) will remain an important source of additional income for specific countries and themes. All such third-party cost sharing and trust funding will be executed within the context of either a country or an inter-country programme, thus supporting the development priorities of recipient Governments.

23. At its June 1989 session, the Governing Council decided to review, at its June 1990 session, a UNDP funding strategy for the 1990s.

United Nations Children's Fund

24. General resources income projected for 1989 is \$428 million and is expected to increase thereafter at an average annual rate of 2.7 per cent, reaching \$464 million by 1992. The various components of general resources income projections are broken down as follows:

(a) Government contributions, based on the result of the November 1988 Pledging Conference, additionally notified pledges and latest expectations, are projected at \$333 million for 1989, which is a growth of 11 per cent over 1988. For the period from 1989 to 1992, an average annual growth of 4.0 per cent is forecast;

(b) Non-governmental contributions of \$27 million are projected for 1989, an increase of \$1 million over 1988. Non-governmental contributions are projected to remain at the \$25 million level for the period from 1990 to 1992;

(c) Greeting Cards Operations (GCO) projections are the reflection of the current GCO work plan adjusted for the effects of the timing difference between GCO and UNICEF fiscal years. Details of the GCO work plan are given in document E/ICEF/1989/AB/L.6. Net GCO income to be recorded in UNICEF accounts for the year 1989 is projected to be \$39 million, and it is expected to increase to \$49 million by 1992;

(d) Other income consists primarily of interest income, exchange rate adjustments and other miscellaneous items. For 1989, a sum of \$29 million is projected. Other income is then expected to decline as less interest will be earned on the reduced UNICEF cash balances.

World Food Programme

25. By mid-1989, that is, six months into the new biennium 1989-1990, 69 donors had pledged \$911.4 million, or 65 per cent of the agreed pledge target of \$1.4 billion. The combined total resources contributed or pledged to WFP for 1989-1990 in the form of regular resources, contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve and to the new facility set up in 1989 in support of protracted refugee operations, had reached a level of \$1,181.6 million at the end of June 1989.

26. In the light of previous experience it is anticipated that total general resources available to WFP for 1989-1990 could reach \$1.5 billion, excluding extrabudgetary resources, which grew from \$99.3 million in 1987 to \$134.8 million in 1988 and are expected to grow further in 1989-1990.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

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

28. In view of this financial constraint, the Fund launched the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan Countries affected by Drought and Desertification. The Programme became effective and fully operational in May 1986. The \$300 million target set for the Programme has nearly been achieved; the Fund has received total payments of \$286.48 million. Five African countries, three of which are least developed countries, made voluntary contributions to the Special Programme as an affirmation of their own commitment to the goal of self-reliant development embodied in IFAD's approach. The Programme focuses primarily on low-income food-deficit countries in Africa that require priority treatment on the basis of a set of socio-economic indicators. It aims at arresting the deteriorating trend in smallholder production, with emphasis on staple food crops, small-scale water-control schemes, agro-forestry and environmental conservation and backstopping for policy and institutional reforms.

29. The reconvened twelfth session of the Governing Council of IFAD reached agreement upon the third replenishment of IFAD's resources on 8 June 1989. That agreement is reflected in resolution 56/XII of the Governing Council. It was not possible to finalize all of the contributions at that time, and the resolution provided for the deferral of the final determination of the level of supplementary contributions by category III and I members until 15 September 1989. The contributions made in convertible currency by category III are to be matched by category I on a 3 to 1 basis.

30. Category III contributions put up by 94 countries at the date of the adoption of the resolution was \$52,976,000. Since 8 June 1989, a further seven countries have confirmed or announced contributions, bringing the category's total contribution to \$63,571,000.

31. With respect to category II contributions, progress has been made in achieving the final allocation of the unallocated amount of \$10 million within this category

32. It is expected that the total replenishment from all three categories will rise for the \$522,904,000 stated in the resolution, to about \$565,284,000.

United Nations Population Fund

33. Income to the general resources of UNFPA for 1989 is estimated at \$183.2 million at 1 September 1989, representing an increase of 3.0 per cent over 1988 in nominal dollar terms. In addition, supplemental extrabudgetary financing (so-called multi-bilateral funds) during 1989 for specific projects is expected to total \$6 million, bringing the total amount of new financial resources available to UNFPA for the year 1989 to \$189.2 million.

34. It continues to be particularly difficult for UNFPA to make realistic resource forecasts for the period from 1990 to 1993 in view of the continued uncertainty as to whether or not the United States - until 1985 UNFPA's largest donor - will resume voluntary contributions to the Fund. However, in the Work Plan for 1990-1993 and request for approval authority, presented to and approved by the thirty-sixth session of the UNDP Governing Council held in June 1989, UNFPA projected its income for 1990-1993 for general resources at \$958.5 million (\$208.1 million in 1990, \$227.8 million in 1991, \$249.5 million in 1992 and \$273.2 million in 1993). This reflects an annual increase of approximately 9.5 per cent. Extrabudgetary income during this four-year period is expected to total \$38 million. These projections were based on the value of the dollar at the beginning of 1989. Should the present higher value of the dollar continue over the 1990-1993 period, this projection may have to be slightly reduced. UNFPA expects, however, to realize a sufficiently high income level for 1990-1993 to be in a position to continue programming at the levels approved by the Governing Council.

III. PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. Procurement of goods and services

35. Information and data provided in appendix II to the present document underline that the measures adopted by organizations, particularly in the context of the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group and through the Inter-Agency Procurement Service Unit (IAPSU) of UNDP, and in response to the recommendations of the General Assembly in its resolution 42/196 of 11 December 1987, need to be strengthened and rendered more systematic if the positive trend in the procurement of equipment from developing countries noted in 1987 is to be maintained.

36. Total procurement in 1988 has reached some \$916 million as compared to \$776 million in 1987, of which \$204 million (trust funds included) represented total procurement in developing countries. In percentage terms, the increase in total procurement was 18.05 per cent over 1987, with procurement of equipment increasing by 22.49 per cent and procurement of professional services through subcontracts decreasing by 2.26 per cent. Procurement of products indigenous to developing countries amounted to 77.44 per cent of the total procurement from developing countries.

37. Procurement from under-utilized major donor countries (Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) amounted to \$106 million in 1988

representing 11.64 per cent of total agency procurement. Compared to the amount of \$84 million recorded in 1987, this represents an increase of some 27 per cent.

B. Food aid triangular transactions, trilateral operations and local purchases

38. A significant aspect of procurement not covered by IAPSU but reported in addendum 2 to the 1988 annual report of the Secretary-General on operational activities of the United Nations system (A/43/426/Add.2-E/1988/74/Add.2) has been the continuation of WFP triangular transactions, trilateral operations and local purchases of food. Donor and recipient countries as well as WFP have attached increasing importance in recent years to devising ways of integrating the food produced in developing countries into overall food aid programmes. They have been motivated by two objectives: (a) to strengthen the efficiency of food aid operations by increasing cost-effectiveness, speeding up the delivery process and providing food commodities more in keeping with the food habits and customs of beneficiaries; and (b) to enhance the developmental benefits of food aid by stimulating increased food production created by additional demand and by fostering intra-country and inter-country trade.

39. Triangular transactions involving food aid commodities originating in a developing country have been the type of operation most widely used. In these transactions, WFP or a donor agency buys food with cash from its food aid resources in one developing country for shipment to another developing country, in which it is used as food aid. Triangular transactions combine two forms of aid and trade whereby foreign exchange is provided to the supplying, developing country and food aid is given to the recipient country.

40. A variant of triangular transactions has been trilateral operations or barter arrangements. Instead of purchasing food in a developing country with cash, WFP or a donor provides a food commodity, which is exchanged in a developing country for a different food commodity that is shipped to another developing country, where it is used as food aid.

41. Purchases of food commodities in a developing country have also been made with cash from food aid resources of WFP or donor agencies and the purchased commodities used as food aid in the same country. These operations are referred to as local purchases. Local purchases have increased, but they remain small in comparison with triangular transactions.

42. WFP is the largest single purchaser of food in developing countries for use as food aid, either as triangular transactions or as local purchases. The programme not only makes purchases from its own resources and from cash contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) but also on behalf of bilateral donors and other United Nations organizations. In 1988, WFP purchased in developing countries 465,700 tons of food commodities, at a total value of \$108 million; 85 per cent of the quantity purchased was cereals. A large proportion (47 per cent) of total purchases, amounting to about 220,500 tons, were made in

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17 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the largest purchases being in Zimbabwe, Kenya and Malawi. About 190,700 tons were purchased in Asia, principally in Pakistan and Thailand, and 54,000 tons in Latin America, mainly in Argentina. Of the total purchases, about 60 per cent of the quantities were obtained on behalf of bilateral donors and other United Nations organizations and 40 per cent from WFP's own resources and from contributions to IEFR.

APPENDIX I

Table A-1. Contributions from Governments and other sources for operational activities for development of the United Nations system: overview, 1981-1988

(Millions of current United States dollars)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<u>I. Contributions to United Nations funds and programmes</u>								
1. Contributions to UNDP <u>a/</u>	778.9	779.8	813.8	757.3	768.0	913.6	1 024.9	1 070.8
2. Contributions to UNDP-administered funds and trust funds <u>b/</u>	<u>61.5</u>	<u>67.8</u>	<u>107.4</u>	<u>83.2</u>	<u>79.9</u>	<u>93.2</u>	<u>100.9</u>	<u>131.1</u>
Subtotal (1-2)	840.4	847.6	921.2	840.5	847.9	1 006.8	1 125.8	1 201.9
3. Contributions to UNFPA	129.7	134.4	136.0	131.2	128.2	156.4 <u>c/</u>	175.0 <u>d/</u>	195.8 <u>d/</u>
4. Contributions to UNICEF	261.6	352.1	296.6	297.9	340.0	417.7	517.1	596.2
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes <u>e/</u>	56.2	50.7	62.4	81.9	73.0	50.8	29.4 <u>f/</u>	43.8
6. Contributions to WFP <u>g/</u>	<u>678.2</u>	<u>745.0</u>	<u>661.1</u>	<u>663.5</u>	<u>809.4</u>	<u>701.1</u>	<u>832.1</u>	<u>981.3</u>
Subtotal	1 966.8	2 138.8	2 077.5	2 015.0	2 198.5	2 332.8	2 679.4	3 019.0
<u>II. Contributions for operational activities of specialized agencies</u>								
7. Assessed contributions through regular budgets <u>h/</u>	212.0	198.1	256.8	280.0	290.8	310.5 <u>i/</u>	320.4	271.9
8. Extrabudgetary contributions <u>j/</u>	<u>365.3</u>	<u>379.8</u>	<u>326.9</u>	<u>376.1</u>	<u>340.1</u>	<u>436.3</u> <u>k/</u>	<u>415.9</u> <u>l/</u>	<u>536.9</u>
Subtotal (7-8)	577.6	577.9	583.7	656.1	630.9	747.3	736.3	808.8
TOTAL (1-8)	<u>2 544.4</u>	<u>2 716.7</u>	<u>2 661.2</u>	<u>2 671.1</u>	<u>2 829.4</u>	<u>3 080.1</u> <u>i/</u>	<u>3 415.7</u>	<u>3 827.8</u>

Table A-1 (continued)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
III. Contributions to the World Bank group and IFAD								
9. Contributions to IDA <u>m/</u>	2 642.1	3 166.6	2 876.6	2 512.3	2 379.8	2 582.1	2 914.6	3 322.4
10. Contributions to IFAD	-	399.2	299.0	263.5	52.5	154.3	302.1 <u>n/</u>	261.6 <u>n/</u>
Subtotal (9-10)	2 642.1	3 565.8	3 175.6	2 775.8	2 432.3	2 736.4	3 216.7	3 584.0
11. Capital subscription payments to World Bank	294.6	1 196.6	397.3	489.1	227.0	647.1	319.6	747.9
12. Capital subscription payments to IFC	83.6	78.2	13.0	0.2	1.4	110.4	114.5	117.5
Subtotal (11-12)	378.2	1 274.8	410.3	489.3	228.4	757.5	434.1	865.4
TOTAL (9-12)	<u>3 020.3</u>	<u>4 840.6</u>	<u>3 585.9</u>	<u>3 265.1</u>	<u>2 660.7</u>	<u>3 493.9</u>	<u>3 650.8</u>	<u>4 449.4</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>5 564.7</u>	<u>7 557.3</u>	<u>6 247.1</u>	<u>5 936.2</u>	<u>5 490.1</u>	<u>6 574.0</u>	<u>7 066.5</u>	<u>8 277.2</u>
<u>Memo items</u>								
Contributions for refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief activities <u>q/</u>	625.1	581.8	497.5	556.3	593.4	552.2	611.2 <u>p/</u>	614.9
UNEP Environment Fund	35.6	30.3	27.8	25.9	41.2	32.8	35.7	39.9
Cost-sharing and Government cash counterpart contributions to UNDP <u>q/</u>	73.4	83.5	99.8	92.5	98.6	116.2	132.1	127.74
Government "self-supporting" contributions to organizations and agencies <u>r/</u>	107.7	105.0	79.7	121.1	76.7	70.9	69.2	81.8
Funds received by United Nations agencies for activities financed under World Bank/IDA loans	38.1	47.6	41.5	38.0	37.7	48.0	54.2	52.6

Source: Financial statements of United Nations funds and programme and of WFP; internal reports of the World Bank and IFAD; DP/1988/55-DP/1989/60. See also tables A-2 and A-3. For definition of terms, see the note on statistical information (A/44/324/Add.1-E/1989/106/Add.1).

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table A-1)

General note: Steps to improve the presentation of data are reflected in the footnotes to items in columns for 1986 and 1987.

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

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

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

d/ Includes contributions to trust funds and "special population programmes" of UNFPA. If these were excluded (as in 1986 and prior years) the total would be \$149.4 million for 1987 and \$168 million for 1988.

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

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

g/ Includes contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve (\$147.2 million in 1987) and extrabudgetary contributions for 1987 and 1988 amounting to \$99.3 million and \$134.8 million respectively.

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

(Footnotes to table A-1) (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

o/ Of the total amount of contributions received in 1987 and 1988, respectively \$66.7 million and \$81.8 million related to the IFAD Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification.

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

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

r/ The amounts given, which are included in the figures for line 1 above, are here provided for current reference.

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

Table A-2. Extrabudgetary contributions for activities of specialized agencies and other organizations, 1988

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	UNIDO	ITC	IAEA	WFP	OTHER	TOTAL
Australia	-	626	52	1 563	1	-	249	2 604	796	5 891
Austria	707	89	23	114	1 520	-	20	3 389	95	5 957
Belgium	1 692	6 167	973	936	874	285	66	1 003	3 510	15 506
Canada	-	183	90	4 629	2	1 276	22	10 065	781	17 048
Denmark	4 884	9 112	194	11 120	604	1 291	14	4 151	1 185	32 555
Finland	1 986	2 614	501	4 099	125	1 360	13	151	2 608	13 457
France	154	4 632	936	731	136	217	115	854	1 854	9 629
Germany, Federal Republic of	3 771	1 231	4 984	5 123	5 650	987	1 654	9 552	5 274	38 226
Italy	2 135	56 311	846	8 265	15 847	373	642	4 847	5 238	94 504
Japan	589	6 199	1 749	8 105	2 155	304	264	42 391	15 491	77 247
Netherlands	6 160	25 463	14	10 075	1 381	1 224	20	7 521	7 541	59 999
Norway	5 739	4 690	2 861	13 240	493	1 499	-	46	3 965	32 533
Saudi Arabia	-	1 456	41	1 704	1 000	-	-	-	8	4 209
Sweden	2 824	1 129	1 434	30 358	5	6 791	282	5 724	4 516	53 063
Switzerland	2 433	3 317	477	7 103	1 264	3 325	1	1 140	2 451	21 511
United Kingdom	-	75	120	19 322	1 245	-	454	5 603	157	26 976
United States	-	2 743	1 255	16 041	150	-	2 268	3 196	1 022	26 675
Other countries	<u>136</u>	<u>1 584</u>	<u>1 127</u>	<u>3 639</u>	<u>5 050</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>1 387</u>	<u>17 035</u>	<u>4 059</u>	<u>34 354</u>
Total countries	<u>33 210</u>	<u>127 621</u>	<u>17 677</u>	<u>146 167</u>	<u>37 502</u>	<u>19 869</u>	<u>7 471</u>	<u>119 272</u>	<u>60 551</u>	<u>569 340</u>
Multilateral non-United Nations system	81	18 239	3 171	2 774	215	184	113	11 964	1 414	38 155
Non-governmental	<u>317</u>	<u>1 175</u>	<u>4 001</u>	<u>15 058</u>	<u>1 165</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3 596</u>	<u>977</u>	<u>26 289</u>
Total inter/ non-governmental	<u>398</u>	<u>19 414</u>	<u>7 172</u>	<u>17 832</u>	<u>1 380</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>15 560</u>	<u>2 391</u>	<u>64 444</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>33 608</u>	<u>147 035</u>	<u>24 849</u>	<u>163 999</u>	<u>38 882</u>	<u>20 053</u>	<u>7 584</u>	<u>134 832</u>	<u>62 942</u>	<u>633 784</u>

Source: DP/1989/60, WFP.

Table A-3. Contributions for extrabudgetary activities of specialized agencies and other organizations: overview by donor, 1984-1988

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987 a/	1988 a/
Australia	3 922	2 885	3 945	3 168	5 981
Austria	808	1 066	1 792	2 367	5 957
Belgium	9 452	7 233	9 671	19 098	15 506
Canada	3 023	4 772	4 279	6 334	17 048
Denmark	25 747	15 253	34 293	32 984	32 555
Finland	5 442	6 442	6 611	9 774	13 457
France	2 074	4 111	5 816	16 119	9 629
Germany, Federal Republic of	7 460	11 615	15 820	25 856	38 226
Italy	36 302	18 745	45 016	48 424	94 504
Japan	5 195	14 133	21 328	64 007	77 247
Netherlands	22 513	25 960	28 753	58 016	59 999
Norway	14 701	17 621	22 586	30 404	32 533
Saudi Arabia	646	2 407	2 159	3 329	4 209
Sweden	19 943	24 588	25 825	34 294	53 063
Switzerland	9 254	8 565	11 154	15 012	21 511
United Kingdom	2 807	3 376	5 702	10 534	26 976
United States	6 591	8 375	16 365	22 119	26 675
Other countries	<u>6 841</u>	<u>9 014</u>	<u>16 171</u>	<u>28 439</u>	<u>34 354</u>
Total all countries	<u>182 721</u>	<u>186 161</u>	<u>277 286</u>	<u>430 278</u>	<u>569 340</u>
World Bank/IDA Multilateral non-United Nations system	37 975	37 667	48 018	b/	b/
Non-governmental	<u>11 882</u>	<u>13 338</u>	<u>6 930</u>	<u>19 834</u>	<u>26 289</u>
Total inter/ non-governmental	<u>73 591</u>	<u>71 924</u>	<u>88 824</u>	<u>45 111</u>	<u>64 444</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>256 312</u>	<u>258 085</u>	<u>366 110</u>	<u>475 389</u>	<u>633 784</u>

Source: DP/1989/60 and previous reports in this series.

a/ 1987 and 1988 figures include extrabudgetary contributions for WFP amounting to \$99.3 million and \$134.8 million respectively.

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

Table A-4. Contributions for extrabudgetary activities of specialized agencies and other organizations: overview by agency, 1984-1989

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
ILO	31 065	27 858	27 703	48 948	33 608
FAO	96 789	72 442	120 133	103 391	147 035
UNESCO	22 286	19 806	20 605	18 267	24 849
WHO	78 951	81 406	108 380	87 257	163 999
ITC	10 581	10 327	13 979	16 319	20 053
IAEA	8 125	7 889	7 182	6 861	7 584
UNIDO	-	-	22 653	53 329	38 882
WFP	-	-	-	99 266	134 832
Other	<u>7 223</u>	<u>44 388</u>	<u>45 475</u>	<u>42 751</u>	<u>62 942</u>
TOTAL	<u>255 020</u>	<u>264 116</u>	<u>366 110</u>	<u>475 389</u>	<u>633 784</u>

Source: DP/1989/60 and previous reports in this series, and WFP.

Table B-1. Expenditures on operational activities for development of the United Nations system: overview, 1981-1988

(Millions of current United States dollars)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u>								
<u>Development grants</u>								
1. Financed by UNDP <u>a/</u>	731.6	660.6	560.1	532.6	571.8	689.2	692.6 <u>b/</u>	822.7
2. Financed by UNDP-administered funds	69.9	61.4	64.0	81.0	77.2	94.0	96.4	94.8
3. Financed by UNFPA	122.5	106.3	105.6	119.9	128.5	101.6	107.0	129.9
4. Financed by UNICEF	218.3	213.4	246.2	244.4	278.6	326.0	364.8	399.5
5. Financed by WFP <u>c/</u>	541.9	593.8	628.6	678.9	778.9	648.0	719.4	878.0
6. Financed by regular budgets <u>d/</u>	212.7	198.9	257.8	281.0	297.7	310.5 <u>e/</u>	320.4	271.9
7. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from extrabudgetary sources <u>f/</u>	<u>380.6</u>	<u>410.3</u>	<u>396.7</u>	<u>420.0</u>	<u>412.8</u>	<u>451.1</u>	<u>556.3 <u>g/</u></u>	<u>712.7</u>
Subtotal (1-7)	2 277.5	2 244.7	2 259.2	2 357.8	2 545.8	2 620.4	2 856.9	3 309.5
<u>Concessional loans</u>								
8. Net disbursements by IFAD <u>h/</u>	75.2	109.1	149.8	167.7	191.1	208.2	202.3	184.5
9. Disbursed by IDA								
(a) Gross disbursement	1 767.7	1 679.3	1 423.3	2 581.9	2 714.6	3 195.5	3 686.4	3 978.9
(b) Net disbursement	1 722.6	1 611.4	1 348.4	2 491.6	2 600.6	3 053.4	3 531.9	3 810.3
(c) Net transfer	<u>1 632.9</u>	<u>1 507.7</u>	<u>1 232.4</u>	<u>2 326.7</u>	<u>2 410.3</u>	<u>2 818.0</u>	<u>3 261.9</u>	<u>3 506.4</u>
Subtotal (8, 9 (c))	1 708.1	1 606.8	1 382.2	2 514.4	2 601.4	3 026.2	3 464.2	3 690.9

Table B-1 (continued)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<u>Other official multilateral flows</u> (not ODA)								
<u>Non-concessional loans</u>								
10. Disbursed by World Bank								
(a) Gross disbursement	5 487.0	6 835.3	7 777.6	8 727.3	8 350.9	10 090.4	11 165.7	12 064.0
(b) Net disbursement	3 879.0	4 935.8	5 543.6	5 953.0	5 080.3	5 403.9	4 169.2	2 471.2
(c) Net transfer	1 830.5	2 634.3	2 835.5	2 797.1	1 496.9	194.1	(2 203.3)	(4 580.3)
11. Disbursed by IFC								
(a) Gross disbursement	644.9	387.6	365.0	377.7	368.7	560.6	693.5	819.3
(b) Net disbursement	509.7	290.6	166.0	126.6	93.8	156.2	212.6	361.3
Subtotal (10 (c) and 11 (b))	2 340.2	2 924.9	3 001.5	2 923.7	1 590.7	350.3	(1 990.7)	(4 219.0)
GRAND TOTAL	<u>6 325.8</u>	<u>6 786.4</u>	<u>6 642.9</u>	<u>7 795.9</u>	<u>6 737.6</u>	<u>5 996.9</u>	<u>4 330.4</u>	<u>2 781.4</u>
<u>Memo items</u>								
Refugee, humanitarian, special economic and disaster relief grant activities <i>i/</i>	647.9	621.3	593.0	627.5	646.4	634.6	642.9 <i>j/</i>	777.7
World Bank/IDA technical co-operation <i>k/</i>	516.8	730.7	873.2	845.8	947.1	1 063.8	1 223.6 <i>l/</i>	1 097.9
"Self-supporting" expenditures <i>m/</i>	58.1	77.4	92.3	102.6	85.4	70.5	58.5	67.0
UNDP/OPS management service agreements <i>n/</i>	-	-	-	3.7	10.5	29.7	51.2	67.6
Agencies' co-operation agreements <i>o/</i>								

Source: See tables A-1, B-2 and B-3. For definition of terms, see the note on statistical information in document A/44/324/Add.1-E/1989/106/Add.1 and Corr.1.

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table B-1)

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

b/ Starting with 1987, expenditures financed from government cash counterpart contributions are no longer counted on this line. Such expenditure for 1987 amounted to \$9.5 million. For convenient reference, if the entry for 1986 were calculated on the same basis, the total would be \$681.7 million.

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

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

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

f/ I.e., from funds not elsewhere specified in the table. Line 7 is not immediately comparable to line 8 in table A-1, in that it includes some expenditures financed from United Nations funds and programmes listed in line 5 of table A-1. Also included are expenditures financed from government "self-supporting" contributions, amounting to \$70.5 million in 1987.

g/ Includes extrabudgetary expenditures by WFP amounting to \$72.0 million in 1987 and 158.7 million in 1988.

h/ Includes a small amount of grants, which was \$8.2 million and \$7.3 million in 1987 and 1988 respectively.

i/ Includes expenditures by UNHCR, UNRWA, UNDR0 and United Nations trust funds for emergency assistance (including special economic assistance programmes). Includes the amounts mobilized through the United Nations for emergency relief to Lebanon through 1986. Regarding expenditures for WFP emergency operations, see footnote (c) above.

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

(Footnotes to table B-1) (continued)

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

l/ The figure given previously was a misprint.

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

n/ Services engaged by Governments receiving loans from international development banks or grants from bilateral donors. See DP/1989/75, p. 8, para. 21 and p. 10, table 4.

o/ Figures not yet available.

Table B-2. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities, by organization or agency of the United Nations system and other entities, 1988

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Total	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Regular budgets	Extra- budgetary
United Nations								
DTCO	145 179	93 990	3 363	21 003	-	-	7 259	19 564
ECA	14 560	6 546	320	3 243	-	-	1 213	3 238
ECE	604	308	-	296	-	-	-	-
ECLAC	9 929	1 909	25	1 818	-	-	681	5 496
ESCAP	16 749	6 691	160	1 417	-	-	1 129	7 352
ESCWA	2 004	201	22	609	-	-	1 105	65
UNHCR	18 204	16 050	614	-	-	-	781	759
UNCTAD	11 790	8 831	850	-	-	-	621	1 438
UNCTC	1 670	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 670
UNEP	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	220 706	134 576	5 354	28 405	-	-	12 789	39 582
Other organizations								
FAO	342 601	154 961	7 594	2 332	-	-	26 904	150 810
IAEA	37 461	2 943	-	-	-	-	26 810	7 708
ICAO	46 408	37 500	438	-	-	-	-	8 470
ILO	114 606	37 331	1 738	7 623	-	-	11 643	38 271
IMO	13 714	5 207	65	-	-	-	394	8 048
ITC	28 232	12 477	20	-	-	-	-	15 735
ITU	31 338	22 190	-	-	-	-	597	8 551
WHO	417 266	20 232	293	21 757	-	-	179 251	195 733
WIPO	8 165	3 062	183	-	-	-	2 789	2 231
WMO	23 699	13 169	-	-	-	-	588	9 942
WTO	1 519	1 519	-	-	-	-	-	-
World Bank/IDA	61 400	56 318	5 082	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	1 036 648	-	-	-	-	877 964 ^d	-	158 684
UNDP ^{a/}	140 131	89 014	50 003	1 114	-	-	-	-
UNESCO	76 726	30 732	22	7 631	-	-	6 656	31 685
UNFPA	28 579	-	15	28 564	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	402 770	-	3 103	148	399 519	-	-	-
UNIDO	117 169	76 676	1 009	2	-	-	2 513	36 969
UPU	3 484	2 164	-	-	-	-	937	383
Other ^{b/}	27 209	7 966	970	18 273	-	-	-	-
Governments	127 658	94 677	18 886	14 095	-	-	-	-
Total	3 309 489	822 714	94 775	129 944	399 519	877 964 ^{c/}	271 871	711 702

Source: DP/1989/60, annex, table 1.

General note: The UNDP table used as the main source was compiled from provisional figures for the year. Variance from other agency data may be found, e.g. WFP reported extrabudgetary expenditures totalling \$158.7 million.

^{a/} Includes OPS, UNV, UNRFRRE, UNFSSTD and UNSO.

^{b/} Includes NGOs (mostly for UNFPA) (ADB, AfDB and AFESD).

^{c/} Regarding WFP, see footnote (c) of table B-1.

/...

Table B-3. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities, by sector, 1988

(Thousands of United States dollars)

ACC programme classification categories	Percentage total	Total	UNDP	UNDP-admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Regular Budgets	Extra-budgetary
01 Political affairs	-	6 944	247	-	-	-	-	3	6 194
02 General development issues, policy and planning	7	217 010	129 248	7 270	-	46 946	-	10 062	23 484
03 Natural resources	5	167 717	99 878	27 568	-	634	-	8 579	31 058
04 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	21	711 113	179 352	16 626	-	7 146	372 915	23 317	111 777
05 Industry	5	158 664	102 263	3 064	-	-	5 068	8 236	40 033
06 Transport and communications	5	166 978	97 409	13 456	-	-	22 265	2 679	31 169
07 International trade and development finance	1	45 151	18 007	1 488	-	-	-	944	24 712
08 Population	4	136 995	905	349	129 944	71	-	750	4 976
09 Human settlements	1	32 480	16 125	2 269	-	249	11 904	781	1 152
10 Health	26	869 630	33 649	7 480	-	241 571	198 187	187 784	200 959
11 Education	3	105 969	37 104	1 711	-	30 559	22 364	1 943	12 288
12 Employment	3	24 734	39 573	1 048	-	7 628	-	9 393	27 092
13 Humanitarian aid and relief	13	424 123	5 972	2 462	-	29 867	241 966	99	143 757
14 Social conditions and equity	2	49 756	10 373	4 105	-	27 186	-	2 457	5 635
15 Culture	1	27 287	5 221	1 398	-	7 662	-	2 805	10 201
16 Science and technology	2	81 088	47 388	4 417	-	-	-	10 943	18 340
17 Unspecified	1	23 830	-	64	-	-	3 295	1 096	19 375
Total	100	3 309 489	822 714	94 775	129 944	399 519	877 964 <u>a/</u>	271 871	712 702 <u>b/</u>

Source: DP/1989/60, table 3; UNICEF interim financial report and statements for the year ended 31 December 1988. WFP.

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

b/ Includes \$66,999,000 of expenditures from government "self-supporting" funds and \$158,684,000 extrabudgetary expenditures from WFP.

APPENDIX II

1988 annual statistical report on agency procurement
activities 1988

1. In 1984, at the request of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, IAPSU prepared a statistical report on 1982/83 agency procurement for operational activities. The General Assembly, by resolution 39/220 of 18 December 1984 established the need for such reporting on a recurrent basis and encouraged agencies to co-operate with IAPSU in this important exercise.

Preparatory work

2. In accordance with instructions received early January 1985 from the Director-General, which stressed the need to report data on country of origin, a letter conveying detailed guidance for the preparation of the report on procurement in 1984 and outlining the modalities to be pursued in obtaining more accurate data for future reporting was despatched to all participating agencies. This has served as the basis for the annual report since that time.

3. To instigate this year's report, IAPSU sent a letter to all agencies on 8 December 1988 requesting the submission of data, on standard forms and if possible on the computer diskettes supplied, providing statistics broken down by country of procurement, country of origin and subcontracts by country of head office.

General comments

4. In the interests of consistency and accuracy in comparing statistics with those of previous years, the main tables of this year's report continue to be based on the statistics received from the 25 previously reporting agencies.

5. This year, data has been received from all but one of the original 25 participating agencies; ESCAP, which last year reported \$1,847,200 total procurement, with 25.31 per cent in developing countries, was unable to respond. In preparing and analysing these statistics, the absence of this data has not been statistically significant.

6. Statistics were also received for the first time from UNEP and ITC (UNCTAD/GATT). These figures are presented along with resultant overall procurement totals and percentages. IAPSU would welcome continued reporting by these and any other additional agencies.

7. Several agencies reported their statistics after the 31 March deadline, thereby complicating and delaying the compilation of this report.

/...

Quality of data provided by agencies

8. It has again not been possible to provide complete separate statistical data for country of procurement and country of origin since eight entities (United Nations/DTCD, ECA, UNRWA, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WIPO and UNICEF) have not been able to provide information with respect to country of origin.

9. The procurement of those entities represents 57.2 per cent of the total equipment procurement. ICAO and UNESCO stated that the required statistics would be available next year, FAO and UNICEF indicated that those statistics were not available, while the other entities simply did not supply the data.

10. ESCWA, IAEA, ILO, IMO and UNFPA provided the requested data on the diskettes supplied.

11. WHO and ITU returned the printed tables supplied, but altered the format. ECLAC, ECA, UNRWA, PAHO and UNIDO provided their statistics in various non-standard formats.

12. The remaining agencies supplied statistics on the printed forms provided.

Total trend in procurement from 1987 to 1988

13. Total procurement increased by 18.05 per cent, or \$140,057,200, from \$775,916,200 in 1987 to \$915,973,400 in 1988. Procurement of equipment increased by 22.49 per cent, or \$143,044,600, from \$636,042,900 in 1987 to \$779,087,500 in 1988. Procurement of professional services under subcontracts decreased by 2.26 per cent, or \$3,171,600, from \$140,057,500 in 1987 to \$136,885,900 in 1988.

Procurement from developing countries

14. Total procurement in developing countries, based on country of procurement, has increased from \$173,791,100 (22.39 per cent of total procurement) to \$203,934,000 (22.27 per cent) when trust funds are included, an increase of \$30,142,900, or 17.34 per cent, over 1987 figures in dollar terms, with the percentage figure broadly maintained at the 1987 level. If trust funds are excluded (see note below), procurement in developing countries has increased to 23.34 per cent of total procurement.

15. Sixteen agencies (ECLAC, ESCWA, UNCHS, UNIDO, ILO, WHO, PAHO, UNHCR, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, IAEA, UNDP/OPS, UNFPA and WTO), which account for 42.8 per cent of the total procurement, provided IAPSU with breakdowns by both country of procurement and country of origin. Analysis of the data from these agencies indicates that procurement of products indigenous to developing countries amounted to 77.44 per cent of the total procurement from developing countries.

16. No true comparison can be made with figures from previous years (87.66 per cent for 1987 and 74.0 per cent for 1986), since the number of agencies reporting is different each year. While it is encouraging to see this high percentage, no real conclusions can be drawn until complete data sets are provided by all agencies.

Procurement from under-utilized major donor countries

<u>Country</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>Percentage change</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Percentage change</u>
	(United States dollars)				
Canada	17 501 000	12 319 900	-29.6	17 326 000	+40.64
Denmark	17 609 000	22 237 400	+26.3	23 436 000	+ 5.39
Finland	3 908 500	5 185 100	+32.7	6 752 000	+30.22
Netherlands	28 971 200	19 348 000	-33.2	27 071 200	+39.92
Norway	6 768 500	7 313 900	+ 8.1	8 135 300	+11.23
Sweden	21 125 700	17 150 600	-18.8	23 093 500	+34.65
Total	95 883 900	83 554 900	-12.9	105 814 600	+26.64

17. The total figure of \$105,814,600 represents 11.61 per cent of total agency procurement for operational activities.

18. It would probably be more appropriate to compare the trends over a longer period, five years for instance before a meaningful evaluation is attempted, since annual fluctuations could be indicative of large individual contracts.

Government-executed projects under United Nations Development Programme funding

19. Of the 112 UNDP field offices contacted, 107 have supplied IAPSU with figures for country of procurement of goods and professional services under Government-executed projects in 1988.

20. No response was received from Benin, Botswana, Nepal, Sao Tome and Principe or Senegal. The totals for the 107 field offices reporting are as follows:

	<u>United States dollar amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Developed countries	23 205 277	68.62
Developing countries	10 613 146	31.38
Unspecified countries	1 478	-
Total	33 819 901	100.00

21. Thus, under Government-executed projects \$10,613,146 (31.38 per cent) of procurement was from developing countries, by country of procurement. However, it was not possible to obtain details on country of origin.

Trust funds

22. Several agencies registered expenditures under the heading of trust funds. IAPSU attempted to obtain information on the nature of these. Most agencies, however, were unable to provide detailed clarification and it was therefore felt that it would be appropriate to include two separate analyses, one with and the other without trust funds, until such time as accurate details could be provided.

23. Trust funds by definition are either established for a specific purpose or tied to the donor country or recipient country. Such funds are not included in the main body of this report, which focused on procurement in developing countries from funds freely available. However, the presentation of figures below both with and without trust fund expenditure should facilitate comparison in future years.

	<u>Developed countries</u>	<u>Developing countries</u>	<u>Unspecified countries</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(United States dollars)			
<u>With trust funds:</u>				
Equipment:	602 224 100	163 754 900	13 108 500	779 087 500
Percentage	77.30	21.02	1.68	100.00
Subcontracts:	96 256 500	40 179 000	450 300	136 885 900
Percentage	70.32	29.35	0.33	100.00
Total	698 480 600	203 934 000	13 558 800	915 793 400
Percentage	76.26	22.27	1.48	100.00
<u>Without trust funds:</u>				
Equipment:	497 581 100	142 277 900	12 455 800	652 314 800
Percentage	76.28	21.81	1.91	100.00
Subcontracts:	70 976 200	34 737 200	388 300	106 101 700
Percentage	66.89	32.74	0.37	100.00
Total	568 557 300	177 015 100	12 844 100	758 416 500
Percentage	75.00	23.34	1.69	100.00

24. For future reporting, agencies will be encouraged to provide clarification of trust funds included in this report so as to eliminate any tied arrangements that could distort a statistical analysis of funds freely available.

Totals for all reporting agencies, including government-executed projects under UNDP funding

	<u>Developed countries</u>	<u>Developing countries</u>	<u>Unspecified countries</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(United States dollars)			
26 agencies:	698 480 600	203 934 000	13 558 800	915 973 400
Percentage	76.26	22.2	1.48	100.00
Government-executed projects:	23 205 277	10 613 146	1 478	33 819 901
Percentage	68.82	31.38	-	100.00
Total	721 685 877	214 547 146	13 560 278	949 793 301
Percentage	75.98	22.59	1.43	100.00

Conclusions

25. Some encouraging conclusions can be drawn from this report.

26. Procurement from developing countries has increased in dollar terms by \$30,143,000, or 17.34 per cent, from 1987 to 1988, although the proportion of overall procurement remained at the 1987 level. If trust funds are set aside for the reasons outlined above, procurement in developing countries has increased to 23.34 per cent of the total; it will be useful to have this figure for comparison in future years.

27. If statistics for Government-executed projects under UNDP funding are included, then total procurement stands at \$949,793,301, and procurement from developing countries at \$214,547,146 (22.59 per cent).

28. Total procurement has increased in every under-utilized major donor country, with the overall total up \$22,259,700 (or 26.64 per cent) to \$105,814,600, representing 11.64 per cent of total agency procurement.

29. It is hoped that these trends will continue in 1989.

30. Although the quality of data for 1988 has improved as compared to 1987, there is still a real need for a number of agencies to provide more accurate statistical data on time, and to provide it in a standardized form either on the standard printed format or on the diskettes provided.

31. As IAPSU has pointed out previously, it is crucial that statistical reporting become an integral part of individual agency procurement procedures in the future, thus automatically generating data on both country of procurement and country of origin.

Total procurement by agency
 (Thousands of US dollars)

AGENCY	1986	1987	1988					
	TOTAL	TOTAL	Equip- ment	Subcon- tracts	TOTAL	Indus- trial- ized country (%)	Deve- loping country (%)	Unspeci- fied country (%)
UNCTAD	30,446.8	36,272.5	31,458.0	6,945.0	38,403.0	68.86	32.00	2.14
ECA		1,079.4	819.5	0.0	819.5	86.13	13.87	
ECLAC	350.8	528.5	276.7	562.8	839.5	16.19	83.81	
ESCAP	986.4	68.4	48.2	0.0	48.2	66.80	33.20	
ESCAP	580.3	1,847.2		0.0	0.0			
UNRWA	27,604.9	44,899.6	55,113.3	0.0	55,113.3	61.34	17.88	20.78
UNHCR	7,053.2	6,070.0	4,871.9	5,093.9	9,965.8	37.60	59.97	2.43
UNIDO	29,295.0	38,344.9	36,278.2	12,380.8	48,659.0	84.19	15.81	
ILO	37,004.1	23,853.6	40,631.2	7,266.0	47,897.2	74.99	25.00	0.01
FAO	83,962.8	84,554.4	77,503.6	43,345.8	120,849.4	88.67	11.33	
UNESCO	8,953.7	19,678.0	14,669.0	4,159.0	18,828.0	61.67	38.27	0.06
ICAO	15,661.9	8,054.0	15,241.6	2,989.0	18,230.6	74.60	25.33	0.07
WHO	53,208.9	72,804.1	64,134.3	0.0	64,134.3	84.78	15.22	
PAHO	32,815.7	27,485.3	32,258.8	1,005.3	33,264.1	73.09	26.91	
UNHCR	26,629.5	35,063.1	61,721.7	2,159.7	63,881.4	75.48	24.52	
UPU	627.2	831.9	491.3	0.0	491.3	35.66	64.34	
ITU	6,126.9	8,513.0	4,870.0	0.0	4,870.0	99.60	0.39	
WHO	6,133.4	4,138.0	8,070.1	594.7	8,664.8	78.04	21.96	
IND	1,174.3	899.9	1,629.2	0.0	1,629.2	86.34	13.66	
WIPO	347.9	322.5	603.0	80.0	683.0	21.11	78.89	
IAEA	18,791.5	23,485.1	16,102.9	777.5	16,880.4	90.52	7.77	1.71
UNDP/CPS	89,798.9	102,236.0	39,825.2	47,618.7	87,443.9	72.20	27.44	0.36
UNFPA	14,573.5	22,190.5	20,747.6	0.0	20,747.6	93.12	6.88	
UNICEF	203,660.1	212,710.5	248,434.6	0.0	248,434.6	74.15	25.77	0.08
WTO		327.6	119.4	245.2	364.6	51.70	48.30	
ITC			1,833.7	822.9	2,656.6	55.19	44.81	
UNEP			1,337.6	839.6	2,177.2	76.30	14.44	9.26
TOTAL	715,395.7	776,100.5	779,087.5	136,885.9	915,973.4	76.26	22.27	1.48

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

COUNTRY	1987				1988			
	Equipment	Subcon- tracts	TOTAL	(%)	Equipment	Subcon- tracts	TOTAL	(%)
AFGHANISTAN	305.2	7.0	312.2	0.03%	508.7	15.0	523.7	0.06%
ALBANIA					8.0	59.0	67.0	0.01%
ALGERIA	3.9	40.9	44.8	0.00%	2.9	7.0	9.9	0.00%
ANGOLA	100.0	--	100.0	0.01%	137.9	298.5	436.4	0.05%
ANTIGUA & BARB.		1.0	1.0					
ARGENTINA	396.8	397.8	994.6	0.13%	1,756.3	676.3	2,432.6	0.27%
AUSTRALIA	1,826.1	2,222.3	4,048.4	0.52%	2,361.2	2,179.4	4,540.6	0.50%
AUSTRIA	11,637.4	1,065.4	12,702.8	1.64%	14,447.1	470.4	14,917.5	1.64%
BAHAMAS								
BAHRAIN	8.0		8.0	0.00%	28.7		28.7	0.00%
BANGLADESH	7,932.6	921.0	8,853.6	1.14%	10,696.2	1,598.3	12,294.5	1.35%
BARBADOS	221.9	30.8	252.7	0.03%	204.4	103.6	308.0	0.03%
BELGIUM	19,288.6	2,043.0	21,331.6	2.75%	19,160.3	917.1	20,077.4	2.20%
BELIZE	24.0		24.0	0.00%	70.4		70.4	0.01%
BENIN	489.3	277.1	766.4	0.10%	489.7	40.0	529.7	0.06%
BHUTAN	662.0	4.0	666.0	0.09%	21.0	42.3	63.3	0.01%
BOLIVIA	953.4	96.1	1,049.5	0.14%	1,404.9	298.1	1,703.0	0.19%
BOTSWANA	335.1		335.1	0.04%	892.3		892.3	0.10%
BRAZIL	5,006.6	402.9	5,409.5	0.70%	3,649.5	312.3	3,961.8	0.44%
BRUNEI					8.0		8.0	0.00%
BULGARIA	61.6		61.6	0.01%	453.3	38.0	491.3	0.05%
BURKINA FASO	1,491.8	74.3	1,566.1	0.20%	947.2	211.7	1,158.9	0.13%
BURMA	227.6		227.6	0.02%	290.7	2.0	292.7	0.03%
BURUNDI	339.7	51.4	391.1	0.04%	538.7	212.5	751.2	0.08%
CANADA	10,006.9	2,312.9	12,319.8	1.59%	14,688.7	2,637.9	17,326.6	1.90%
CAPE VERDE	316.6	61.9	378.5	0.05%	344.3	408.4	752.7	0.08%
CENT. AFRICAN R.	566.6	282.1	848.7	0.11%	682.0	27.4	709.4	0.08%
CHAD	1,452.3	178.1	1,630.4	0.21%	1,222.3	376.9	1,599.2	0.18%
CHILE	520.6	441.9	962.5	0.12%	253.6	832.4	1,116.0	0.12%
CHINA	3,626.3	332.7	3,959.0	0.51%	3,605.1	515.5	4,120.6	0.45%
COLOMBIA	347.5	307.6	655.1	0.07%	620.0	2,805.8	3,425.8	0.38%
COMOROS	121.4		121.4	0.02%	168.4		168.4	0.02%
CONGO, P. REP.	739.9	27.8	767.7	0.10%	1,385.8	18.0	1,403.8	0.15%
COSTA RICA	125.2	445.7	570.9	0.06%	848.9	549.5	1,398.4	0.15%
CUBA	158.0	55.5	213.5	0.03%	183.8	75.0	258.8	0.03%
CYPRUS	502.7		502.7	0.06%	384.2	3.0	387.2	0.04%
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	400.8	217.8	618.6	0.08%	779.9	28.0	807.9	0.09%
COOK ISLANDS	1.2		1.2	0.00%				
DEM. YEMEN	10.1	22.7	32.8	0.00%	8.2	42.0	50.2	0.01%
DENMARK	19,382.8	2,834.5	22,217.3	2.87%	22,421.4	1,014.6	23,436.0	2.57%
DJIBOUTI	537.6	78.1	615.7	0.08%	802.3	63.0	865.3	0.09%
DOMINICA	5.0	1.0	6.0	0.00%	25.2		25.2	0.00%
DOMINICAN REP.	115.5	4.0	119.5	0.02%	214.4	2.7	217.1	0.02%
ECUADOR	384.4	78.3	462.7	0.06%	627.5	19.1	646.6	0.07%
EGYPT	648.6	60.1	708.7	0.09%	1,157.9	600.3	1,758.2	0.19%
EL SALVADOR	356.6	6,620.6	6,977.2	0.90%	1,088.1	551.9	1,640.0	0.18%
EQUAT. GUINEA	89.3	1.7	91.0	0.01%	215.5	21.0	236.5	0.03%
ETHIOPIA	1,448.3	153.5	1,601.8	0.21%	1,195.1	59.8	1,254.9	0.14%
FIJI	238.7	232.0	470.7	0.06%	339.6	62.0	401.6	0.04%
FINLAND	3,350.4	1,834.7	5,185.1	0.67%	6,606.0	146.0	6,752.0	0.74%
FRANCE	36,617.0	4,455.1	41,072.1	5.29%	44,684.9	4,255.0	48,939.9	5.37%
GABON	100.3		100.3	0.01%	133.1		133.1	0.01%
GAMBIA	124.4		124.4	0.02%	178.6	27.0	205.6	0.02%
GERMANY, D. REP.	1,232.0		1,232.0	0.16%	1,435.7	2,986.8	4,422.5	0.49%
GERMANY, P. REP.	53,678.9	1,407.9	55,086.8	7.10%	62,097.6	1,464.8	63,562.4	6.98%
GHANA	213.4	61.2	274.6	0.04%	469.6	187.1	656.7	0.07%
GREECE	599.2	1.5	600.7	0.00%	167.3	4.0	171.3	0.02%
GRENADA	2.5	1.0	3.5	0.00%				
GUATEMALA	1,466.5	689.4	2,155.9	0.28%	1,614.3	528.2	2,142.5	0.24%
GUINEA	422.7	28.0	450.7	0.06%	675.3	262.4	937.7	0.10%

COUNTRY	1987				1988			
	Equipment	Subcon- tracts	TOTAL	(%)	Equipment	Subcon- tracts	TOTAL	(%)
GUINEA-BISSAU	271.1	34.5	307.6	0.03%	413.5	422.7	836.2	0.09%
GUYANA	60.7	34.0	94.7	0.01%	109.0	121.0	230.0	0.03%
HAITI	327.2	79.4	406.6	0.04%	590.0	119.9	709.9	0.08%
HONDURAS	390.3	43.0	433.3	0.06%	430.9	21.0	451.9	0.05%
HUNGARY	2,823.1	826.9	3,650.0	0.47%	3,131.1	179.1	3,310.2	0.36%
ICELAND	14.8		14.8	0.00%		101.2	101.2	0.01%
INDIA	12,459.7	162.4	12,622.1	1.65%	20,247.6	6,283.4	26,531.0	2.91%
INDONESIA	3,492.3	459.3	4,151.6	0.54%	3,494.4	1,560.9	5,055.3	0.55%
IRAN					62.4		62.4	0.01%
IRAQ	74.8	11.0	85.8	0.01%	3,174.0		3,174.0	0.35%
IRELAND	254.8		254.8	0.03%	2,997.0	530.5	3,527.5	0.39%
ISRAEL	3,478.6	255.1	3,733.7	0.48%	3,859.4		3,859.4	0.42%
ITALY	42,700.8	56,922.5	99,623.3	12.84%	46,536.8	43,479.7	90,016.5	9.80%
IVORY COAST	576.9	908.7	1,485.6	0.19%	378.8	34.6	413.4	0.05%
JAMAICA	107.4	109.6	217.2	0.02%	63.4	111.4	174.8	0.02%
JAPAN	72,120.0	1,019.3	73,139.3	9.42%	97,225.3	2,342.6	99,567.9	10.93%
JORDAN	2,049.4	25.7	2,075.1	0.27%	3,004.6	29.0	3,033.6	0.33%
KENYA	3,827.6	6,239.6	10,067.2	1.30%	4,113.3	6,592.8	10,706.1	1.18%
KUWAIT	28.2		28.2	0.00%	34.0		34.0	0.00%
LAO P.D.R.	570.5	60.2	630.7	0.08%	898.2	24.0	922.2	0.10%
LEBANON	2,017.5	438.0	2,455.5	0.32%	2,240.6	28.0	2,268.6	0.25%
LESOTHO	230.7	5.4	236.1	0.03%	347.6	33.0	380.6	0.04%
LIBERIA	81.6		81.6	0.01%	284.8	25.0	309.8	0.03%
LIBYA ARAB JAM.	0.7	10.0	10.7	0.00%	795.4	14.0	809.4	0.09%
LUXEMBOURG	882.1	97.0	979.1	0.13%	2,043.5	884.1	2,927.6	0.32%
MADAGASCAR	342.0	193.0	535.0	0.07%	507.0	104.1	611.1	0.07%
MALAWI	1,164.0		1,164.0	0.15%	685.0	46.9	731.9	0.08%
MALAYSIA	685.2		685.2	0.09%	733.3	1,123.9	1,857.2	0.20%
MALDIVES	100.8		100.8	0.01%	85.2	238.0	323.2	0.04%
MALI	1,851.4	576.4	2,427.8	0.31%	2,234.7	270.8	2,505.5	0.27%
MALTA	71.0		71.0	0.01%	41.2	75.0	116.2	0.01%
MAURITANIA	496.9	111.5	608.4	0.08%	382.7	29.6	412.3	0.05%
MAURITIUS	134.6	45.9	180.5	0.02%	161.1	188.8	349.9	0.04%
MEXICO	918.3	3,160.1	4,078.4	0.53%	936.1	335.2	1,271.3	0.14%
MONGOLIA	22.4		22.4	0.00%	55.1	8.0	63.1	0.01%
MONTERRAT	69.8		69.8	0.01%				
MOROCCO	204.4	100.6	307.0	0.03%	429.5	138.2	567.7	0.06%
MOZAMBIQUE	600.0	150.0	750.0	0.10%	1,181.1	35.0	1,216.1	0.13%
NAMIBIA		166.6	166.6	0.02%				
NEPAL	2,092.2	1,240.3	3,332.5	0.43%	1,479.3	472.5	1,951.8	0.21%
NETHERLANDS	18,227.3	1,120.7	19,348.0	2.49%	25,291.7	1,779.5	27,071.2	2.97%
NEW ZEALAND	275.4	1,706.3	1,981.7	0.26%	463.8	24.0	487.8	0.05%
NICARAGUA	295.9		295.9	0.04%	2,296.3	34.0	2,330.3	0.26%
NIGER	2,024.1	229.4	2,253.5	0.29%	1,514.6	270.8	1,785.4	0.20%
NIGERIA	226.6	184.4	411.0	0.05%	838.5	1,724.6	2,563.1	0.28%
NORWAY	6,073.8	1,240.2	7,314.0	0.94%	7,754.4	380.9	8,135.3	0.89%
OMAN	11.5		11.5	0.00%	67.4		67.4	0.01%
PAKISTAN	6,710.3	489.5	7,199.8	0.93%	11,856.8	115.1	11,971.9	1.31%
PANAMA	452.3	128.0	580.3	0.06%	322.0	2.0	324.0	0.04%
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	132.4	48.9	181.3	0.02%	149.4	80.0	229.4	0.03%
PARAGUAY	112.7	105.2	218.0	0.02%	219.2	64.0	283.2	0.03%
PERU	669.3	231.0	900.3	0.12%	808.7	300.0	1,108.7	0.12%
PHILIPPINES	2,946.8	1,029.7	3,976.5	0.51%	2,026.0	544.4	2,570.4	0.28%
POLAND	761.0	424.1	1,185.1	0.15%	815.7	36.7	852.4	0.09%
PORTUGAL	435.5	67.4	502.9	0.06%	1,847.5	145.5	1,993.0	0.22%
QATAR	46.7		46.7	0.01%	36.9		36.9	0.00%
ROMANIA	136.5	30.7	167.2	0.02%	163.4		163.4	0.02%
RVANDA	482.6		482.6	0.05%	511.6	5.0	516.6	0.06%
ST. LUCIA	2.3	3.0	5.3	0.00%	18.0	5.0	23.0	0.00%
ST. VINCENT	8.8		8.8	0.00%		8.0	8.0	0.00%

COUNTRY	1987				1988			
	Equipment	Subcon- tracts	TOTAL	(%)	Equipment	Subcon- tracts	TOTAL	(%)
SAHRA	147.8	4.2	151.9	0.02%	52.8		52.8	0.01%
SAO TOME PRINCIP.	30.5		30.5	0.00%	70.0		70.0	0.01%
SAUDI ARABIA	452.0	2,107.8	2,339.8	0.33%	473.3		489.3	0.05%
SENEGAL	4,084.6	579.9	4,664.5	0.60%	2,194.8	334.8	2,529.6	0.28%
SEYCHELLES	11.4	65.0	76.4	0.01%	91.9		91.9	0.01%
SIERRA LEONE	372.0	54.3	426.4	0.05%	499.9	82.9	582.8	0.06%
SINGAPORE	4,327.5	40	4,376.6	0.56%	4,386.4	548.7	4,935.1	0.54%
SOLOMON ISLANDS	13.8		25.8	0.00%	79.3		79.3	0.01%
SOMALIA	750.7	L	1,606.9	0.21%	143.2	29.8	173.0	0.02%
SOUTH AFRICA	191.3		191.3	0.02%	0.4		0.4	0.00%
SPAIN	2,836.6	8.2	2,844.8	0.37%	1,254.4	96.1	1,350.5	0.15%
SRI LANKA	1,107.6	357.3	1,465.1	0.23%	1,561.3	187.8	1,749.3	0.19%
SUDAN	1,107.6	9,089.0	10,196.6	1.31%	1,038.9	75.0	1,113.9	0.12%
SURINAME		3.1	3.1	0.00%	6.0	16.0	22.0	0.00%
SWAZILAND	508.4		508.4	0.07%	1,215.0		1,215.0	0.13%
SWEDEN	16,239.7	910.9	17,150.6	2.21%	20,261.1	2,832.4	23,093.5	2.53%
SYRIAN ARAB REP.	493.3	25.3	718.6	0.09%	424.8	41.0	465.8	0.05%
THAILAND	4,958.0	204.4	5,162.4	0.67%	4,749.8	694.6	5,444.4	0.60%
TOGO	746.4	127.1	873.5	0.11%	965.1	30.7	995.8	0.11%
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	91.6	23.2	114.8	0.01%	185.3	73.0	258.3	0.03%
TUNISIA	70.5	28.5	99.0	0.01%	61.7	105.1	174.8	0.02%
TURKEY	591.7	41.0	632.7	0.08%	3,619.4	119.0	3,738.4	0.41%
TUVALU	10.2		10.2	0.00%	5.0		5.0	0.00%
UGANDA	693.2		693.2	0.09%	856.4	166.0	1,022.4	0.11%
U.S.S.R.	5,982.3	206.5	6,188.8	0.80%	4,733.3	225.2	4,958.5	0.54%
U. ARAB EMIRATES	99.9		99.9	0.01%	249.5	50.0	299.5	0.03%
UNITED KINGDOM	49,723.7	4,514.5	54,238.2	6.99%	71,084.4	6,107.9	77,192.3	8.47%
U. REP. CAMEROON	614.0		614.0	0.08%	922.5		922.5	0.10%
U. REP. TANZANIA	1,038.9	99.8	1,138.7	0.13%	680.0	70.6	750.6	0.08%
U.S.A.	75,564.4	3,910.1	79,474.5	10.24%	85,748.8	17,181.8	102,930.6	11.30%
URUGUAY	109.1	76.9	186.0	0.02%	131.0	56.9	187.9	0.02%
VANUATU	43.0	55.0	98.0	0.01%	241.0		241.0	0.03%
VENEZUELA	375.9	271.0	646.9	0.07%	554.8	2,105.3	2,660.1	0.29%
VIET NAM	473.9	2.0	475.9	0.05%	1,946.3	52.0	1,998.3	0.22%
YEMEN, ARAB REP.	120.1	14.5	134.7	0.01%	148.0	135.7	283.7	0.03%
YUGOSLAVIA	1,924.0	937.6	2,861.6	0.37%	3,174.8	260.0	3,434.8	0.38%
ZAIRE	394.8	42.5	437.3	0.06%	692.8	71.0	763.8	0.08%
ZAMBIA	296.8	38.8	335.6	0.04%	290.1	354.8	644.9	0.07%
ZIMBABWE	2,279.1	41.8	2,320.9	0.30%	3,595.1	39.6	3,634.7	0.40%
SUB-TOTAL	568,825.8	136,170.8	704,996.5	90.8%	710,238.1	131,740.1	841,978.2	92.41%
NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OR REGIONS								
KOREA, D.P.R.					11.5		11.5	0.00%
KOREA, REP. OF	2,187.0	87.0	2,274.0	0.29%	1,178.0	38.7	1,216.7	0.13%
SWITZERLAND	42,758.7	1,362.1	44,120.8	5.68%	43,039.8	2,821.6	45,861.4	5.03%
TONGA	42.6		42.6	0.00%	14.5	7.0	21.5	0.00%
HONG KONG	8,720.0	31.0	8,751.0	1.13%	8,436.3	165.7	8,602.0	0.94%
BERMUDA		46.6	46.6	0.01%				
LIECHTENSTEIN	10.0		10.0	0.00%	5.7		5.7	0.00%
TAIWAN	115.8		115.8	0.01%	85.5		85.5	0.01%
UNSPEC COUNTRIES	13,382.9	2,360.1	15,743.0	2.03%	12,906.9	450.3	13,357.2	1.47%
GRAND-TOTAL	636,042.9	140,057.5	776,100.4	100.00%	775,916.2	135,223.4	911,139.6	100.00%