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BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1970*

Budget performance of the United Nations for
the financial year 1968

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General submits herewith his report on the budget performance of the United Nations during the financial year 1968.
2. The report provides, under each section and chapter of the appropriations and approved estimates of income, a statement of expenditures and obligations actually incurred, with an explanation of the main variations in comparison with the relevant amounts approved by the General Assembly in resolution 2463 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968. Also included, where appropriate, is an evaluation of work accomplished in the principal areas of programme activity.
3. Total commitments under the expenditure sections amounted to \$141,161,623, leaving an unexpended balance of \$626,127. Income from staff assessment under income section 1 exceeded the approved estimate by \$252,443. Income from other sources under income sections 2, 3 and 4 fell short of the approved estimates by a total of \$178,443. Accordingly, a net amount of \$700,127 will be available for credit to Member States against their assessed contributions for 1970, of which \$252,443 would be applied to their respective shares in the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955.
4. A summary table indicating the final outcome under each section of the budget is given in the annex at the end of this report. This table also reflects certain transfers among sections made with the approval of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. This involved the utilization of \$53,327 out of the total surplus of \$150,674 which occurred under section 2. Special meetings and conferences, in order to eliminate the following deficits: section 4. Common staff costs (\$14,025), section 8. Permanent equipment (\$3,129), section 9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises (\$31,679) and section 12. Special expenses (\$9,494).

* Item 74 of the provisional agenda.

PART I

SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THE COUNCILS, COMMISSIONS
AND COMMITTEES: SPECIAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Section 1. Travel and other expenses of representatives and
members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies

	<u>US dollars</u>
Appropriation	1,270,700
Expenditures and obligations	1,235,647
Surplus	35,053

Chapter	Appro- priation \$	Expenditures and obligations \$	Surplus (deficit) \$
I. The General Assembly, commissions and committees	964,350	957,733	6,617
II. The Security Council, commissions and committees	-	-	-
III. The Economic and Social Council, commissions and committees	261,500	231,034	30,466
IV. The Trusteeship Council, commissions and committees	35,750	35,738	12
V. Administrative advisory bodies . .	<u>9,100</u>	<u>11,142</u>	<u>(2,042)</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,270,700</u>	<u>1,235,647</u>	<u>35,053</u>

1.1 The surplus of \$35,053 under this section of the budget occurred in large part in respect of the requirements of the Economic and Social Council, commissions and committees as provided for under chapter III. An amount of \$11,670 remained unspent for the International Narcotics Control Board resulting from the fact that it was unable to carry out the "local enquiry" for which funds had been provided. Moreover, certain of the members of the Board were unable to attend all of its three meetings in 1968. An unspent balance of some \$15,000 was recorded for the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, mainly because one of the functional groups, the World Plan of Action, which had planned to meet in 1968, did not, in fact, do so. In addition, three of the Advisory Committee's members were unable to attend the ninth and tenth sessions of the Advisory Committee, and one member was unable to participate in any of the three regional group meetings.

1.2 The balance of the surplus was attributable to (a) the fact that some members of other bodies were either unable to attend sessions, or able to attend only for part of the time, whereas the appropriation had been based on full attendance by all members; (b) changes in the conference programme which revised the number of meetings which actually took place; and (c) variations in actual travel expenses from the estimated costs, owing to changes in duty station or place of residence of some of the members of the bodies involved.

Section 2. Special meetings and conferences

	US dollars
Appropriation	2,385,300
Expenditures and obligations	2,234,626
Surplus	150,674

Chapter	Appropriation	Expenditures and obligations	Surplus (deficit)
	\$	\$	\$
I. Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament	500,000	468,008	31,992
II. Meetings of the Sub-Committees of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	65,000	59,969	5,031
III. International Conference on Human Rights, 1968	469,700	468,747	953
IV. United Nations Conference on Road Traffic	235,700	202,112	33,588
V. Twenty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East . . .	49,500	47,367	2,133
VI. United Nations Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare	63,600	43,627	19,973
VII. United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties, first session	373,000	353,976	19,024
VIII. United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	125,000	110,189	14,811
IX. Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States . .	350,000	325,528	24,472
X. United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names . . .	11,300	6,764	4,536
XI. Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East	10,000	13,536	(3,536)
XII. Second United Nations World Population Conference	60,000	61,900	(1,900)
XIII. Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression	37,000	31,638	5,362
XIV. Meeting of the Special Committee on the Policies of <u>Apartheid</u> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa	<u>35,500</u>	<u>41,265</u>	<u>(5,765)</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,385,300</u>	<u>2,234,626</u>	<u>150,674</u>

2.1 A total surplus amounting to \$150,674 resulted under this section of the budget in 1968. An analysis of the final accounts for each of the conferences or meetings involved shows that individual surpluses resulted primarily from (a) savings from the flexible usage of the pool of temporary conference staff recruited in Geneva for the programme of conferences and meetings, the responsibility of the United Nations Office at Geneva; (b) absorption by existing facilities and services of the Geneva Office, and, in the case of conferences held in Vienna, of UNIDO, of part of the workload involved, with a concomitant decrease in expenditure of funds for outside contractual services; (c) lower costs of temporary staff locally recruited in Vienna for the conferences held there, as compared with the estimated costs of recruiting staff in Geneva and other cities for employment in Vienna; (d) generally lower expenditures than estimated on reproduction of documents and miscellaneous services and supplies.

Chapter I. Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

2.2 The Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament met at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 13 January to 14 March and from 16 July to 28 August 1968.

2.3 At the first session, the draft treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was finalized. This draft treaty was further negotiated at the second session, and subsequently commended by the General Assembly (resolution 2373 (XXII)) at its twenty-second session, which was resumed on 24 April 1968.

2.4 The main accomplishment of the second session of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, from 16 July to 28 August, was the elaboration of an agenda, setting forth priorities in disarmament negotiations which are expected to facilitate further progress in the work of the Committee.

2.5 The surplus under this chapter, amounting to \$31,992, resulted from economies in all categories of expenditure owing to the shorter total period of meetings and flexible usage of temporary conference staff.

Chapter II. Meetings of the Sub-Committees of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

2.6 The Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space held its seventh session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 4 to 28 June 1968. Its discussions centred on the drafting of a convention on liability for damage caused by the launching of objects into outer space and agreement was reached on a number of provisions of the draft Convention.

2.7 The Sub-Committee also considered questions relative to (a) the definition of outer space and (b) the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including the various implications of space communications. As a result of this consideration, two resolutions were adopted: one related to the continuation of the study of questions relative to the definition of outer space and the other concerned the study of questions relative to the utilization of outer space, for which purpose assistance was sought from the specialized agencies and IAEA.

2.8 The result of the work of the Legal Sub-Committee was reported to its parent Committee and was reflected in General Assembly resolution 2453 B (XXIII).

2.9 The small surplus of \$5,031 under this chapter resulted from savings achieved in the flexible usage of temporary conference staff.

Chapter III. International Conference on Human Rights

2.10 The International Conference on Human Rights, convened in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2031 (XX) and held in Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968 at the invitation of the Government of Iran, was attended by representatives of eighty-four States, as well as by representatives of several United Nations bodies, observers of specialized agencies and observers of regional intergovernmental organizations and of non-governmental organizations.

2.11 The Conference adopted the Proclamation of Teheran and a total of twenty-nine resolutions, the texts of which are reproduced in the Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights. 1/

2.12 The Final Act of the International Conference was considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session. In its resolution 2442 (XXIII), the Assembly inter alia endorsed the Proclamation of Teheran, invited the Secretary-General to transmit to the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies those resolutions or parts of resolutions of the Conference which were of interest to them, and invited the Secretary-General and the United Nations organs concerned to take action as appropriate on the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference. Acting on the recommendation of the Conference, the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions initiating action along lines suggested by the Conference.

2.13 The recommendations of the Conference will profoundly affect the long-range development of the Organization's programme for the promotion and observance of human rights, particularly in the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, in the expansion of programmes of work in the field of racial discrimination as well as the new fields of study in the areas of human rights in relation to armed conflicts and development of science and technology.

2.14 Of the total amount of \$469,700 made available for the Conference, a minor amount of \$953 remained unspent.

Chapter IV. United Nations Conference on Road Traffic

2.15 The United Nations Conference on Road Traffic was convened by the Secretary-General in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1129 (XLI) and 1203 (XLII). It was held in Vienna, Austria, from 7 October to 8 November 1968. The Governments of sixty-six countries were represented; observers were sent by five other countries and a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The Conference prepared and opened for signature a Convention on Road Traffic and a Convention on Road Signs and Signals. The Final Act was signed by the sixty-six countries represented.

2.16 The surplus of \$33,588 was attributable in large measure to the fact that the requirements for general service staff on temporary assistance had been estimated on the basis of the Geneva salary level plus the Vienna subsistence

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2.

rate, the procedure usually followed in servicing conferences outside the Geneva area. In fact, it proved possible to recruit most of this staff in Vienna at the lower salary levels established for that area and without the need to pay subsistence. Additional economies were made in regard to the number of information and conference staff detailed to the Conference. Assistance which UNIDO was able to make available was a further contributory factor.

Chapter V. Twenty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

2.17 The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held its twenty-fourth session at Canberra, Australia, from 17 to 30 April 1968. The Commission examined its work as a whole during the period from April 1967 to April 1968, including that of its subsidiary bodies, and reviewed the region's economic situation on the basis of a secretariat paper on the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East. Altogether five resolutions were adopted by the Commission, including a draft resolution recommending to the Economic and Social Council the application for including Fiji within the Commission's geographical scope and its admission as an associate member. The other four resolutions adopted were: 90 (XXIV), on mobilization of resources for technical co-operation; 91 (XXIV), on the establishment of an economic trade promotion centre; 92 (XXIV), on training courses for study of tariff and non-tariff structures and techniques in trade negotiations; and 93 (XXIV), on pre-investment study of telecommunication links in the ECAFE region.

2.18 Of the provision of \$49,500 made available for the session, an amount of \$2,133 remained unspent.

Chapter VI. United Nations Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare

2.19 The International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare was held at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 12 September 1968. Participants included representatives of eighty-seven Governments, eight government observers, representatives of seven United Nations bodies and observers from three intergovernmental organizations and eighteen non-governmental organizations. The substantive work of the Conference was prepared by four technical commissions dealing, respectively, with the following subjects: social welfare in the context of national development; government responsibility for social welfare; the meeting of manpower needs for social welfare; international co-operation in social welfare. Twenty-nine recommendations were adopted unanimously by the Conference, which generally stressed the need for an integrated approach to development, the central role of social welfare programmes in social development policies and the primary responsibility of Governments for developing effective social welfare policies and programmes. The Conference formulated a series of proposals with a view to strengthening the United Nations leadership in the social welfare field and to achieving further progress in international co-operation in that field.

2.20 The surplus of \$19,973 under this chapter resulted from the use of existing facilities and resources for the servicing of this Conference with corresponding savings in temporary assistance costs. Economies were also effected in general

expenses. The final report of the Conference was reproduced internally in 1969, 2/ and thus no related expenditure was incurred in 1968.

Chapter VII. United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties,
first session

2.21 At the invitation of the Austrian Government, the first session of the Conference on the Law of Treaties was held in Vienna from 26 March to 24 May 1968. The session was mainly devoted to the discussion of seventy-five draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission, and certain additional draft articles proposed by delegations. The Committee of the Whole adopted two draft resolutions and the texts of sixty-nine articles, but it reserved decisions on twelve articles until the second session in 1969.

2.22 A surplus of \$19,024 resulted under this chapter attributable to reduced expenditures on temporary assistance, contractual translation and general expenses.

Chapter VIII. United Nations Conference on the Exploration and
Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

2.23 The United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was held in Vienna from 14 to 27 August 1968.

2.24 The discussions indicated that practical applications of space research could assist materially in alleviating some of the economic and social problems created by the explosive growth of population, the serious shortage of food and the spread of diseases, all problems of great concern to a vast majority of mankind.

2.25 Satellites for communication, meteorology, navigation and geodesy were already in use today, while earth resources satellites were still in the planning stage. Nevertheless, papers presented to the Conference stressed that measurements from space would permit better understanding and hence control of the world's ecology. This was a matter of such consequence affecting so many people that it must involve the attention of all States Members of the United Nations.

2.26 It was established that the technique for the direct broadcast of television by satellite was being perfected. Over-all economies in the cost of the system would result when use could be made of satellites with high effective radiated power.

2.27 On meteorology, automatic picture transmission emerged as a programme of great importance and interest to a large number of countries. If modest units were widely installed, they could also be used to receive charts of global meteorological conditions prepared at the World Weather Watch Centres.

2.28 The Conference was informed of the necessity to interest meteorologists, hydrologists, surveyors, agricultural specialists and other groups in the potentialities of remote sensing devices, capable of providing large-scale practical benefits.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.IV.4.

2.29 Special emphasis was placed in discussions at the Conference on the need to provide developing countries with meaningful information on space applications, as well as the need to give them facilities for training and education in space science, technology and application.

2.30 The surplus of \$14,811 under this chapter was the result of economies in the use of consultants' services and in contractual translation.

Chapter IX. Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

2.31 The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States was convened in Geneva from 29 August to 28 September 1968. It was attended by representatives of ninety-six States including four nuclear-weapon States: France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Also present were observers from IAEA, WHO and the ILO.

2.32 The agenda of the Conference included questions of security of non-nuclear-weapon States, measures to control the nuclear arms race, as well as possibilities of co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy (including nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes).

2.33 During the final phase of its session, the Conference adopted, in addition to a Final Document providing a general account of its proceedings, fourteen resolutions and a Declaration. ^{3/} The Conference requested its President to transmit these documents to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2.34 In evaluating the results of the Conference, it should be taken into account that the questions on the agenda did not lend themselves to easy solutions. The Conference was able, nevertheless, to reach agreement on a number of guidelines for future action and formulated specific recommendations in its fourteen resolutions. One of these resolutions dealt with the question of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States; three were on measures to control the nuclear arms race; two on safeguards to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons; seven on peaceful uses of nuclear energy; and one on the implementation of Conference decisions.

2.35 The surplus under this chapter of \$24,472 resulted from reduced expenditures on the production of information booklets and on in-session documentation.

2.36 There is no specific comment called for under chapters X, XI and XII.

Chapter XIII. Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression

2.37 The Special Committee met at the United Nations Office at Geneva and held twenty-four meetings from 4 June to 6 July 1968.

^{3/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, documents A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2.

2.38 The Special Committee, in its report,^{4/} recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would consider that the Committee's deliberations revealed the sincere desire of the overwhelming majority of its members to complete their work by submitting to the General Assembly a report containing a draft definition of aggression approved by the Committee, would note the progress made by the Committee and the fact that there was not enough time in which to complete its important work, and would decide that the Special Committee should resume its work as soon as possible before the end of 1963 so that it could complete its work by submitting a report containing a generally accepted draft definition of aggression to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session. The General Assembly's decision regarding the report of the Special Committee is contained in resolution 2420 (XXIII).

2.39 Of the total provision of \$37,000 made for this session, an amount of \$5,362 remained unspent.

Chapter XIV. Meetings of the Special Committee on the Policies of
Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

2.40 The Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa held special meetings during 1963 in Stockholm (15 to 19 June), London (20 to 26 June) and Geneva (27 to 30 June).

2.41 This programme included seven public meetings in Stockholm and London, as well as a large number of closed meetings, informal consultations and press conferences. In the case of five of the public meetings, the Special Committee invited the participation of experts on apartheid, leaders of anti-apartheid movements and other prominent persons. Leaders from the Scandinavian countries met with members of the Special Committee in Stockholm, while those from the United Kingdom, France and Ireland met in London. Various aspects of the situation in South Africa and possible international action were discussed. One meeting was devoted to the hearing of representatives of a number of organizations in London. At the last meeting, members of the Committee summed up the results of the discussions and approved a communiqué.

2.42 The proposals which emerged from these meetings formed the basis for most of the recommendations of the Special Committee to the General Assembly in October 1963, and were reflected in General Assembly resolution 2396 (XXIII).

2.43 The over-expenditure of \$5,765 under this chapter was attributable to the higher level of costs for cable communications incurred in the dissemination to information centres of material concerning the Special Committee's activities in Europe.

^{4/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session,
document A/7135/Rev.1.

PART II. STAFF COSTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

Section 3. Salaries and wages

	<u>US dollars</u>
Appropriation	60,523,000
Expenditure	60,510,434
Surplus	12,566

Chapter	Appropriation \$	Expenditure \$	Surplus (deficit) \$
I. Established posts	55,840,000	55,911,676	(71,676)
II. Temporary assistance for meetings	1,242,000	1,232,621	9,379
III. Other temporary assistance			
(i) General temporary assistance	1,546,000	1,555,723	(9,723)
(ii) Individual experts and consultants	760,000	686,413	73,587
(iii) <u>Ad hoc</u> expert groups	120,000	69,677	50,323
IV. Overtime and night differential	<u>1,015,000</u>	<u>1,054,324</u>	<u>(39,324)</u>
TOTAL	<u>60,523,000</u>	<u>60,510,434</u>	<u>12,566</u>

3.1 It will be recalled that the Controller, in accepting on behalf of the Secretary-General the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for a global reduction of \$270,000 in the total amount of the supplementary estimates submitted for 1968 (A/7242), informed the Fifth Committee that he had no basis for making an accurate distribution of the reduction among specific budget sections at that time. However, in order to allow the Fifth Committee to proceed to the vote on a section-by-section basis, proposed, as a practical measure, that \$160,000 of the reduction be applied to section 3, \$40,000 to section 4, and the balance to sections 20 and 21.

3.2 Of the total reduction of \$160,000 under section 3, an amount of \$97,000 was applied to chapter I, \$20,000 to chapter II, \$17,000 to chapter III (i), \$4,000 to chapter III (ii) and \$22,000 to chapter III (iii). As will be seen from the foregoing table, this distribution distorted somewhat the actual outcome under the various chapters, especially under chapter I. Thus, the deficit under that chapter could have been avoided if it had been possible to anticipate the savings which in fact occurred under chapter III (ii) and (iii).

Chapter I. Established posts

3.3 Since expenses under this heading are susceptible of wide variations, a reduction of \$97,000 was applied to credits requested under this chapter. As is evidenced by the deficit of \$71,676 and by the eighty vacancies in the professional category and above (compared with 119 on 1 September 1968), the deceleration in recruitment or acceleration in separations needed to achieve this relatively small reduction failed to materialize.

Chapter II. Temporary assistance for meetings

3.4 The surplus under this chapter was attributable to lower costs incurred by the United Nations Office at Geneva, more particularly in respect of the holding of the meeting of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Vienna rather than in Geneva. It might be noted in regard to UNDP that the extra cost of \$31,298 for holding the meeting in Vienna was reimbursed by the host Government, as indicated under income section 3.

Chapter III. Other temporary assistance

3.5 Item (i), General temporary assistance, was affected to a small extent by somewhat heavier start-up costs than were initially foreseen in connexion with the installation of new internal reproduction equipment in the Printing Section of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

3.6 Of the surplus of \$73,537 under item (ii), Individual experts and consultants, some \$14,300 represents the unexpended balance of credits approved for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the regional economic commissions. These savings arose for the most part from the non-availability of qualified consultants to undertake certain studies and the consequent deferral of these studies until 1969. The remaining surplus under this heading stemmed from economies achieved by the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs in connexion with expert studies for the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In the former case, owing to delays in discussions with the Special Committee, studies proposed for 1968 were deferred until 1969; in the latter, the Committee, in evaluating the work of the Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, referred the matter of expert studies to the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, which was not scheduled to meet until March 1969.

3.7 The unexpended balance of \$50,323 under item (iii), Ad hoc expert groups, relates to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (\$39,467), to ECAFE (\$9,264) and to the Office of Public Information in connexion with the Editors' Round Table (\$1,592). In the case of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, two meetings (the group of techno-economic experts to advise on the formulation of the report called for by Economic and Social Council resolution 1372 (XLV) on transport problems in developing countries, and the group from developing countries to review the aforementioned report) were cancelled as a result of the impossibility of convening the groups on dates when they could be accommodated at Headquarters and of the inability of the Resources and Transport Division to prepare the background material necessary for the meetings. Savings

realized for these two meetings amounted to some \$20,000. A further saving of some \$9,500 accrued as a result of the provision from within existing resources of translation and interpretation services for the meeting in Geneva of the Ad Hoc Group on Tax Treaties. For the rest, unspent credits are attributable to non-participation of experts in certain groups and to lower travel costs than were estimated.

Chapter IV. Overtime and night differential

3.8 The year-end deficit under this heading is attributable to (a) the heavy demands placed on the Offices of Conference and General Services during the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, and (b) the accumulation by the Reproduction Section of the Office of Conference Services as of the end of October 1968, of a backlog of some 32 million page-units of documentation for the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, which called for weekend work on an overtime basis, by some fifty staff members during the latter part of the year.

Work programme performance in the economic,
social and human rights fields

1. There follows an account of work accomplished during 1968 in the following organizational units:

- (a) Division of Human Rights (paras. 3-11).
- (b) Department of Economic and Social Affairs (paras. 12-112).
 - (i) Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies (paras. 12-13).
 - (ii) Resources and Transport Division (paras. 14-43).
 - (iii) Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions (paras. 44-57).
 - (iv) Social Development Division (paras. 58-74).
 - (v) Population Division (para. 75).
 - (vi) Centre for Housing, Building and Planning (paras. 76-94).
 - (vii) Public Administration Division (paras. 95-101).
 - (viii) Office for Science and Technology (paras. 102-112).
- (c) Economic Commission for Europe (paras. 113-156).
- (d) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (paras. 157-172).
- (e) Economic Commission for Latin America (paras. 173-208).
- (f) Economic Commission for Africa (paras. 209-221).
- (g) United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (paras. 222-237).
- (h) Geneva - Division of Social Affairs (paras. 238-247).

2. The individual text for each organizational unit is preceded by a table setting forth by programme or programme components (a) the number of man-months programmed by that unit, as shown in section 3 of the Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1969, 5/ and (b) the number of man-months actually devoted to each programme or programme component. The following abbreviations are used in the tables: P = staff in the professional category; C = consultants; IRA = interregional advisers financed under the regular programme of technical assistance (Part V of the Budget); RA = regional advisers financed under the regular programme of technical assistance; STA = special technical advisers financed from Special Fund Overhead.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/7205 and Corr.1), vol. I.

(a) DIVISION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Programme components	Man-months					
	Programmed			Performed		
	P	C	IRA	P	C	IRA
Servicing and preparation of sessional documentation for United Nations organs dealing with human rights	102	9	-	119	.5	-
Established United Nations procedures in the field of human rights and implementation of international instruments	120	-	-	95	-	-
Special activities relating to the eradication of racial discrimination, <u>apartheid</u> and slavery	78	12	-	80	11.5	-
Research on specific problems in the field of human rights	76	9	-	58	4.5	-
Special activities relating to the status of women	52	-	-	50	-	-
Advisory services programme	60	-	-	55	-	-
Informational and educational activities	82	-	-	65	-	-
Programme formulation and management	24	-	-	30	-	-
TOTALS:	<u>594^{a/}</u>	<u>30^{b/}</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>552^{a/}</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>-</u>

a/ Includes substantive staff programmed for the International Year for Human Rights and for the International Conference on Human Rights, 1968.

b/ Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1968 (A/7242).

3. The initial programme for 1968, which had been prepared in the middle of 1967, was affected considerably during the course of the year by decisions taken by the various programme-formulating bodies. For example, the programme changes recommended by the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women at their respective sessions in 1968 and reflected in document E/4463/Add.16/Corr.1 resulted in a net addition of seventy-eight man-months to the 1968 programme. Whereas in several instances provision was made for temporary assistance and consultants, difficulties in locating and recruiting qualified personnel reduced significantly the staff actually available, and a reallocation of existing resources was necessary in order to meet immediate needs. The problems of adjustment were intensified by subsequent decisions of

the Economic and Social Council and by a number of the resolutions adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights, 1963. Some man-months were also lost owing to turnover of staff.

Servicing and preparation of sessional documentation for United Nations organs dealing with human rights

4. The already heavy meetings schedule resulting from the addition of the International Conference on Human Rights, 1963 to the regular annual pattern of human rights meetings was made more onerous owing to decisions of the Commission on Human Rights to renew the mandate of one ad hoc working group and to create a second. Moreover, the wide scope of the resolutions adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights, 1963 entailed the allocation of additional man-months to this activity.

Established United Nations procedures in the field of human rights and implementation of international instruments

5. Two continuing projects under this heading absorbed somewhat less than the anticipated total of man-months, making it possible to redirect resources to other projects. This late receipt of information from Governments for inclusion in periodic reports on human rights necessitated intensive work only during the last quarter of 1963. Similarly, procedures connected with the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms did not absorb the anticipated man-month allocation.

Special activities relating to the eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and slavery

6. Projects in this field required slightly more than the estimated number of professional man-months. Similarly, the estimated number of consultant man-months, which were added to the programme as a result of the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to enlarge and extend the mandate of the ad hoc working group on the treatment of political prisoners in southern Africa, was a very close approximation of the number of man-months actually expended. In view of the priority accorded to projects under this heading by the various United Nations organs concerned, resources were borrowed from other areas in order to enable the Division to meet its commitments under this heading, especially with respect to the Special Rapporteur's study of violations of human rights in South Africa, Namibia and other parts of southern Africa. Owing to the demands made on staff time by the schedule of meetings, it was not possible to devote the full number of estimated man-months in 1963 to the preparation of the special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. This project, previously scheduled for completion in 1969, is now expected to be completed in 1970.

Research on specific problems in the field of human rights

7. The over-all performance figures for this heading reflect the diversion of staff resources from several long-term projects to meet more immediate work commitments. Work was completed in 1963 on several major studies, including those on the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have

committed crimes against humanity, on examination of criteria for determining compensation to the victims of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and on the rights of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests. It was, however, necessary to cut back resources available for the study of equality in the administration of justice, which is now scheduled for completion in 1969. As resources were not available for the preparation of the guide to national legal institutions and procedures for the protection of human rights, it is now proposed that this project be assigned category C priority, to be undertaken as resources become available.

Special activities relating to status of women

8. Projects in this area required approximately the number of man-months originally estimated under this heading. The completion of the report on the status of the unmarried mother was deferred to 1969 owing to a lack of staff resources.

Advisory services programme

9. Projects carried out in this field in 1968 included the holding of three seminars, two of which were organized on a world-wide basis, as well as the preparations for a pilot project in group placement of human rights fellows and the award of nearly fifty individual human rights fellowships. As the 1968 programme did not include the fourth seminar provided for in the over-all annual pattern, this activity absorbed somewhat less than the anticipated number of man-months.

Informational and educational activities

10. Public interest in human rights activities was particularly marked in 1968, the International Year for Human Rights, and existing staff resources were insufficient to meet the intensified demand for information in the form of contributions to learned journals and to various meetings and symposia dealing with specialized aspects of human rights problems. During the course of 1968, it became necessary to reduce the number of man-months and several projects were accordingly delayed. It was also possible to effect some savings by combining staff resources primarily assigned to the International Year for Human Rights to carry out the work involved in the project entitled "Commemorative observances of human rights and related activities".

Programme formulation and management

11. The increase in man-months required for programme formulation and management in 1968 was attributable to the amount of time consumed in preparing for the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council and related consultations concerning budgetary and administrative procedures. Although the Committee did not, in fact, consider the human rights programme at its 1968 session, preparation of the submissions for 1968 and 1969 absorbed an appreciable amount of staff resources and will presumably continue to do so. During the course of 1968, the Division assumed administrative and financial responsibilities previously carried out on its behalf by the Executive Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The man-months required for this additional activity were, however, anticipated in the estimated programming figures for 1968.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

(i) Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies

Programme components	Man-months					
	Programmed			Performed		
	P	C	STA ^{a/}	P	C	STA
United Nations Development Decade						
(i) Framework for international strategy; long-term projections of world economic growth	168	-	-	140	-	-
(ii) Regional and sub-regional planning and implementation: field missions	-	-	-	30	3	6
<u>World Economic Survey</u>	125	-	-	115	-	-
<u>Journal of Development Planning</u>	24	3	-	12	3	-
Studies on techniques and problems of planning . .	45	3	-	12	8	-
Financing of economic development	40	-	-	40	-	-
Multilateral food aid	18	-	-	18	-	-
Disarmament	12	-	-	6	-	-
Sessions of Committee for Development Planning . .	84	12	-	81	4	-
Interregional seminars on development planning . .	12	-	-	12	-	-
Direct advisory services to Governments in the field of development planning	36	-	36	24 ^{b/}	-	31
Support of technical co-operation activities ^{c/} . . .	72	-	24	51	-	10
Direction of management of the centre	32	-	-	32	-	-
TOTALS:	<u>668^{d/}</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>573^{d/}</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>47</u>

a/ Includes thirty-six man-months provided for interregional advisers and twenty-four man-months provided for special technical advisers financed from Special Fund Overhead.

b/ Excluding eleven man-months provided for a staff member on an OPEX assignment.

c/ Including assistance in respect of the recruitment of experts to fill technical assistance posts in the field of planning.

d/ Including staff financed from the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections; excluding commitments, amounting to ninety-eight man-months, made by the Centre to other units in the Department and to the regional economic commissions.

12. The work programme of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies for 1968 as presented in the budget estimates for 1969 (A/7205) provided for 668 man-months in the professional and the higher category (including those financed from the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections, sixty man-months provided for interregional and technical advisers and eighteen man-months for consultants. Apart from the eighteen man-months for which the Centre was able to recruit consultants, the actual manpower available to the Centre during the year amounted to 573 man-months at the professional and the higher level and forty-seven man-months at the level of interregional and technical advisers. The shortfall in recruitment delayed the implementation of a number of projects (see (b), (c) and (e) below). In addition, in 1968 some important new projects had to be started or accelerated to a degree that could not be anticipated when the original budget was prepared (see (a) and (f) below), which necessitated changes in staff allocations during the course of the year.

13. Main programme components calling for special comment are dealt with below:

(a) United Nations Development Decade. In the spring of 1968, the Centre agreed with ECA to organize jointly two field missions to study development prospects for the 1970s and possibilities of sub-regional economic co-operation in eastern and western Africa. The staff and consultants' time devoted to these two missions during 1968 amounted to thirty-nine man-months. Of this total, twenty-eight man-months represented reallocation of staff members originally intended for long-term economic projections work in New York.

(b) Journal of Development Planning. The substantive work on the Journal was carried out as scheduled. Owing to technical difficulties, however, actual printing of the issue was delayed until April 1969. Only a limited amount of the preparatory work for the second issue could be undertaken during 1968.

(c) Studies on techniques and problems of planning. While this project could not be fully implemented in 1968, it was nevertheless possible to complete a substantial part of a study on techniques and practices of annual planning in developing countries.

(d) Disarmament. The number of replies to a questionnaire sent to Governments on this subject was not sufficient to warrant a full analysis, and so savings were made in the man-months originally budgeted for this project. This saving was transferred to the project under (a) above.

(e) Support of technical co-operation activities. The actual number of man-months devoted to this project in 1968 was substantially lower than originally programmed, because of delays in recruitment and the need to shift some manpower to the project under and below. The volume of the Centre's work on substantive support to Special Fund projects, including the World Food Programme (WFP), increased during the year because of the Department's desire to give more thorough attention to the appraisal of requests for Special Fund and WFP projects referred to the United Nations for evaluation and comment. It became necessary to reallocate the Centre's staff in the Development Planning Advisory Service to carry out these projects.

(ii) Resources and Transport Division

Programme components	Man-months a/					
	Programmed			Performed		
	P	C	IRA STA	P	C	IRA STA
Office of Director, Special Studies and Documentation Unit, and Intersectional Project Co-ordination Unit	103	-	12	98 ^{b/}	-	12
Water resources	96	-	62	70 ^{b/}	-	56 ^{b/}
Geology and mining	72	-	153	48 ^{b/}	-	128 ^{b/}
Energy	84	-	52	84	-	39 ^{b/}
Cartography	36	-	4	32 ^{b/}	-	6
Transport	108	-	36	108	-	43 ^{c/}
TOTALS:	499	30	319	440	25	284

a/ As reported by the Division; not as shown in Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/7205), vol. I.

b/ Shortfall due to delays in recruitment.

c/ The increase is due to the employment of a special technical adviser for projects of the Fund for the Development of West Irian (FUNDWI).

Office of the Director

14. This office, which also contains a reference unit and a documentation registry, is responsible for a variety of activities ranging from administrative matters to co-ordinating functions, the provision of an interdisciplinary approach, the establishment of policy and the provision of guidance in respect of the many programmes undertaken by the Division. The aim has been to provide a co-ordinated approach to all problems in the fields of natural resources and transport so as to make maximum use of the expertise available in the Division.

15. The office is responsible for the survey programme for the development of natural resources. Originally defined as a programme for the compilation and analysis of available information concerning the mineral, water and energy resources of developing countries, the programme was initiated in 1968 with the appointment of three special technical advisers. These technical advisers undertook preparatory missions to countries likely to be interested in the programme. As a result, it is expected that the programme will be implemented during 1969 in three groups of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, respectively.

16. The office is also concerned with the subject of marine science and technology. Under the programme authorized by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1112 (XL), a report entitled "Resources of the sea (beyond the continental shelf) (E/4449 and Add.1 and 2) was submitted to the Council. Under the programme called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 2172 (XXI), the office participated in the preparation of a report entitled "Marine science and technology: survey and proposals" (E/4487 and Corr.1-6). The office also serviced the Economic and Technical Working Group of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. This has now been transformed into a permanent committee which is serviced by the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, the Office of Legal Affairs and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Water resources

17. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1033 D (XXXVII), the Water Resources Section continued to serve as the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre and to provide the secretariat of the Sub-Committee on Water Resources Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). The "Fifth Biennial Report on Water Resources Development" (E/4447) was submitted to the Economic and Social Council and ad hoc interagency consultations were held with FAO, UNESCO, IAEA and ECE.

18. The research programme of the Section dealt with the technical (desalination), economic and institutional aspects of water resources development and use. In regard to the technical aspects, a study was initiated on the technology and economics of improved methods for the efficient use of water. It is expected to be completed during 1969. The 1958 study on water for industrial use was up-dated. The final report of an ad hoc panel of experts on the relationship between optimum size and load factor of desalination plants and the capacity and cost of storage facilities required has been published under the title The Design of Water Supply Systems Based on Desalination. 6/ The results of the first United Nations desalination plant operation survey have been published and were submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1969 at its forty-sixth session (E/4625 and Corr.1).

19. A first draft of the study on criteria for the economic evaluation of water resources development projects was completed and has been circulated for comments.

20. Among the studies on institutional aspects of water resources development, the report of the 1958 panel of experts on integrated river basin development (E/3066) was revised and will be submitted for re-publication in 1969. A comparative study on the legal régime of water uses was initiated and is expected to be completed in 1969.

21. Research was continued on the problems of water resources administration. A working paper entitled "A functional approach to water resources administration" was submitted to the First International Conference on Water Law which was

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.B.20.

convened in Argentina. A questionnaire was prepared for five case studies on national water administration to be combined with a general study on that subject which is expected to be completed in 1969.

22. Two panels of experts were organized. The panel on solar distillation met at United Nations Headquarters, and the one on legal and institutional implications of international water resources development was convened in Vienna. In addition, the Section participated in the fourth session of the Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade and in the IAEA symposium on nuclear desalination. A working paper on the operational experience of desalination plants was prepared for the IAEA symposium.

23. The Section completed the major part of its programmed activities for 1968.

Geology and mining

24. During 1969, the Geology and Mining Section organized a panel of experts on groundwater storage, which held its first meeting in September-October 1968. The proceedings of the meeting, which were completed in December, will be published, in printed form, as one of a series of studies on groundwater storage. The second meeting of the panel is scheduled to take place in September 1969 and will deal more specifically with the artificial recharge of water in underground reservoirs.

25. The Section continued its work on the revision of the Survey of World Iron Ore Resources: Occurrences, Appraisal and Use, which has been in preparation since 1967. The revised version has been finalized and will be published in the near future.

26. The Section also completed the first draft of a study entitled "Groundwater in Africa", which is under review before being issued in final form.

27. The Section continued the active preparation of three interregional seminars on hydrometallurgy, groundwater and mineral economics, respectively, which for budgetary and other reasons have been rescheduled for 1969.

Energy

28. During the year the Energy Section organized and serviced the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Petroleum Administration, which was convened in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, from 16 to 27 April, and the United Nations Symposium on the Development and Utilization of Oil Shale Resources, which was held in Tallinn, the USSR, from 26 August to 9 September.

29. The Section also serviced a working group of experts on the management of small and medium-sized electricity enterprises, which met at United Nations Headquarters from 11 to 15 November. A training course on the same subject will be convened in the United States in the autumn of 1970 and will be attended by about forty participants from developing countries.

30. A paper on United Nations assistance for the development of energy resources in developing countries was prepared by the Section and submitted to the Seventh World Energy Conference, which was held in Moscow from 20 to 24 August.

31. A Study of Power Generation based on the Utilization of Low-grade Fuels in Developing Countries was issued in May 1969. 7/

32. A study on the world off-shore oil and gas industry was prepared and will be issued in 1969. The study on petroleum refining in developing countries is also being prepared for publication in 1969. A major portion of a study on the transport of natural gas was completed during the year and is expected to be ready for publication in 1969.

33. The Section thus accomplished the greater part of its programme during 1968.

Cartography

34. The English version of the report and of the proceedings of the Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, held in Canberra in 1967, has been published; 8/ the French version of the report has been issued and the French version of the proceedings is being prepared for publication. The English, French and Spanish versions of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held in Geneva in 1967, have been published. 9/ The three language versions of the proceedings and the technical reports are being prepared for publication in 1969. The results of these two conferences were reported to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fourth session in 1968.

35. In addition, work continued on the annual publications of the Section. The International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale: Report for 1967 10/ and World Cartography, Volume IX, were prepared and submitted for publication and work on the Annual Report on the Status of World Topographic Mapping was continued.

36. A study on the standard specifications for aerial photography was completed during 1968 and is expected to be submitted for publication during 1969.

37. The Section completed the major portion of its planned activities for 1968.

Transport

38. In 1968, the Section serviced two United Nations interregional seminars on transport: the Ninth Annual Ports and Shipping Training Centre, held in Denmark during May, and the interregional seminar on technico-economic, organizational and administrative aspects of inland waterborne transport, held in Leningrad in September. In addition, an interregional seminar on tourism development was held in Bern, Switzerland. Substantive support was also provided for two nationally

7/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.B.11.

8/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.I.14.

9/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.I.3.

10/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.I.2.

organized seminars at which staff members presented papers. These were a maritime transport seminar held in Santiago, Chile, during October and a seminar on containerization and unit load principles held in Taipei, Taiwan, in November. Preparatory work was undertaken in connexion with the interregional seminar on coastal shipping feeder and ferry services, to be held in Bergen, Norway, in September 1969.

39. The report on the interregional seminar on containerization and other unitized methods for the intermodal movement of freight, held in 1967, was completed during the year. The Port Administration and Legislation Handbook 11/ and a study dealing with containerization were completed and submitted for publication. Another study on the potential application of non-conventional modes of transport to transport networks in developing countries was completed and will be submitted for publication in 1969.

40. In compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1202 (XLIII), two reports were issued, namely, "Application of the latest scientific and technological advances to the transport development of developing countries" (E/4464 and Add.1 and 2) and "Co-ordination and improvement of activities in the field of transport within the United Nations system of organizations" (E/4509).

Support of field operations

41. A major portion of the man-months available to the Division was devoted to the execution of Special Fund projects and to the servicing of the regular programme of technical assistance, the Technical Assistance component of UNDP, WFP and FUNDWI. A total of eighty-six Special Fund projects were in operation in the field of natural resources and transport during 1968 involving more than 350 experts, excluding personnel working for firms under sub-contracts. In addition, country programmes under other technical assistance programmes were serviced by over 240 individual experts in various countries, all of whom were provided with substantive support by the Division.

42. Work in connexion with the Special Fund sector of technical assistance, apart from the supervision of the execution of projects, involved the evaluation of about seventy new project requests during the year. Many of the projects, however, may or may not ultimately be assigned to the Division. It was also necessary to undertake a large number of formulations and evaluations of specific contacts, numerous inspection trips to projects in the operational stage and missions to assist in the preparation of new requests.

43. All technical assistance programmes involved the evaluation of a large number of individual experts as well as the preparation of job descriptions.

11/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.VIII.20.

(iii) Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions

44. The appointment of the Director and the redesignation of the unit from the Fiscal and Financial Branch to the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions took place on 2 December 1968.

Programme components	Man-months					
	Programmed			Performed		
	P	C	IRA	P	C	IRA
Budgeting and accounting	10	3	4	8	2	1
Taxation	28	10	7	25	20	5
Development financing	22	3	-	22	8	-
Foreign investment and transfer of technology	18	6	-	15	10	-
Support of technical co-operation programmes	22	-	13	20	-	15
Programme formulation and management	13	-	-	15	-	-
TOTALS:	<u>118^{a/}</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>105^{b/}</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>21^{c/}</u>

a/ Included ten man-months authorized against general vacancies, effective 1 March 1968.

b/ Thirteen man-months were lost owing to separation from the service, delays in recruitment and prolonged illness of staff.

c/ Three man-months were lost owing to the separation from the service of an interregional adviser.

Budgeting and accounting

45. A revision was completed of the draft Manual for Government Accounting. A paper was prepared by a staff member for the ECAFE Seminar on Financing of Public Sector Programmes, in which the Division also participated. And preparations were undertaken in respect of the proposed interregional seminar on government accounting and financial management to be held in 1969.

Taxation

(a) Tax reform planning

46. The execution of this major project included the completion of five case studies on tax reform planning in Ghana, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Pakistan, and Turkey, respectively.

47. Some preliminary work was done on the outline of the manual on administration of sales taxes in developing countries. A regional workshop on income tax administration was organized jointly by the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the Division in March and April 1968. A report on fiscal and financial aspects of land reform was prepared in December 1968 for inclusion in the Fifth Report on Progress in Land Reform. The project on local government finance was postponed owing to the shortage of staff and has been included in the work programme for 1969.

(b) Ad Hoc Expert Group on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries

48. In response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1273 (XLIII), the Ad Hoc Expert Group on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries met in Geneva from 2 to 13 December 1968. This Group, composed of tax experts and heads of tax administrations in eighteen developing and developed countries, was charged with the task of exploring ways and means for facilitating the conclusion of tax treaties between developed and developing countries, including the formulation of possible guidelines and techniques for use in tax treaties which would be acceptable to both groups and which would fully safeguard their respective revenue interests.

49. The documentation prepared by the Division included a series of reports entitled "Issues relating to tax treaties between developed and developing countries" (ST/SG/AC.8/R.3 and Add.1-4).

50. The Ad Hoc Expert Group reached some understanding on the texts of the model of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and narrowed down differences concerning the treatment of business profits, royalties, technical assistance fees, and income from foreign visitors and reviewed ways of avoiding double taxation. It was recommended that a second meeting be held in the fall of 1969 and that the work of the Group and its findings be made available to tax administrators of less developed countries.

(c) International tax agreements

51. In the series on tax treaties, Volume IX entitled International Tax Agreements containing supplements 16 to 19 was issued in 1968.

52. Supplement No. III (500 pages) to Volume VIII of the World Guide to International Tax Agreements 12/ was also issued in that year.

Development financing

53. A revised and expanded edition of the report on Export Credits and Development Financing 13/ was completed. Research was carried out on the use of export credits as a means of promoting exports from developing countries. A

12/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XVI.1.

13/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.7.

progress report (E/4481), the annexes to which were composed of seven country studies on export credit systems in developing countries, was prepared and submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fifth session. A number of working papers, dealing with the question of export credit insurance and export credit finance, were prepared for submission to the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries, ^{14/} which was held at Headquarters from 24 to 28 March 1969 pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1358 (XLV). At the request of the UNCTAD secretariat, and in view of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its first and second sessions to the effect that UNCTAD and UNIDO should rely on the Fiscal and Financial Branch for studies on export credits, a study was prepared on export credits for the purchase of new and second-hand ships.

Foreign investment and transfer of technology

54. Preparations for the high-level Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries, recommended in the report entitled Foreign Investment in Developing Countries ^{15/} provided the main focus of activities in this area. The Division also prepared a report on private foreign investment and the development process, which is to be submitted to the Panel. In addition, the Division serviced the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in New Delhi in matters relating to foreign investment and transfer of technology and submitted to that Conference a report on transfer of technology including patents and know-how (TD/37 and Corr.1).

55. In addition, considerable work was done in co-operation with UNITAR in preparing the methodology on transfer of technology. The Division undertook preliminary case studies on the transfer of technology between enterprises (public and private). A progress report, containing three preliminary surveys on Brazil, Israel and Mexico (E/4452/Add.1-3), was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fourth session.

Support of technical co-operation programmes

56. At the request of the Government of the Sudan, an interregional adviser on budgeting and accounting was assigned to advise, during a two-month mission, on budgetary reforms and the strengthening of the relationship between central and local government. In Somalia, he advised the Institute of Public Administration on the organization of courses for the training of senior accountants. In addition, advice was provided to the Government of Lebanon on the question of budgetary reforms.

57. An interregional adviser on taxation assisted the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in the organization of a regional course on development financing held in Cairo, during which he also lectured. The adviser participated as well in an African Workshop on Income Tax Administration. The Government of Libya was advised on problems of capital gains taxation and the introduction of land taxation. The Government of Israel was advised on the administration of income tax for small taxpayers.

^{14/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.11.

^{15/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.2. For the report of the Panel, see Sales No.: E.69.II.D.12.

(iv) Social Development Division

Programme components	Man-months					
	Programmed			Performed		
	P	C	IRA	P	C	IRA
Social policy and research	63	12	-	43 ^{a/}	12 ^{b/}	-
Social planning	50	12	-	34 ^{c/}	-	d/
Social reform and institutional change, including land reform and research and training in regional development	18	6	-	28	-	-
Mobilization and development of human resources	35	-	-	44	13	-
Social welfare programmes for families, communities and special groups, including rehabilitation of the disabled	53	13	-	53	-	-
Prevention and control of crime and delinquency (social defence)	72	1	-	60	1	-
Support to technical co-operation and other operational activities	173	-	36	187	-	18 ^{e/}
Programme formulation and management, including co-ordination	39	10	-	89	-	-
TOTALS:	558	54	36	543	26	18

a/ Of the man-months originally programmed, seven are included in "mobilization and development of human resources"; a five-man-month assignment; eight man-months included in "programme formulation and management".

b/ Nine man-months provided by UNICEF.

c/ Only thirty-four man-months used owing to recruitment difficulties.

d/ See "support to technical co-operation and other operational activities".

e/ Interregional advisers on social planning.

Social policy and research

58. A report entitled "World social situation" (A/7243) containing conclusions and suggestions relating to the Report on the World Social Situation, 1967 16/

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.IV.9.

was submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2293 (XXII).

59. Work continued on the major special report on children in a changing world which is being carried out in collaboration with UNICEF, the specialized agencies concerned and the regional economic commissions and offices, and preparations were initiated for the Report on the World Social Situation, 1970.

60. The first issue of the International Social Development Review 17/ was published in 1968, but work on the second issue, which should have been completed, was delayed owing to shortage of staff. The editor of the Review was loaned to the Office of the Representative of the Secretary-General to Nigeria on Humanitarian Activities in August 1968. The other projects were carried out by overtime efforts on the part of the staff, and by assistance from others not directly assigned to this part of the Division. Certain reports prepared on the development and utilization of human resources are discussed below under that heading.

Social planning

61. Work accomplished in this field was affected by the shortage of staff in the Social Planning Section. Four months of staff time was given to field assignments and twelve man-months could not be utilized because of recruitment delays owing to the shortage of experienced social planners. In view of this staffing problem no work was carried out on the project on social aspects of industrialization and urbanization, and a heavy burden was carried by the available staff in order to meet the rest of the commitments.

62. Considerable attention was given to training in 1968. The first interregional training course on social planning took place in Geneva in collaboration with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. Planners from fourteen countries attended the course, which was followed by a two-week study tour in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Work was started on a programme of training activities for the next three years, which includes a correspondence course to start in the fall of 1969 and a seminar and two training courses for 1970.

63. Data for the preparation of a report on the financing of social development were gathered in 1968 and a case study on planning for balanced social and economic development in Czechoslovakia is nearing completion. A paper on the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade, with special reference to the social aspects, was presented to the Commission for Social Development (E/CN.5/438). Technical support in social planning was provided for by interregional advisers.

Social reform and institutional change, including land reform

64. The Fifth Report on Progress in Land Reform was completed in 1968, and a summary report (E/4617) was prepared for the forty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council. Co-operation continued with the specialized agencies

17/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.IV.1.

concerned and the regional economic commissions in following up on the recommendations of the World Land Reform Conference. The activities centred on the regional (multi-country) level, with particular emphasis on training. Advisory services were provided for the establishment of new settlements for landless refugees and tribal and nomadic groups. A case study on social aspects of land reform in Venezuela was completed. Attention was given to the social position of women and their role in economic and social development. In this connexion, a study was completed in co-operation with the Human Rights Division, on the role of community development in raising the status of women.

Mobilization and development of human resources

65. Two reports on human resources were issued in 1968 (E/4483 and Add.1) and, in addition, a specialized aspect of this important item was covered in a report on the outflow of trained personnel from developing countries, which was prepared on the basis of a study by UNITAR for submission to the twenty-third session of the General Assembly (A/7294)

66. In 1968, some of the projects planned in respect of mobilization and development of human resources could not be implemented. This was due partly to the great amount of time needed for substantive support of operational activities, including staff participation in various field missions. A paper was completed on policy issues concerning future evolution of community development programmes. Progress was continued with respect to concerted international action in the field of youth, and the fourth ad hoc inter-agency meeting on youth was held in Geneva. A preliminary report on national youth policies and programmes was prepared for the twentieth session of the Commission for Social Development (E/CN.5/434 and Corr.1). An interregional seminar on national youth services in the context of national development, organized by the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, in co-operation with the Government of Denmark, was held in 1968.

Research and training programme in regional development

67. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX), four regional development projects were selected which were already under way and which were considered suitable for planned research and training activities. Research and training activities are thus being initiated in Japan, Israel, Mexico and Brazil. On the operational side, short-term interdisciplinary missions were undertaken to assist in the formulation of outline plans for specific regions of a country.

68. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development has been working on this subject. Arrangements have been made to prepare comprehensive reviews of regional development experiences in various parts of the world and a study has been undertaken on the role of growth poles and growth centres as instruments of regional policy and planning.

Social Welfare programmes for families, communities and special groups

69. The major project for 1968 was the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (see paragraph 74 below). Progress was made on the study of social welfare planning in the context of national development planning and two new

country studies on the organization and administration of social welfare programmes were added to the six studies previously published in the series. A biennial questionnaire was sent to Governments requesting information on new developments in family, youth and child welfare and in planning, organization and administration of social services. Work progressed on the preparation of the Fifth International Survey on Training for Social Welfare. Parts V and VI of the series "Basic Services and Equipment for Rehabilitation Centres" were published, one on psychological services in rehabilitation and the other on orthopaedic and prosthetic appliances for leprosy patients. A major project was the interregional seminar on standards for the training of prosthetists, organized by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of Denmark.

Prevention and control of crime and delinquency (social defence)

70. The United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held its second session in Geneva in 1968, ^{13/} and discussed reports prepared on the prevention of delinquency in the context of national development, the economics of training in social defence, the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and the question of capital punishment. Two issues of the International Review of Criminal Policy were prepared and work proceeded on substantive and organizational arrangements for the fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to be held in Kyoto (Japan) in 1970.

71. The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute was established in 1968 in Rome under a trust fund (Economic and Social Council resolution 1036 B (XXXIX)), and is conducting research and organizing field studies in collaboration with a number of countries.

Support to technical co-operation and other operational activities

72. Staff time programmed for this purpose was 173 man-months, and 187 man-months were performed. The figure includes time spent on supporting technical co-operation and other operational activities (advisers, field missions, seminars, training courses), as well as policy formulation, programming and evaluation. The man-months include technical assessment and substantive work on projects assisted by UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP).

Programme formulation and management, including co-ordination

73. Under this heading is included work related to continuing functions of policy, planning, co-ordination and administration with respect to the activities of the Social Development Division as a whole. This includes co-ordinating responsibilities for cross-sectoral interagency programmes, particularly those concerned with human resources, rural and regional development and youth policies and programmes. In 1968, work under this item was also carried out on the draft Declaration on Social Development and a comprehensive review of technical

^{13/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.IV.3.

co-operation activities of the United Nations system in the social field. Other major tasks included the servicing of the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council, the Third Committee and to some extent the Second Committee of the General Assembly, as well as committees and working groups of ACC.

74. The International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare was held at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 12 September 1968 (E/4590). 19/ Participants included representatives of eighty-seven Governments, eight government observers, representatives of seven United Nations bodies and observers from three intergovernmental organizations and eighteen non-governmental organizations. The substantive work of the Conference was prepared by four technical commissions dealing respectively with the following subjects: social welfare in the context of national development; government responsibility for social welfare; meeting manpower needs for social welfare; international co-operation in social welfare. Twenty-nine recommendations were adopted unanimously by the Conference, which generally stressed the need for an integrated approach to development, the central role of social welfare programmes in social development policies and the primary responsibility of Governments for developing effective social welfare policies and programmes. The Conference formulated a series of proposals aimed at strengthening the United Nations leadership in the social welfare field and at achieving further progress in international co-operation in that field. The results of the Conference are being published in one volume.

19/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.IV.4.

(v) Population Division

Programme components	Man-months							
	Programmed			Performed				
	P	C	IRA	P		C		IRA
				Regular budget	XB	Regular budget	XB	
Demographic aspects of economic and social development	73	12	-	54	-	14	-	-
Estimates and projections	73	2	-	71	-	2	-	-
Internal migration and urbanization	38	-	-	36	-	-	-	-
Fertility and family planning	18	-	-	23	-	-	-	-
Mortality and morbidity	5	6	-	1	-	5	-	-
Support to technical co-operation	30	-	4	34	4	-	5	8
Supervision and direction	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
Participation in and servicing of meetings	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	264	20	4	246	4	21	5	8

XB = Extra-budgetary funds.

75. The original estimates for the 1968 work programme in population anticipated that, among the priority areas, emphasis (in terms of professional man-months) would be placed in roughly equal proportions on demographic aspects of economic and social development, on the one hand, and estimates and projections on the other, and then, in descending order, on internal migration and urbanization, fertility and family planning, and mortality and morbidity. As it turns out, however, the number of professional man-months devoted to demographic aspects of economic and social development was considerably less than anticipated, owing to the separation from the service of two staff members and the secondment of a third to the field during the year. In the field of fertility and family planning, more man-months were available than originally foreseen, through the recruitment of a new staff member late in the year. It should be pointed out as well that support to technical co-operation programmes was strengthened, as can be seen from the new entries showing both professional and consultant man-months financed from extra-budgetary funds (the United Nations Fund for Population Activities) and eight months of interregional population adviser services.

(vi) Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

Programme components	Man-months					
	Programmed			Performed		
	P	C	IRA	P	C	IRA
Technical co-operation	90 ^{a/}	-	78	78 ^{a/}	-	78
Housing and community facilities	41	8	-	28	7	-
Building materials and technology	31	4	-	24	3.5	-
Urban and regional planning	32	4	-	40 ^{b/}	4	-
Reports and documentation	37	1	-	24	1	-
Programme formulation and management	45	4	-	33	1.5	-
TOTALS:	276 ^{c/}	21	78	232 ^{d/}	17	78

a/ The authorized figure for 1968 included twelve man-months for demonstration and pilot projects in low-income settlements (project 2.2). This project is now the responsibility of the Planning Section and has therefore been included under "Urban and regional planning" in the column on actual performance.

b/ Includes ten man-months actually performed on demonstration and pilot projects.

c/ Includes twenty-one professional established posts plus twenty-four man-months financed from temporary assistance funds.

d/ The shortfall in man-months performed is due to delays in recruitment.

Technical co-operation

76. Activities in connexion with technical co-operation account for the major portion of the Centre's work. In addition to the substantive backstopping of over 150 experts, the Centre was responsible for the implementation of fifteen Special Fund projects.

77. Requests for the services of the interregional advisers in housing, building and planning were received from forty-two countries and territories. Owing to the paucity of advisers available to the Centre, only twenty-eight of these countries could be visited. Missions were also undertaken in connexion with technical assistance projects and related matters by special technical advisers and other staff members of the Centre.

78. Four seminars, study tours and workshops were programmed for 1968, of which only three were held, as the fourth was deferred for lack of funds. Two of the scheduled meetings were held in the USSR, namely, the Interregional Seminar on the

Physical Planning Techniques for the Construction of New Towns, from 2 to 21 September, and the Interregional Workshop on Organizational and Technical Measures for the Development of Building Industries, from 25 September to 13 October. The third seminar was held in Denmark from 26 August to 14 September for participants from the ECAFE region and dealt with the industrialization of housing. The deferred meeting was an Expert Group Meeting on Housing Management in Latin America.

Housing and community facilities

79. In this area, the Centre was primarily concerned with the development and execution of projects in the two priority areas that were assigned to it, namely housing finance and policies, programmes and administration.

80. The Centre continued to increase its efforts in the field of housing finance, as called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1170 (XLI). During the year, a basic report was issued on Finance for Housing and Community Facilities in Developing Countries. ^{20/} In keeping with the high priority attached to this question, a special Task Force on Housing Finance was established jointly by the UNDP and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Under the Task Force a series of consultations took place with representatives of private and public financial institutions. Several major recommendations emerged from these consultations, including a proposal for new international financial mechanisms in this area.

81. The Centre undertook to develop a survey of current practices in housing policies, programmes and administration in the countries of the various regions of the world. The outline of such a survey for Latin American countries was completed and a first draft on the present housing policies, programmes and administrative practices in these countries was also finished in 1968. The report on Latin America will be circulated for comment in 1969 to the regional economic commissions, UNESCB and other bodies. The commissions will be requested to assist in the preparation of similar surveys for their respective regions.

82. Studies and reports completed in 1968 included a document entitled Basics of Housing Management, to be published in 1969; the Report of the Interregional Seminar on Rural Housing and Community Facilities (ST/TAO/SER.C/103); Methods for Establishing Targets and Standards for Housing and Environmental Development; ^{21/} several case studies on the social aspects of housing and urban development; and the first draft of a major report on climate and the design of low-cost housing and community facilities.

Building materials and technology

83. In this field, the Centre has continued to focus its attention on the dissemination of knowledge on construction and design, with particular reference to improving building methods and materials, reducing building costs and developing the use of local building materials. Research has also been undertaken on regional problems of construction in relation to natural disasters.

^{20/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.IV.4.

^{21/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.IV.5.

84. The following studies were carried out in 1968 and are expected to be published in 1969: (a) "The economic and technical aspects of the construction industry"; (b) "Modular co-ordination in low-cost housing design"; (c) "Present status and trends in building in Latin America"; and (d) "Precast building components in masonry housing construction". Work was also initiated on two additional studies, the "Organization of building operations in Asia and the Far East" and "The use of bamboo and reeds in house building".

85. In addition, a report was prepared by a mission of experts to the Central American experimental housing project. The report, including graphs, photographs and tables is ready for publication and is expected to be released during the second quarter of 1969.

Urban and regional planning

86. The basic aim of the Centre in this field has been the development and improvement of the physical planning mechanisms and methods used in dealing with the locational aspects of social development in general and the physical planning aspects of urban development and regional development in particular. As a result of Economic and Social Council resolution 1224 (XLII), new emphasis has been placed on pilot programmes and the improvement of conditions in slums and squatter settlements of rapidly urbanizing countries. As a first step, the Centre has formulated a tentative comprehensive programme for the implementation of this resolution; this programme in addition to defining the general framework and the basic elements of future activities in this field sets a number of goals and identifies countries in which pilot projects in low-income settlements could be successfully carried out.

87. In addition to providing support to a number of technical co-operation projects in the field of regional planning, the Centre devoted much attention to the development of the research and training programme on regional development called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX); in particular, the Centre participated in an interdepartmental working group established to analyse and offer guidance for the implementation of the project; it prepared a working definition of the regional development concept to be used by the United Nations to implement the project; and the Centre's experts in regional development participated in the evaluation and implementation of various technical assistance and special fund projects in the field of regional development.

88. During 1968, the study on urban land policies and urban land control measures in South America was completed and similar studies for African countries were initiated. The Centre also started to gather data and collaborate with ECE, ECAFE and UNESOB for the preparation of similar studies covering these regions.

89. As mentioned under technical co-operation, a study tour on the planning and construction of new towns was held in Moscow in 1968; in addition, work has been initiated for the preparation of the following seminars:

- (a) Physical planning for national, regional and urban development (1969);
- (b) Financing of housing and urban development (1970);
- (c) Seminar on the training of planners for African countries (1972) and the Caribbean (1971).

Reports and documentation

90. The Centre's work under this heading continued to develop and progress, although hampered somewhat by recruitment delays, resulting in considerably fewer man-months being devoted to this work than were planned. In 1968, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1301 (XLIV) on the "Establishment of a United Nations international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning". Reports were prepared on the progress of this project for the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council. Voluntary contributions were solicited from Member States for the establishment of the United Nations Institute in New Delhi. The Centre maintained close contact with interested Governments, agencies and existing documentation centres. The services of a consultant were obtained to prepare the terms of reference for the advisory board and working party, called for in the resolution and to be appointed when funds become available.

91. At its forty-fourth session, the Council also adopted resolution 1300 (XLIV) providing for a "Campaign to focus world attention on housing". An aide-memoire was prepared which summarized previous developments on this subject, including deliberations of United Nations bodies, together with a questionnaire to ascertain the views of Member States on the suggestions contained in the resolution. Some replies were received and necessary reminders were sent. An analysis of the responses received from Governments will be submitted to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, at its sixth session in September 1969.

92. In addition, work was carried out on the following specific projects:
(a) "Collection and evaluation of data for surveys on housing conditions". In resolution 2036 (XX), the General Assembly suggested that the Secretary-General prepare biennial progress reports on the measures taken by Member States towards the solution of their housing, building and planning problems. In this connexion, the Centre started preliminary work in 1963 on the first of a series of surveys on world housing conditions, to be published in 1972 pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1299 (XLIV), adopted on the recommendation of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. The Centre also co-operated with the ILO in defining the structure of the future world housing survey and determining the data to be included. (b) "Funds expended under international programmes for housing, building and planning". The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 976 G (XXXVI), called for the examination of policies and practices in international assistance for housing, building and planning, and the preparation of a report describing existing programmes in housing, building and planning according to agencies which expend funds in this field and the amount of such expenditure. The Centre sent a questionnaire to Governments and various agencies and organizations. The replies will be used as the basis for a report to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its sixth session.

93. Finally, a number of periodic reports to various United Nations bodies and working papers were prepared.

Programme formulation and management

94. This activity includes the development of over-all policies and the formulation and management of the Centre's programmes of technical co-operation. It also includes the supervision and management of the Centre's substantive

activities and the co-ordination of these activities with other units in the United Nations, the specialized agencies, national Governments and non-governmental organizations. An important part of this activity was devoted in 1968 to the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1300 (XLIV), entitled "Campaign to focus world attention on housing", and 1301 (XLIV) on the "Establishment of a United Nations international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning", and to the formulation of pilot programmes for low-income settlements as requested by the Council in resolution 1224 (XLII) and of a policy for United Nations action in the field of housing finance.

(vii) Public Administration Division

Programme components	Man-months					
	Programmed			Performed		
	P	C	IRA	P	C	IRA
General public administration	14	2	26	7	2	-
Personnel administration	21	10	-	19	-	4
Organization and methods	20	12	-	16	9	-
Administration for national development . . .	13	10	-	11	10	-
Local government administration	20	3	-	19	3	-
Support to technical co-operation programmes .	50	-	24 ^{a/}	46	2	19
Programme formulation and management	18	-	-	18	-	24 ^{a/}
TOTALS:	156	37	50 ^{a/}	136	26	47 ^{a/}

a/ Includes twenty-four man-months provided out of Special Fund overhead for technical advisers.

95. In the Public Administration Division, thirteen posts were approved for 1968 or 156 man-months. Against 156 man-months programmed for the Division, 136 man-months were actually performed. The Division attempted to carry on the reduced programme as effectively as possible in spite of the shortage of professional staff. In such a small unit, however, the lack of even two or three professional posts can have widespread effects on the programme. The deficiency was partially alleviated by the employment of a consultant for six months under special financing, the assignment of a trainee to the Division for eleven months and the use of a Special Service Agreement in one case. The progress made in different projects is indicated below.

General public administration

96. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1199 (XLIII), action was initiated towards elaboration of the objectives and programmes in public administration in the Second United Nations Development Decade, in collaboration with the United Nations offices and specialized agencies concerned. The Division also carried out a study on the administrative problems of small States, which contributed to a wider study by UNITAR on the subject. Work continued on the study of national efforts for major administrative reform. The reference section was organized to improve the services in support of technical co-operation programmes. This was made possible by the availability of special funds to employ a consultant for six months. However, progress in regard to exchange of information, particularly among institutes of public administration, still leaves much to be desired.

Personnel administration

97. The programmed activity was carried out in full. An interregional seminar on the development of senior administrators in the public service of developing countries was held in Geneva in August 1968. 22/ Its report has been submitted for publication. The study on recruitment and selection in the public service of developing countries was revised and submitted for publication. Preliminary work was done on documentation for the interregional seminar to be held in 1969 in the USSR on the administrative aspects of the employment, training and utilization of scientists and technical personnel within the public service. A handbook of Central Personnel Agencies in Developing Countries, 23/ prepared by the International Institute of Administrative Sciences for the United Nations, was published and made available to training institutes and public administration experts.

Organization and methods

98. The work programme in this area was carried out as planned, except that it became necessary to postpone work on the project on records management. The study on central management advisory services for administrative improvement was revised and submitted for publication. Plans were made for a seminar to be held on this subject in 1970 for which the Danish Government has agreed to act as host. Action was initiated for development of documentation for the interregional seminar to be held in 1970 on the use of modern management techniques in public administration of developing countries.

Administration for national development

99. The programmed activities were undertaken, but at a pace slower than anticipated. The study on appraising administrative capability in development planning was revised and reviewed by a working group of experts. The country studies on the administrative aspects of plan implementation in Africa and Asia, supplementing those previously done on countries in Latin America, were initiated

22/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.H.3.

23/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.H.3.

during the year. Work continued on the preparation of the handbook on performance improvement in public enterprises. Initial steps were taken for the convening of an expert working group in 1969 in Yugoslavia to review the manuscript.

Local government administration

100. The programme in this area was by and large carried out in full. The Division jointly sponsored with ECLA a seminar in Rio de Janeiro on central services to local authorities in Latin America. The workshop on administrative aspects of urbanization was held at The Hague and the draft report of the study on the subject is being revised in the light of the workshop deliberations. Progress continued on the study of specialized credit institutions for local authorities, which will be reviewed by an expert group in 1969. The study on local government training was published in English, French and Spanish. Little progress was possible in planning the studies on local government structure and financial administration.

Support to technical co-operation programmes

101. The Division is responsible for substantively supporting the third largest operational programme in the Department. The Division tried its best, with the limited resources available, to fulfil its responsibilities in this regard. As assistance to developing countries in improving administration for development constitutes the most urgent objective of the programme, the Division is keenly aware of the need to improve its substantive support to Special Fund and technical co-operation projects. It was not possible to outpost staff to the regional commissions or the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, as provided in Economic and Social Council resolution 1199 (XLII). Not all requests for services of interregional advisers could be met because of the limited man-months available in this category. Professional staff and consultants had to be assigned to meet several urgent requests, thereby further aggravating the shortage of staff for work at Headquarters.

(viii) Office for Science and Technology

Programme component	Man-months					
	Programmed			Performed		
	P	C	IRA	P	C	IRA
Programme formulation and management	27	3	-	24	-	-
Project planning	-	-	-	2	-	-
Natural resources	15	4	-	9	2	-
World Plan of Action	12	16	-	9	2	-
Edible protein	12	6	-	12	2	-
Machinery for science and technology	-	-	-	2	2	-
Science education	3	4	-	2	1	-
Population	-	-	-	2	2	-
"Brain drain"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conference on the Biosphere	-	-	-	2	2	-
Transfer of operative technology, Economic and Social Council resolution 1312 (XLIV)	-	-	-	2	1	-
Popular book on science and technology	-	-	-	1	1	-
Co-ordination and information activities	3	-	-	3	-	-
Seminars	-	-	-	1	-	-
Follow-up work on completed items	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS:	72	33	-	72	15	-

General review

102. In addition to the projects envisaged in the programme for 1963, the Office was involved during the year with new assignments resulting from decisions taken by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee requested the preparation of reports on (a) the population problem, for submission to the Advisory Committee at its tenth session in November 1963, and (b) the transfer of technology as called for by resolution 1312 (XLIV) and (c) preparation of the United Nations contribution to the

Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere, which was held in Paris in September 1968 under the joint auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO. These additional assignments required a change to be made in the completion schedules of the projects on the World Plan of Action and the Working Party on Science Education.

103. It should also be noted that the publication of a popular book on science and technology, which was originally scheduled for 1967, had to be deferred to 1968 owing to a number of difficulties beyond the control of the Secretariat. As a result, although not much substantive work was required on the part of the staff, the final stages of the project demanded at least an equivalent of one man-month of work for the whole year. The book has been published by a commercial publishing house on the basis of a contract with the United Nations. Royalties will accrue to the Organization.

Programme formulation and management

104. In addition to general administrative activities, the Office prepared working papers and provided services for two sessions of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development; one meeting of each of its three regional groups; two sessions of the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology; and two sessions of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee.

Co-ordination and information

105. Continuous liaison and consultations with specialized and related agencies were maintained in connexion with the work of the Committee, with regard to the following projects: the World Plan of Action; natural resources; population; machinery available in the United Nations system for science and technology.

Natural resources

106. The Advisory Committee approved the report on natural resources entitled "Natural resources of developing countries: investigation, development and rational utilization" (E/4608 and Add.1 and 2) for presentation to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-sixth session. The report is the second of a series of detailed reports dealing with specific problems which merit a concerted effort on the part of the international community.

World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development

107. The Advisory Committee approved the Plan Frame and a report prepared by the Secretariat dealing with the current and future programmes of the United Nations system (E/AC.52/L.34). Stage I of the Plan was thus completed. Work has started on Stage II of the Plan, which consists of two parts: part I will outline the global aspects of science development and deal with some relevant general questions; and part II will elaborate the sectoral plans or plans for concerted action in eight sectors.

Science education

108. At its tenth session, the Advisory Committee approved the programme for the Working Party on Science Education to be held in Paris from 15 to 19 September 1969. As noted above, this working party was originally scheduled for the fall of 1968. Work has started with the necessary preparations on the basis of the approved programme.

Edible protein

109. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2319 (XXII), the Secretariat prepared a report on the protein problem (E/4592 and Add.1-3, Add.3/Corr.1 and Add.4), which was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-fifth session and by the Assembly at its twenty-third session in December 1968.

Machinery for science and technology

110. In April 1968, at its ninth session, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development requested the Secretariat to prepare a report on the machinery available to the United Nations system for dealing with science and technology. The report was prepared by a consultant and submitted to the Advisory Committee for its consideration at its tenth session in November 1968. Following consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee requested the Secretariat to revise the report, incorporating the comments received from specialized agencies.

Population

111. At its ninth session, the Advisory Committee asked for a comprehensive study to summarize the present situation with a view to identifying the important scientific gaps in existing efforts. A report entitled "Approaches to the human fertility problem" was prepared and considered by the Advisory Committee at its tenth session in November 1968.

Biosphere conference

112. The office was responsible for the United Nations contribution to the Intergovernmental Conference of Experts on the Scientific Basis for Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere, held in Paris in September 1968.

(c) ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Programmes	Man-months			
	Programmed		Performed	
	P	C	P	C
Executive direction and management	62	6	53	1.2
Technical co-operation programme co-ordination . . .	36	-	31	-
Economic development and research	181	6	165	13.5
Natural resources and energy	201	3	190.5	2.5
Transport and communications	108	5	89.5	2
Agriculture and forestry	43	6	41	5.5
International trade	130	6	180	3.5
Industrial development	120	4	113.5	6
Housing, building and planning	34	2	84	1.5
Statistics	156	5	166	5
TOTALS:	1,176	43	1,118.5	39.7

Executive direction and management

113. Under this activity, the planning, direction and co-ordination of the work of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies take place. During 1968, documentation was prepared for the twenty-third session of the Commission held in April and arrangements made for the implementation of the relevant resolutions and other decisions adopted by the Commission at that session. A report (E/ECE/717) was prepared pursuant to Commission resolution 3 (XXIII) on the long-term programme and methods of work of the Commission for submission in April 1969 to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session.

Technical co-operation programme co-ordination

114. During 1968, this activity included the screening of candidates for fellowships and for the organization of their study programmes. In addition, applicants were interviewed and administrative and other services were provided for fellows under the United Nations educational and training programme for South Africans (General Assembly resolution 2349 (XXII)). A brochure was issued on selected training courses specially designed for developing countries. Arrangements were made for a number of United Nations fellows, as well as for participants in the ECE In-Service Training Programme, to attend training courses

in 1969 in a number of ECE host countries. Experts from countries outside Europe took part in certain study tours organized under the auspices of some of the ECE committees.

115. Technical assistance experts, mostly from European countries en route to, or returning from, assignments in developing countries in all regions were briefed, debriefed and offered administrative assistance. The United Nations Technical Assistance Recruitment Service in Geneva was also aided in the location and recruitment of candidates for expert posts. Finally, consultations were held on requests for UNDP (Special Fund) projects in Europe to the extent that these were within the Commission's competence.

Economic development and research

116. Recent developments in the economies and foreign trade of Western and Eastern Europe were reviewed in the Economic Survey of Europe in 1967. 24/ Other documents issued during 1968 included the Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 19, No. 1, 25/ issued in January 1968; Vol. 19, No. 2, 26/ issued in November 1968; Vol. 20, No. 1, 27/ issued in December 1968; and Macro-economic Models for Planning and Policy-making 28/ issued in January 1968.

117. Substantive preparatory work was completed on the question of multilevel planning and decision-making, which was the major theme for the sixth meeting of senior economic advisers to government members of ECE, which met in November 1968. At this meeting, the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Import-Export Projections was considered, as well as the future work programme of the senior economic advisers, in connexion with which preparations were made for the meeting of a second group of experts in May 1969 to consult with the Executive Secretary on a programme of activities in the field of long-term planning and programming, in response to resolution 7 (XXII), including the selection of a topic in this field for the eighth meeting.

118. As regards clearing-house activities, arrangements were made to circulate to the sixth meeting as well as to national research institutes, a summary of replies to the questionnaires issued by the Secretariat in 1965 and 1967 on recent developments in the construction and use of macro-economic models. In this connexion, the sixth meeting of senior economic advisers proposed that further extension of this activity be considered by the meeting of governmental experts on the application of modern mathematical-economic methods and computer techniques to economic research.

24/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.E.1.

25/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E.3.

26/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.E.5.

27/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E.3.

28/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.67.II.E.3.

119. Work continued on the study pertaining to European projections as well as on various methodological and other projects carried out under the responsibility of the Centre for Projections and Programming.

120. In addition, preparations were made, in close co-operation with the international organizations concerned, for the meeting of governmental experts on scientific and technological co-operation, scheduled for January 1969 in pursuance of Commission resolution 4 (XXIII).

Natural resources and energy

(a) General energy and electric power activities

121. The Committee on Electric Power met in November 1968 and reviewed the electric power situation in Europe in 1967 and during the first ten months of 1968. It was decided that the first part of the study on the legal régime of electricity undertakings, which had been completed by the group of experts on the study of legal questions, should be published. In addition, it was decided that the activities of this Group should be terminated and questions of a legal nature should in future be included in the agenda of the Committee on Electric Power.

122. In regard to hydroelectric resources and their utilization, the following publications were issued: two issues of the Half-yearly Bulletin on Conditions of Hydraulicity in Europe (Volume IX, No. 2 and Volume X, No. 1); a comprehensive study in two volumes on The Hydro-electric Potential of Europe's Water Resources; 29/ and a study on The Future Role of Pumped-Storage Schemes for Peak-load Hydro-electric Supply. 30/

123. It was decided that two reports prepared by experts on rural electrification should be published in the series on Rural Electrification, 31/ as well as two reports by experts on thermal power stations in Vol. VIII and IX of the series entitled Problems in the Design and Operation of Thermal Power Stations. 32/ Progress was also made on other studies in the fields of rural electrification and of thermal power stations.

124. The Committee on Electric Power also decided to terminate the activities of the Working Party on Electric Power Statistics, since this group had exhausted its work programme and the responsibility for the publication of the annual and half-yearly Bulletin on Electric Power Statistics had been taken over by the Special Statistics Section of the Statistical Division of the Commission. Statistical problems will, however, be retained in the Committee's agenda.

29/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E/Mim.31.

30/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E/Mim.33.

31/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E/Mim.13 and 23.

32/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E/Mim.1 and 19.

125. As regards the planning and operation of large power systems, an ad hoc working party on these problems undertook a study on the movement of electric energy across European frontiers and its prospects. In this regard, the Committee on Electric Power requested the Secretariat to organize, in co-operation with the secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency, a symposium on the economic problems raised by the integration of large-capacity power stations and units in electric power systems.

126. Preparations were started in connexion with a symposium to be held in Bulgaria in 1970 on the application of operational research methods towards the solution of the economic problems of planning and operating large power systems and the use of computers for that purpose.

127. The Committee also requested the Secretariat to publish a study on Safety Requirements for Overhead Transmission Lines (ST/ECE/EP/47) and to undertake an inquiry into safety regulations concerning overhaul and repair work on high-voltage overhead lines during service. The final version of a study on "The Structure of National Tariff Systems for Electric Power Supply" (ST/ECE/EP/43) was issued.

128. In the field of energy, the Secretariat issued the final version of the "Survey of the recent energy situation in Europe (1965)" (ST/ECE/ENERGY/10), the "Survey of the energy situation in Europe in the context of trends in the world energy economy (1966)" (ST/ECE/ENERGY/11), as well as a final version of the study on Movements of Energy in Europe and Their Prospects 33/ which had been submitted to the World Power Conference, held in Moscow in August 1968.

(b) Gas

129. Work completed in 1968 at the direction of the Committee on Gas, which held its fifteenth session in January 1969, and of its subsidiary bodies, which met during 1968, included the publication of the Annual Bulletin of Gas Statistics for Europe, 1967, 34/ a report containing specific information on the European gas situation (GAS/Working Paper No. 219) and studies on the following subjects:

- (i) The Use of Gas for Space-heating and Air-conditioning Purposes; 35/
- (ii) Storage of gas in water-bearing beds (GAS/WP.5/Working Paper No. 28);
- (iii) Methods of evaluating natural gas reserves (ST/ECE/GAS/28);
- (iv) The first version of the consolidated report on the economic aspects of long-distance transmission of gas by pipelines (GAS/WP.5/Working Paper No. 31);

33/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E/Mim.15.

34/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E.4.

35/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E/Mim.16.

- (v) Report on the outcome of the symposium held in Romania in October 1968 on the use of gas in the chemical industry (ST/ECE/GAS/26);
- (vi) The provisional report on the methodology of forecasting gas demand in the domestic sector (GAS/WP.3/Working Paper No. 20/Rev.1);
- (vii) Legal protection of international transmission of gas by pipeline (ST/ECE/GAS/27), to be sent to Governments for their use in the preparation of agreements between States having interest in the legal status of international gas pipelines.

130. The studies on the use of gas in the chemical industry for the production of ammonia, acetylene and methanol and the use of gas for heating in large housing developments were completed for publication in 1969. Work was continued on the studies on the use of natural gas in thermal power stations, undertaken jointly with the Committee on Electric Power, on the preparation of international maps of natural gas deposits in Europe (which is scheduled to be published in 1970) and on gas pipeline systems in Europe.

131. Work was also continued on a number of studies on different subjects which are under consideration by the Committee on Gas and its subsidiary bodies. These include gas transport economy in interconnected gas distribution systems; economic aspects of the chain of liquefaction of natural gas and its transport and storage in liquefied form; conversion of distribution networks to natural gas; and new achievements in the use of gas.

(c) Coal

132. The Coal Committee, which met in September 1968, reviewed the work of its subsidiary organs and, in particular, revised and adopted for publication the provisional version of the annual review on The Coal Situation in Europe in 1967 and Its Prospects. 36/ During 1968, the subsidiary organs of the Coal Committee continued work in accordance with the agreed programme of work. In connexion with trade problems, this included studies of the trends of solid fuel consumption by sectors and the completion of a study of "New means for the bulk transport of coal by rail" (ST/ECE/COAL/35). Production problems were studied and preparations made for a symposium on sudden outbursts of coal and gas which was held in Hungary in 1969. Work on utilization problems included a further examination of the trends in solid fuel utilization in the household sector in the light of a synoptic report on the work of the Symposium on Problems of Optimum Economic Exploitation of Energy Supply for Heating and Air-Conditioning of Large Housing Developments, held in Prague in 1966. The following reports were also issued: "Powered supports in Longwall mining operations" (ST/ECE/COAL/14); report of the "Symposium on hydraulic transport of coal underground and at the surface", held at Katowice, Poland, in October 1966 (ST/ECE/COAL/28); "Selected problems on the preparation of coals for coking" (ST/ECE/COAL/25); and "Air pollution by the chemical department of coking plants" (ST/ECE/COAL/36). A study tour was conducted in May 1968 of open-cast coal mines in the Federal Republic of Germany and, in October 1968, of the coal mining industry in France. The Quarterly Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe and the new Annual Bulletin of Coal Statistics for Europe were published. Work of the Group of Experts on Coal

36/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E/Mim.32.

Statistics was directed in particular to statistical methods in the control of quality of coal, the costs of production in the European coal industries and the consumption of material and energy per ton of coal produced. A study tour on mechanized data collection took place in the Federal Republic of Germany in March 1963.

(d) Environmental policies

133. Pursuant to Commission resolution 5 (XXII) and its decision C (XXIII), preparations were made for the Preparatory Group of Experts on Environment, which was to be convened in February 1969, to agree on the scope, organization and methods of work of the meeting of governmental experts on problems relating to environment, which is to be held in Czechoslovakia in 1971.

(e) Water problems

134. The ECE Body on Water Resources and Water Pollution Control Problems held its first session in September 1968. It reviewed the main problems facing Governments with respect to water resources and water pollution control and drew up a programme of work for 1969/1970 as well as for a longer-term period (E/ECE/WATER/5, annex II). Within this programme of work, an inquiry was made into economic aspects of water resource management and planning. Furthermore, preparations commenced for the holding in 1969 of a seminar on the protection of ground and surface water against pollution by oil and oil products and, in 1970, a seminar on river basin management. Studies preparatory to the drafting of a manual for the compilation of balances of water resources and needs were also continued on the following subjects: methods for assessing water resources and needs; methods for determining minimum acceptable discharge; selection of essential basic terms in the field of water management; the use of automatic water quality monitoring stations; and annual growth rates of water abstraction. During 1968, reports were prepared on action taken by Governments relevant to the ECE Declaration of Policy on Water Pollution Control (WATER POLL/Policy 15) and on action taken since 1965 in controlling pollution of waters by detergents (WATER POLL/GEN.5).

(f) Air pollution problems

135. In addition to the work being done under the auspices of the Coal Committee, the Electric Power Committee, the Steel Committee and the Inland Transport Committee, a programme of work for 1969/1970 and a number of projects which could be included in the Commission's long-term programme of work on air pollution control were prepared for consideration by the ad hoc meeting of governmental officials on the prevention of air pollution at its meeting in February 1969.

Transport and communications

136. Under the direction of the Inland Transport Committee, which held its twenty-seventh session in January 1968, and those of its subsidiary bodies which met during 1968, work continued in the fields of road, rail and inland water transport as well as on a number of related problems. As regards road transport, four new regulations were prepared concerning standard provisions for the approval of vehicles. Further work was done in connexion with air pollution caused by vehicles.

Further work was done in connexion with air pollution caused by vehicles. Studies continued on the various problems raised by the safety of vehicles. Various changes were made in the network of main international arteries and the text of the 1950 Declaration was modified accordingly. In the field of rail transport, the progress made in standardizing rolling stock and in introducing the electropneumatic brake was reviewed together with the current study of the introduction of automatic coupling. Further attention was given to the possible unification of the existing international consignment notes for the transport of goods by rail. In the field of inland water transport, work continued on the preparation of recommendations on freeboard and safety distances, on standardization of ships' papers used in inland navigation, on the reciprocal recognition of inspection regulations, on transport by large containers, on economic studies concerning the Rhine-Main-Danube and Danube-Oder-(Elbe) connexions, on the discomfort caused by vibration on vessels, on noise abatement and on water pollution. Other work accomplished during 1968 included studies concerning the carriage of dangerous goods, the international transport of perishable foodstuffs, customs questions affecting transport by containers, the simplification of phytosanitary and veterinary sanitary controls, as well as problems raised by the standardization of customs documents. Further work was done, in co-operation with international organizations concerned, on problems of combined transport and, in particular, by means of containers. Work continued on transport statistics and recommendations were made concerning the census of traffic on main international traffic arteries which is to be taken in 1970. Other questions studied related to the exchange of scientific and technical information, unification of transport documents, urban and suburban travel, transport by pipelines and transport by ropeway, and trends in the volume of passenger and goods transport.

Agriculture and forestry

137. Under the direction of the Committee on Agricultural Problems, which met in December 1968, and of those of its subsidiary bodies which met during 1968, documents were prepared on market conditions and short-term prospects for a number of products, as well as on developments in agricultural trade and trade policies in Europe. In the field of mechanization of agriculture the following reports were published: Methods and Equipment for the Application of Fertilizers and Lime; 37/ Agricultural Mechanization: Methods and Equipment for Drying of Green Feed; 38/ Agricultural Mechanization: Mechanization of Loading, Unloading and Transport Operations in Agriculture; 39/ Agricultural Mechanization: The Mechanization of Maize Harvesting for Grain; 40/ and Agricultural Mechanization: Air-tight Storage of High-moisture Grain. 41/ Work continued on methods of national certification schemes for seed potatoes and on draft provisional standards for a number of fruit and vegetables. Further work was done in the

37/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E/Mim.24.

38/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E/Mim.26.

39/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E/Mim.28.

40/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E/Mim.29.

41/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E/Mim.8.

field of farm rationalization and recommendations were agreed upon for the improvement of the quality and comparability of agricultural statistics. Study tours and field visits were organized during the year in combination with meetings of the Committee's subsidiary bodies.

Timber

138. Under the auspices of the Timber Committee, which met in October 1968, and of its subsidiary bodies, reports were prepared on the development of the European market and outlook for a number of timber products, as well as on the production capacity of, and raw material consumption by, the wood-based panel products industries (E/ECE/TIM/92). Further work was done on the transport, handling and packaging of forest products, as well as on the utilization of tropical hardwoods in Europe. A symposium on factors influencing the consumption of wood-based panel products was held in February 1968. By way of follow-up action, an inquiry will be made into the comparability of national building codes and the regulations relative to the behaviour of wood products in fire, and a bibliography of the fire aspects of wood-based materials will be established. A questionnaire will also be drawn up for the collection of more detailed statistics on panel products. Preparations were made for a symposium on the industrial processing of temperate-zone hardwoods held in Czechoslovakia in May 1969. A draft interim review of the FAO/ECE study entitled "European timber trends and prospects, a new appraisal, 1950-1975" was prepared and submitted to Governments for comment. A report was prepared on the repercussions of the storm damage to forests in the winter and spring of 1966/1967. Progress was made on the investigation into the possibilities of introducing a uniform system of grading of coniferous sawlings at an all-European level. A symposium was held on the relationship between forestry and the forest industry. Further work was also accomplished on forest-working techniques and training of forest workers, and a symposium was held on the mechanization of harvesting of small-sized wood and logging residues and international courses on long-distance cable cranes. Work continued in the field of forest and forest products statistics.

International trade

139. Under the auspices of the Committee on the Development of Trade, which met in October 1968, and those of its subsidiary bodies, which met in 1968, special attention was given to the practical studies requested by the Commission in its resolution 1 (XXIII), to a review of recent trends, policies and problems in intra-European and interregional trade, to the simplification and standardization of external trade documents, and to the facilitation of international contracts of sale including arbitration. Progress made towards standardization of external trade documents has thus led to the use, for railway transport and for shipping, of documents aligned with the ECE layout key. The Secretariat also prepared studies on the trade problems of the less developed countries of Europe. Close co-operation was maintained between ECE and UNCTAD and a note on the results of the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and on the strengthening of ECE co-operation with UNCTAD (TRADE/203) was submitted to the Committee. As a result of transfers arranged in 1968, the accumulated total of transfers arranged since 1957 under the ECE procedures for compensation of bilateral balances rose to over \$136 million. A progress report was prepared on the present stage of the "Studies on projections for the European economy" (TRADE/208).

Industrial development

(a) Steel

140. Under the auspices of the Steel Committee, which held its thirty-sixth session in October 1968, and those of its subsidiary bodies which met in 1968, the provisional version of the review of the European Steel Market in 1967 42/ was prepared and published. A new procedure was adopted for the future preparation and earlier publication of the Steel Market Review. The study on Principal Factors Affecting Labour Productivity Trends in the Iron and Steel Industry 43/ and the study on Automation in the Iron and Steel Industry - Economic Aspects of Computer Control of the Oxygen Steelmaking Process 44/ were given final consideration and published. An ad hoc group of experts continued its work on the study on new uses of steel, to be completed before the end of 1969. Further progress was made in the preparation of the study on problems relating to iron and steel scrap. The following studies were also published in 1968: World Trade in Steel Demand in Developing Countries; 45/ The World Market for Iron Ore; 46/ and Economic Aspects of Continuous Casting of Steel. 47/

(b) Engineering

141. The fifth issue of the Bulletin of Statistics on World Trade in Engineering Products, 1967 48/ was prepared and published. The study on Engineering Industry and Industrialization 49/ was prepared for publication and issued in 1968. The study on requirements for engineering products of the European countries in the process of industrialization, which was submitted to the Commission at its twenty-third session (E/ECE/705), was revised in the light of comments received, and was subsequently issued in final form (ST/ECE/ENG.7). Further work in 1968 included the preparation, for examination by the Ad Hoc Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering, of a second version of a draft guide for use in drawing up contracts relating to the international transfer of "know-how" in the engineering industry and of a preliminary draft guide on the question of contracts relating to the building and public works connected with the erection of industrial plants.

(c) Chemical industry

142. The study entitled Market Trends and Prospects for Chemical Products 50/ was revised in the light of comments received from Governments and published.

42/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E/Mim.7.

43/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E/Mim.14.

44/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E/Mim.13.

45/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E.4.

46/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E.10.

47/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E/Mim.19.

48/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E/Mim.10.

49/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E/Mim.21.

50/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E/Mim.6.

(d) Automation

143. During 1968, progress was made on the revision of the study on economic aspects of automation in the light of comments received from Governments. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission continued to deal with the relevant economic aspects of automation in their respective fields.

(e) Industrial co-operation

144. A note providing a starting-point for further studies in the field of industrial co-operation was included in the Economic Survey of Europe in 1967, 51/ with a view to identifying the most promising forms of further industrial co-operation as well as the existing obstacles and the policy measures which may be applied to overcome them. A questionnaire on forms and methods of industrial co-operation among Governments represented in ECE was prepared and case studies of actual East-West agreements between enterprises were initiated.

Housing, building and planning

145. Under the direction of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, which met in May 1968, agreement was reached on steps to enhance the value of the customary exchange of views on current trends and policies. The long-term programme of study tours was reviewed and a guide to host countries on the planning and implementation of the Committee's study tours, which had been drawn up by the Secretariat, was recommended to Member Governments.

146. Through the Committee's subsidiary bodies which met during 1968, work continued in the fields of the socio-economic aspects of housing policy, building materials and construction, urban renewal and planning, and housing, building and planning statistics.

147. A programme of work was drawn up by the Group of Experts on the assessment of current and future financing of housing. The seminar on management, maintenance and modernization of housing, held in Poland in the autumn of 1968, adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations regarding government action and the future activities of ECE in this field. The report of the seminar will be issued in 1969 (ST/ECE/HOU/33).

148. In addition to the publication of the documentation submitted to the second ECE seminar on the building industry, the following documents were also published: Directory of Authorities and Principal Organizations Related to the Building Industry; 52/ Proceedings of the Conference of Senior Officials from National Bodies concerned with Urban and Regional Research; 53/ Director of

51/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E.1.

52/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E.9.

53/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E/Mim.16.

National Bodies concerned with Urban and Regional Research; 54/ The Future Pattern and Forms of Urban Settlements; 55/ ECE Report on "Quality of Dwellings and Housing Areas" (ST/ECE/HOU/33); the Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, 1967; 56/ and the Housing Situation and Perspectives for Long-term Housing Requirements in European countries. 57/

149. The Preparatory Group met to make arrangements for the Third ECE Seminar on the Building Industry, which is to be convened in 1970. Work continued on the preparation for publication in 1969 of a report on the structure, activities and new developments of the building industry and a report on methods of estimating and programming the required growth of productive capacity of the building industry. Work was also initiated on the application of computers to the design and building process, and on the establishment of indices for international comparisons relating to the building materials and construction industries.

150. The preparatory group made final arrangements for the seminar on the planning and development of recreational areas including the development of the national environment, held in France and Luxembourg in the spring of 1969. Agreement was also reached on a provisional programme and division of work in preparation for the second symposium on urban renewal, which is scheduled to be held in Hungary in 1970.

Statistics

151. Under the programme of the Conference of European Statisticians, which met in June 1968, and of its subsidiary bodies, work continued on the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA), the systems of Balances of National Economy (MPS), on links between the systems, and on a standard terminology in this field. The Secretariat co-operated in several comparisons, between pairs of countries, of important national accounting aggregates. Work began on the preparation of an integrated system of social and demographic statistics. Participation was further extended in respect of all the work of the Statistical Commission in the field of activity and commodity classifications. European statistical programmes for the 1970 censuses of population and housing were prepared and approved. Further progress was made on statistics of industry, construction, and the distributive and service trades. Papers were prepared on various aspects of national experience in the use of computers for statistical purposes and a study was initiated on the need for, and methods of developing, a programme language specifically designed for statistical purposes. Work was initiated on general energy statistics. Preparations were also made for a regional seminar on statistics of regions within countries, to be held in Warsaw in autumn 1969.

152. Under the joint auspices of the Conference of European Statisticians and of appropriate other bodies, work was begun or continued on statistical requirements for planning economic and social development (with the Meetings

54/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E.8.

55/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E/Mim.20, volumes I, II and III.

56/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E.9.

57/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E.6.

of Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments), agricultural statistics (with FAO), statistics of education (with UNESCO and the ILO), statistics of science and technology (with UNESCO), productivity statistics (with the ILO), and transport statistics (with the Inland Transport Committee).

153. Arrangements were made to improve co-ordination with the statistical work of other international organizations and service was provided for a consultation of the Bureau of the Conference with the organizations concerned with industrial statistics, with a view to promoting co-ordination in this area. Co-operation continued in the establishment of the Computing Research Centre in Bratislava, which is a UNDP project.

154. The following statistical bulletins relating to Europe were prepared for publication: Quarterly Housing Construction Summary for Europe, volume VII, numbers 1, 2 and 3; Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, 1967; 58/ Annual Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe, 1967; 59/ Half-yearly Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe, volume XXIII, numbers 1 and 2; Annual Bulletin of Gas Statistics for Europe, 1967; 60/ Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe, 1968; Statistics of World Trade in Steel, 1967; 61/ Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics for Europe, 1967; 62/ Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe, 1966; 63/ Statistical Indicators of Short-term Economic Changes in ECE Countries, volume X.

155. Following the new organizational arrangements under which the preparation of these bulletins are centralized in the Statistical Division, the layout of the various questionnaires and bulletins was simplified and standardized and the processing streamlined. It was decided that several bulletins that were normally printed would now be reproduced by the offset method.

156. The Secretariat continued the compilation and appraisal of statistical data needed for the review and analysis of economic developments and problems of the region. As a result of the increasing use of modern tools of economic analysis, it became necessary to arrange to have access to computer facilities and to build up a modest computer capability by training existing staff members in programming methods and data preparation, and by recruiting one professional and two general service staff members. Resources for this additional staff and for the purchase of computer time were provided from the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections.

58/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E.9.

59/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E.10.

60/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E.4.

61/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E.6.

62/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.E.2.

63/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.E/Mim.18.

(d) ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Programmes	Man-months					
	Programmed			Performed		
	P	C	RA	P	C	RA
Executive direction and management	238	-	3	288	5.1	24
Technical co-operation programme co-ordination	24	-	-	24	-	-
Economic development and research; economic projections and planning	228	10	24	228	5.3	24
Industry, natural resources and energy	312	15	69	336	6.6	78
Water resources	156 ^{a/}	-	13	156 ^{a/}	0.8	6
Transport and communications	108	12	36	108	6.5	60
Agricultural development	24	2	-	24	0.5	-
International trade	96	5	15	96	1.5	24
Social development	132	-	24	96	2.1	24
Statistics	120	-	24	120	0.1	36
Public administration	-	-	6	-	-	24
Administration	144	-	-	144	0.3	-
TOTALS:	1,620	44	214	1,620	28.8	300

a/ Including thirty-six man-months assigned to the Mekong Project.

Executive direction and management

157. In addition to a wide range of activities carried out in the areas of executive direction, policy co-ordination and management during 1968, the Office of the Executive Secretary was responsible for the organization of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission held at Canberra, Australia, in April 1968, and the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held in Bangkok in December pursuant to Commission resolution 37 (XXIII). Furthermore, the Office also supervised the work of the Technical Assistance Unit, the information services, the Editorial Service, the Language Service, Protocol and the public administration programme of ECAFE.

158. The over-all activity of this Office in 1968 was greatly expanded, both in scope and in intensity, mainly as a direct consequence of the increase in ECAFE's work in such fields as trade, industry and plan harmonization, and also because

of the considerable amount of preparatory work undertaken for the Third Ministerial Conference. The heavy workload was further added to during the year by the long absence on sick leave of the Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary, necessitating a great deal of overtime work in order to fulfil the man-months originally programmed for the Office as a whole.

Technical co-operation programmes co-ordination

159. This programme included the administrative servicing of twenty-five regional advisers and a number of regional seminars, workshops and training courses. The Technical Co-operation Unit took part in the processing of projects under UNDP and the United Nations regular programme and co-ordinated the Secretariat's participation in programming at the country level. It also held frequent consultations with the UNDP Resident Representatives and worked in close co-operation with the specialized agencies on joint projects.

Economic development and research; economic projections and planning

160. Work in this field was carried out as follows:

(a) Economic Analysis and Survey Board

This office prepared the Commission's annual Economic Survey and undertook the preparation of special studies which constituted the background material for policy discussions on the economic situation in Asia at the Commission's twenty-fourth session.

(b) Economic Development Branch

During 1968, this office was responsible for the creation of an Asian Coconut Community as part of the Commission's plan harmonization scheme directed towards development of regional co-operation on a commodity and sub-regional basis. A considerable number of man-months were allocated to preparations for the Ad Hoc Workshop on Annual Planning and for the Seminar on Problems of Economic Development. Some preparatory work was also started for the forthcoming meeting of the Committee for Development Planning.

(c) Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming

During 1968, the Centre completed two additional trade gap projections of related ECAFE countries and intensified its studies on other projection work. In addition, it serviced the Sixth Working Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, held at Bangkok in October 1968.

Natural resources and energy

161. In addition to the sizable amount of work carried out with respect to the Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC), the Division of Industry and Natural Resources implemented a great number of other projects in the fields of science and technology, industrial development, metals and engineering, mineral resources, electric power, small-scale industries, and building and planning. Work completed under the aegis of AIDC included the preparations for the visits of four fact-finding teams to countries within the region to examine forest-based industries,

petro-chemical industries, agricultural machinery, and the iron and steel industry, respectively. Preparations were also completed for feasibility survey missions on iron and steel in South-East Asia. An Export Promotion Mission was organized by the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, UNIDO, UNDP and ECAFE which spent two and a half months collecting technical data in several countries of the region. Other country studies were undertaken in co-operation with UNCTAD and were completed during the year as scheduled.

162. The programme in the field of mineral resources, particularly those connected with the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas, was greatly accelerated during the course of 1968. The Committee, for example, now has ten major projects on its work programme in various stages of implementation, including a co-ordinated programme of about forty survey projects relating to mineral prospects in offshore areas.

Water resources

163. The Water Resources Division maintained close co-operation with the Mekong secretariat in many phases of its work, its efforts being directed towards the preparation of the amplified basic plan. Many of the related studies were brought close to completion during 1968, and it was expected that the final draft of the plan would be ready towards mid-1969. The Advisory Group on Hydraulic Structures, which was organized in late 1967, completed its tour of thirteen countries in September 1968. In October 1968, the ECAFE/WMO Joint Unit on Typhoons was established to assist the Typhoon Committee in implementing its work programme, pending the establishment of the regional typhoon centre. Technical development and performance reports of prototypes of ocean data stations were studied for possible utilization in a regional meteorological network to obtain and monitor various meteorological data in regard to the isolated breeding areas of typhoons in the Pacific Ocean.

164. The Division also organized the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development, held at Bangkok in November 1968. The regional adviser on water resources planning was fully engaged, during the course of the six man-months programmed, in rendering advice to several developing countries in the region.

Transport and communications

165. A new development in the programme of the Transport and Communications Division during 1968 consisted of activities in respect of the Trans-Asian Railway Network project, for which a techno-economic survey was completed by a combined Japan/ECAFE team in certain sections of the participating countries. In addition, progress was made on tourism, international traffic and telecommunications. Other matters under study were the economic, organizational and operational aspects of promoting road transportation co-operatives; urban transportation and traffic problems and regional arrangements to supplement recently drawn-up world-wide conventions on road traffic and on road signs and signals; the establishment of a regional pool of dredging equipment; and recommendations for co-operative measures for navigation on rivers and waterways of international concern.

166. Two main factors account for the considerable discrepancy between the number of man-months estimated for the use of regional advisers and consultants and those actually absorbed under the transport and communications programme. In the first place, several field missions were undertaken by experts whose services were contributed by member Governments on a non-reimbursable basis. Secondly, there was a shift in the relative emphasis within the work content of each project, as well as among projects as dictated by circumstances. The man-months assigned to this programme included the provision of twenty-four man-months each for the Asian Highway Project and the Joint ECAFE/ITU Telecommunication Unit.

Agricultural development

167. The ECAFE/FAO Agricultural Division continued the study on current developments in the field of food and agriculture and assisted the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East in connexion with the economic aspects of FAO's regional work. Preparations were completed for a revised version of the study on "Requirements of agricultural inputs in the sub-region of South Asia and means for increasing their agricultural production, with special reference to chemical fertilizers", covering Ceylon, India and Pakistan. In addition, considerable progress was made on a study on national agricultural development plans in the ECAFE region and their regional implications.

International trade

168. The increased workload undertaken by the International Trade Division resulted mainly from the establishment, within the secretariat, of the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre. During 1968, the Centre, with the co-operation of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Office of Technical Co-operation at United Nations Headquarters, convened a regional seminar and study tour on state trading in the Soviet Union. In addition, with the co-operation of UNCTAD and GATT, the Centre organized a training course in Bangkok for the study of tariff and non-tariff structures and techniques for trade negotiations.

Social development

169. The main activity of the Social Development Division in 1968 consisted of the preparation of studies and the organization and servicing of two meetings. Based on replies to a detailed questionnaire which was circulated to various countries, a fourth review of the social situation in the ECAFE Region was prepared and work on the Directory of Schools of Social Work and other Social Work Training Institutes in the ECAFE Region was completed in early 1968. The two meetings organized by the Division were the study tour-cum-training course on the role of community development in national development, with particular reference to land reform and land settlement, and the seminar on the relationship of social work education to development needs and problems in the ECAFE Region.

Population

170. The activity of exchange and dissemination of information on population studies and programmes in the Population Division was expanded during 1968.

Numbers 2 and 3 of The Asian Population Studies Service were published and distributed to interested institutions and individuals. In addition, the Division participated in and presented a paper at the first Inter-Agency Meeting on Population Programmes organized at Bangkok.

Statistics

171. The work programme undertaken by the Statistical Division in 1968 included the preparation of basic documentation for, and the servicing of, the following meetings: the Seminar on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics; the Fourth Working Group of Experts on National Accounts (Public Sector Accounts); the Expert Group of Users and Producers of Statistics of Children and Youth; and the Workshop on Collection of Statistics on Children and Youth through Sample Surveys. The services of three regional advisers were provided to the Governments of the region under the programme relating to statistics development planning, sampling, training, demographic and social statistics, and economic statistics. In addition, it is anticipated that the workload of this Division will increase considerably as soon as the newly established Asian Statistical Institute begins to operate.

Public Administration

172. During 1968, the two regional advisers recruited for the Public Administration Unit prepared basic documentation for and serviced the Workshop on National Personnel Systems held at Bangkok in 1968. They also rendered advisory services to member Governments upon request. The regional advisers took part in the Seminar on Administrative Reforms and Innovations in Asia, which was organized by the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration and was held in Bangkok in March 1968, and in the Interregional Seminar on Development of Senior Administrators, held in Geneva in August 1968. Work continued on the inventory survey of civil service training facilities, both within and outside the region.

(e) ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Programmes	Man-months			
	Programmed			Performed a/
	P	C	RA	P
Economic development and research	156	6	24	154
Washington Office	48	-	-	36
Rio de Janeiro Office	24	-	-	20
Office for the Caribbean	24	-	-	32
Economic projections and planning	72 ^{b/}	-	-	72
Natural resources and energy	48	6	36	44
Transport and communications	36	12	4	37
Agricultural development	48	-	-	48
International trade	120	9	36	84
Montevideo Office	24	-	-	28
Bogotá Office	12	-	-	12
Industrial development	120	9	48 ^{c/}	102
Social development	84	-	48	84
Statistics	96	-	36	59.5
Public administration	-	-	24	12
Mexico Office	312	6	42	157
Technical co-operation programme co-ordination	24	-	-	} 228
Programme formulation and management	192	-	-	
Division of Administration	132	-	-	132
TOTALS:	1,572	48	298	1,341.5

a/ Man-months for consultants and regional advisers not reported.

b/ Includes twelve man-months financed from the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections.

c/ Provided by UNIDO from its programme of technical co-operation.

Economic development and research

173. During 1968, the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1967 64/ was completed and published and work on the 1969 Survey was well advanced. In addition, two numbers of the Economic Bulletin were also published. In the field of economic development, a study on income distribution in Argentina was revised for publication and work was continued on a general study and analysis for four other countries. With regard to economic policy, work was concentrated on the study of mobilization of internal resources in connexion with the Second United Nations Development Decade. In the field of human resources, work was undertaken mainly in relation to the Survey and in connexion with the Ottawa Plan.

Rio de Janeiro Office

174. During 1968, work on the contribution for the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1967 was completed and preparations started on the 1968 edition. The project on studies on income distribution replaced the analysis in depth of some basic aspects of the economy for which four man-months had been allotted. In agreement with the Brazilian authorities, available resources were directed towards this latter project, which forms part of the general research on income distribution. During 1968, work in respect of development planning consisted of the preparation of lectures given at the training courses on development planning organized in conjunction with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. There was no work undertaken in 1968 in respect of the project on the economic development of Brazil owing to lack of resources.

Office of the Caribbean

175. In the course of 1968, material was prepared for the 1967 and 1968 issues of the Economic Survey of Latin America. Assistance was given in the preparation and organization of the Regional Training Workshop on Community Development and Local Government under the rural and development project. In the field of trade relations in the Caribbean area and between it and the region as a whole, more resources than had been estimated were utilized in order to help Governments to prepare for the Caribbean Free Trade Association Agreement and the East Caribbean Common Market. The project covering studies of the economic development of the Caribbean area had to be postponed because resources which had been allotted to this project were used for the project on trade relations in the Caribbean area. Work on the project concerned with the financing of the development of the Caribbean area was postponed because the necessary resources which had been requested in order to carry out the work were not made available.

Economic projections and planning

176. With regard to the economic projections and planning project and the project on the preparation of projections on Latin American economy, the work during 1968 was concentrated mainly on preparations for the Second United Nations Development

64/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 69.II.G.2.

Decade. In addition, relevant studies on Bolivia, Brazil, Central America, Paraguay and Peru were completed. Three additional projects were also undertaken, namely, the exploration of techniques and methods of projection, the study of statistical and technical information required for preparing projections, and the compilation and analysis of projections prepared by other organizations.

177. The work on short-term projections and techniques was not carried out because the resources requested were not made available. Work on the planning of development was undertaken in connexion with the Second United Nations Development Decade. A study on virtual trade and savings gaps and structural unemployment was completed (E/CN.12/831) in respect of the project on projections relating to trade and regional integration.

Natural resources and energy

178. In the field of energy, some work was carried out in connexion with the annual Economic Survey and on the study on preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In addition, a brief paper on investment in the petroleum industry in Latin America was prepared for the Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. XIII, No. 2. ^{65/} There was continued support in 1968 for the work of the Water Resources Survey Group of ECLA, the Office of Technical Co-operation, WMO and WHO, and papers were prepared for several technical meetings. Work also proceeded on a mining study and on questions relating to the development of the River Plate Basin.

Transport and communications

179. During 1968, work was carried out on the general situation of transport and its basic problems in Latin America in connexion with the annual Economic Survey and for the study in respect of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The work performed on transport and related problems raised at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was mainly of a follow-up nature, including consultations with the UNCTAD secretariat. As regards maritime transport problems, work continued with Shippers' Councils and a study on freight in Latin America was completed as part of the joint programme of the Organization of American States and ECLA.

180. The work on road transport problems proceeded with a study on rules and regulations governing commercial motor transport of passengers and goods, as the first part of a three-part study, and a working paper based on the study was presented to the fifth meeting of the Transport Advisory Committee of the Latin American Free Trade Association in Montevideo in August 1968. Some work was also carried out on the second part of the study, which deals with the present situation on road transport in the region. On railway transport problems, consultations were held with the Latin American Railways Association and there was participation in its meetings as well.

^{65/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.G.11.

181. There was no work performed in respect of problems of inland waterways or communications owing to a lack of resources. The seminar on railway statistics and cost accounting for Latin American railways, which was organized by ECLA and the Office of Technical Co-operation, took place at ECLA headquarters from 25 to 30 November 1968 (ST/ECLA/Conf.33/L.14).

Agricultural development

182. In the field of agricultural development and planning, the work of the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division during 1968 was related principally to research for the annual Economic Survey and the State of Food and Agriculture, but also included preparations for the FAO regional conference held in Jamaica in December 1968. In addition, a study was prepared for the Second United Nations Development Decade. There was no work undertaken in this Division during 1968 on the study of factors affecting the development of livestock products in Latin America. However, some work on this project was carried out in the Mexico Office.

183. As to problems of agricultural economy and land reform, one staff member was stationed in Washington, D.C. in 1968 to assist the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development and he undertook work on land tenure in Mexico and Central America. In respect of the project for study on integrated agricultural development of Latin America, three studies were completed on wheat, maize and sugar respectively, for presentation to the member Governments of the Latin American Free Trade Association.

International trade

184. During 1968, advice and assistance was provided to the Latin American group at the second session of UNCTAD and liaison services were made available to the secretariat of the Conference. Subsequently, efforts were concentrated on evaluating the results of the Conference from the Latin American viewpoint and in helping Governments in the region to assess the possibilities for future action.

185. In respect of the project on expansion of trade, five papers were prepared for the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee for Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA) held in Santo Domingo and at ECLA headquarters in June and September 1968, respectively. In addition, a study on international organizations in export promotion in Latin America was prepared for publication in the Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. XV, No. 1. During 1968, a study was prepared in the field of intra-regional trade and integration in connexion with the Second United Nations Development Decade.

186. There were no man-months involved in the regional advisory missions on trade policy which were scheduled for 1968, since they were undertaken by the regional advisers assigned to the Trade Policy Division. With respect to the seminars and special training courses on trade policy, the Division provided lecturers for the third regional course on trade policy, which was held from 1 July to 16 August 1968. The meetings of groups of experts which had been scheduled for 1968 were not held because the CECLA meetings provided the necessary forum for questions on trade policy.

Montevideo Office

187. Assistance was given to the secretariat of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) in connexion with the results so far achieved in respect of common external tariffs; expert advice was provided for two months on the preparation of a common tariff nomenclature; a preliminary study was undertaken on the question of co-ordination of trade policies within an integrated process; and assistance was given in reformulating the criteria used by LAFTA for determining the origin of goods. Advisory services to the LAFTA secretariat and to member Governments consisted of assistance given in relation to steel, petrochemicals, pulp and paper, chemicals in general and fertilizers.

Bogotá Office

188. Material in respect of Colombia was prepared during 1968 for the 1967 and 1968 issues of the Economic Survey for Latin America. In the field of trade relations and integration among Greater Colombia countries and between them and other Latin American countries, the Bogotá Office participated in a number of meetings of the Joint Commission of the Andean Group of Countries, and worked with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in drawing up a work programme for studying problems that would arise when linking national development plans and the sub-regional integration process. In addition, the Office participated, on a permanent basis, in the work of the Committee of Experts established by the Joint Commission in 1967.

Industrial development

189. In 1968, a study was prepared on industrial development as part of the Industrial Development Division's work on behalf of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Professional staff was not involved in technological research for industry, which was carried out by a regional adviser. As regards the steel industry, two studies were completed for the Second Interregional Symposium on the Iron and Steel Industry, which took place in Moscow from 19 September to 9 October 1968. The work on the project for non-ferrous metals was postponed owing to lack of resources.

190. As regards forest industries, the work on that project was undertaken by the Forest Industries Advisory Group of ECLA, FAO and the Office of Technical Co-operation. Work on chemical industries consisted of a study on the sodium alkali industry published in May 1968 (E/CN.12/804) and a preliminary draft was completed for a study on development and trends in Latin America's chemical industry for the period 1959-1967.

191. In November 1968, a draft was completed of a study on the manufacture of machinery and equipment for basic industries in some of the Latin American countries. Work on projects in respect of machine-tool industries, metal-transforming industries and consumer industries was not undertaken owing to lack of resources.

Social development

192. In the field of social aspects of development, a study entitled Education, Human Resources and Development in Latin America was revised and published. 66/ In addition, work was undertaken on the general study relating to the Second United Nations Development Decade.

193. The principal undertaking with respect to social policy and planning was the study made for the Second United Nations Development Decade entitled "Social change and social development policy in Latin America" (E/CN.12/826). Another study on development as a social phenomenon was presented at the Seminar on Sociological Aspects of Regional Development held under the auspices of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development at Geneva in November 1968. A paper on social welfare was prepared for the United Nations International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare held in September 1968. As regards the project on rural and community development, a study on "Integral local development programmes in Latin America" was prepared for publication in the Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. XIII, No. 2. Aside from that study, work in respect of this project consisted mainly of substantive support for the regional advisers in community development.

Population

194. Work on demographic studies was carried out mainly in connexion with the study entitled Education, Human Resources and Development in Latin America (see paragraph 192) and with respect to the Second United Nations Development Decade. In addition, work on population policies was also in progress during 1968.

Housing, building and planning

195. In the field of housing and urban development, work was concentrated on the study of housing costs conducted with financial assistance from the Inter-American Development Bank, which was completed in September 1968.

Statistics

196. Numbers 1 and 2 of volume V of the Statistical Bulletin were completed in 1968. In addition, material was prepared for the 1967 and 1968 editions of the Economic Survey and for the studies on the Second United Nations Development Decade. Consultations were undertaken in connexion with proposals concerning a regional computer centre. In addition, the first stage in the organization of studies on the integrity of vital statistics data was completed. Considerable progress was made on the Statistical Survey of the Situation of Children and Youth in Latin America, which was carried out jointly with UNICEF. Furthermore, work on the revision of a standard list of mining and manufactured products was begun.

66/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.G.7.

197. In the course of 1968, the necessary assistance was given to the work of the three regional advisers on statistical questions. The Statistical Division organized, serviced and prepared material for the Seminar on Population and Housing Census, which was organized by ECLA and the Office of Technical Co-operation and held at ECLA headquarters from 20 to 31 May 1968. The proposed seminar on external trade statistics was postponed owing to lack of resources. Work on the preparation of a minimum programme of basic statistics was also postponed for the same reason.

Public administration

198. During 1968, substantive support was given to the regional advisers and to the work of country experts in public administration in relation to economic development.

199. In the field of administrative organization for planning, three papers were prepared for the Seminar on Administrative Aspects of Plan Implementation held at ECLA headquarters from 19 to 23 February 1968. 67/ The secretariat of ECLA organized the seminar, which was co-sponsored by the Public Administration Division and the Office of Technical Co-operation of the United Nations Secretariat. The secretariat of ECLA also co-sponsored and participated in the United Nations Seminar on Central Services to Local Authorities in Latin America, which was held in Brazil in May 1968. The proposed meeting of experts on government decentralization and administration of public enterprises was not held in 1968 owing to lack of resources.

200. During 1968, ECLA did not contribute to the project covering budget techniques and methods in relation to planning, which was carried out by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

Mexico Office

201. In the field of economic development and planning in Central America, notes were prepared on Central America for the 1967 and 1968 issues of the Economic Survey of Latin America. The Office assisted in the organization and management of the Eighth Basic Course on Economic and Social Planning and the Fifth Central American Intensive Course on Development Planning and Trade Policy. In addition, a study was completed on "Possibilities of economic co-operation between British Honduras (Belize) and Central America" (E/CN.12/309/Rev.1 E/S).

202. Subsequent to the thirteenth session of the Central American Trade Sub-Committee held in 1967, follow-up work was carried out during 1968 in the field of Central American trade. Furthermore, assistance was provided to the secretariat for the Central American Integration Treaty before and during the session of UNCTAD and some work was carried out in respect of the protocol to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

203. As regards industrial development, technical assistance was provided to several Central American countries in respect of prospects for mutual industrial

67/ For the report of the Seminar, see document E/CN.12/307.

benefit, e.g., Mexico and British Honduras (Belize). In addition, Central American organizations were advised on industrial questions of regional interest.

204. In the field of agricultural development, work was concentrated on studies relating to regional trade in agricultural commodities and on papers concerning problems of land tenure. Progress was also made on the study of land reform and development of the rural sector in Central America. Furthermore, the ECLA portion of a joint study by ECLA and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration on possibilities of equalizing agricultural credit was completed during the year.

205. Although most of the work on infrastructure was carried out by regional advisers, ECLA collaborated, at the local level, in studies on roads and road transport and on ports and navigation problems.

206. Statistical work was concentrated on preparations for the second special session of the Central American Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committee, which met in Guatemala from 28 to 30 November 1968, and on the preparation of material for the substantive sections.

207. With respect to the social aspects of development, two studies on demographic problems were completed in 1968 as well as a preliminary study on aspects of the interrelationship between economic development trends and human resources in Mexico, Central America and Peru (CEPAL/MEX/68/14).

208. The Office also prepared material on Mexico for inclusion in the issues of the Economic Survey of Latin America covering 1967 and 1968.

(f) ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Programme components	Man-months					
	Programmed			Performed		
	P	C	RA	P	C	RA
Executive direction and management	108	-	-	108	-	-
Technical co-operation programme co-ordination	36	-	-	36	-	-
Economic research, planning and projections	140 ^{a/}	-	24	100	-	18
Economic co-operation	120	6	12	26.5	2	-
Natural resources and energy	66	18	48	39	1	60
Transport and communications	78	-	36	60	-	60
Public finance and financial institutions .	54	-	10	36	-	-
Agriculture and forestry	84	-	12	112	-	12
International trade	114 ^{b/}	6	12	67	2	12
Industrial development	132	42	60	142	16.5	60 ^{c/}
Social development	78	6	30	66	8	24
Manpower and training	36	6	12	37	6	9
Population	50	-	12	40	-	7
Housing, building and planning	30	-	24	18	2	36
Statistics	192	-	36	131	-	34
Public administration	12	6	48	19	6	36
Science and technology	30	-	-	25	-	-
Administrative, conference and general services	300	-	-	300	-	-
TOTALS:	1,660 ^{a, b/}	90	376	1,362.5	43.5	368

a/ Includes twenty-four man-months financed from the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections.

b/ Includes twelve man-months outposted from UNCTAD.

c/ Includes one Associate Expert.

Economic research, planning and projections

209. Under this programme, projects covering the preparation of a report on the methodology of projections under African conditions and a working group on economic research were cancelled, thereby freeing fourteen man-months. The delayed recruitment of a professional staff member caused a shortfall of twelve man-months that would have been devoted to the collection, dissemination and exchange of information. In 1968, work on the revision of the standard outline recommended for use by African countries in improving national economic surveys was extended to include country data summaries, which required six additional man-months of the regional adviser's time. The man-months devoted to country assignments, programmed at three man-months, were increased to ten man-months in 1968.

Economic co-operation

210. A considerable number of man-months were saved under this activity owing to (a) the postponement of two projects, (b) the cancellation of one project, and (c) reductions in the staff resources devoted to programme management and servicing of meetings, substantive support to field operations and assistance to and liaison with academic and other institutions and organizations.

Natural resources and energy

211. Three projects initially planned for 1968 were postponed. The three projects included a working party on natural resources, a survey of manpower in the field of energy, and work on the establishment and expansion of a hydrological network. Additional man-months were saved because several projects were cancelled since the expected official requests were not received from the countries concerned. Work on several continuing projects proceeded as scheduled and, in June 1968, the study tour of river basin development in East Africa was completed. During 1968, the draft report was also completed on the survey of manpower in the field of geology and mineral resources development.

Transport and communications

212. Under this programme, the saving in man-months resulted principally from the fact that professional staff was not recruited in 1968.

Public finance and financial institutions

213. A substantial part of the continuing work programme under this activity was carried out as planned. Several projects were deferred, however, because of delays in the recruitment of professional staff.

Agriculture and forestry

214. Most of the work planned on the agriculture and forestry programme was carried out satisfactorily. Six man-months, however, were lost because of the separation of a staff member working on the review and analysis of current progress in the field of food and agriculture in Africa.

Industrial development

215. In 1968, ninety-five man-months were devoted to the project on the harmonization of industrial development programmes, which should be compared with a planned level of twelve man-months for this project and is the result of the fact that much of this work was deferred from 1967 owing to circumstances beyond the Commission's control. Projects deferred until 1970 were (a) inventory of industries in Africa, (b) industrial research and standardization, and (c) training for industry. The study of small and medium-scale industries and the establishment of centres for the promotion of small-scale industries were delayed owing to the non-recruitment of staff with a total saving on this project of nineteen man-months.

Social development

216. A considerable portion of the social development work programme was carried out as planned, particularly several of the continuing projects. Some man-months were lost in 1968 because of the non-recruitment of a regional adviser and a consultant. The regional meeting on the role of women in national programmes was postponed until March 1969. The East Africa sub-regional training course on rural extension and community development was held as scheduled, but the West Africa sub-regional training course on this subject will not be held until 1969.

Manpower and training

217. The East Africa survey for the study identifying, assessing and reporting on "Manpower and training requirements in Africa" was completed during the year. The Working Party on Manpower and Training was completed in November 1968 and the integrated training course for manpower planners and administrators of national training programmes was completed in August 1968. The evaluation of the output of graduates in the arts, law and social sciences and their development and training to meet critical manpower requirements was rescheduled to start in 1969 because the consultant was not available.

Population

218. Work under this activity was carried out as planned, with the exception of a project on regional co-operation in training demographic personnel, which was not implemented on schedule because of the illness of a staff member and the delayed recruitment of regional advisers.

Housing, building and planning

219. The man-months available for this activity were less than the planned level because of delays in the recruitment of staff.

Statistics

220. Much of the work under this activity was carried out in 1968 as planned. About thirteen man-months were lost owing to the delayed recruitment of professional staff.

Public administration

221. In 1968, the man-months devoted to public administration activities exceeded the planned level. Work on the continuing projects in the work programmed were maintained at the planned level and several projects were completed. The seminar on the structure of local administration was postponed until 1970 because a local government regional adviser was not available and the seminar on urgent administrative problems in African countries was brought forward from 1969 as a replacement.

(g) UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OFFICE IN BEIRUT

Programmes	Man-months					
	Programmed			Performed		
	P	C	IRA	P	C	IRA
<u>Programme formulation and management</u>	16	-	-	16	-	-
<u>Technical co-operation programmes</u>						
(a) Administration of United Nations technical co-operation programme	12	-	-	12	-	-
(b) Substantive support of United Nations technical co-operation activities and advisory services to Governments	17	-	30 ^{a/}	15	-	53 ^{b/}
<u>Economic development planning, projections and policies</u>						
(a) Development projections	12	-	-	12	-	-
(b) Studies on selected development problems and trends	36	5	-	33	-	-
(c) Meeting of development planners	3	-	-	c/	-	-
<u>International trade</u>						
(a) Trade policies and regional economic co-operation . . .	5	-	-	1	-	4
(b) Export prospects and trade promotion	2	6	-	5	4	-
(c) Multilateral payments arrangements	5	-	-	postponed		
<u>Industrial development</u>						
(a) Study on engineering industry	4	6	-	postponed		
(b) Study on small-scale industry	3	-	-	-	3	-
(c) Expert group meeting on small-scale industry	3	-	-	d/	-	-
<u>Social development</u>						
(a) Study on urbanization and the social aspects of industrialization	10	5	-	4	-	-
(b) Study on area planning	6	-	-	10	4	-
(c) Study on social welfare services	4	-	-	2	-	-
(d) Study on training of social welfare personnel	6	-	-	3	-	-
(e) Seminar on children and youth in national development .	4	-	-	3	-	-
(f) Social survey of Amman	e/	-	-	6	-	-
(g) Seminar on social aspects of development planning . . .	e/	-	-	2	-	-
<u>Housing, building and planning</u>						
(a) Study on the building materials industry	4	6	-	8	-	-
(b) Study on low-cost housing	4	-	-	postponed		
TOTALS:	156	28	80	132	11	57

a/ Includes eight man-months representing the services of interregional advisers for 1968.

b/ Includes three man-months representing the services of interregional advisers for 1968.

c/ Included under Programme formulation and management and development projections.

d/ Included in man-months shown for interregional advisers; substantive work done by UNIDO staff.

e/ Not originally foreseen for 1968.

Programme formulation and management

222. During 1968, in addition to providing guidance and supervision in respect of the formulation and execution of work programmes and other substantive activities, the Office of the Director was concerned with organizational changes required to enable the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB) to cope with its increasing responsibilities and activities, especially in respect of preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In this regard, special emphasis was placed on the interrelationship of research and operational activities.

Support of technical co-operation programmes

223. Administrative work performed under this heading included the preparation and execution of regional projects, including meetings of groups of experts and provision of short-term advisory services through regional advisers; co-ordination of operational and research activities; liaison with the Office of Technical Co-operation at United Nations Headquarters and UNDP Resident Representatives at the country level; assistance to OTC in the formulation and execution of projects under the UNDP Technical Assistance and Special Fund components, as well as those financed under the United Nations regular programme; co-ordination, where necessary, with the secretariats of the specialized agencies and their respective regional offices; briefing and debriefing of experts; and assistance in the selection of candidates for fellowships.

224. Substantive support of technical co-operation activities comprised the short-term advisory missions undertaken by the staff, the review and formulation of comments on experts' reports, briefing and debriefing of experts, co-operation with regional advisers, the preparation of papers and studies at the request of Governments or other United Nations organizations in the region, and the provision of background information for the benefit of United Nations experts and fellows.

Economic development, planning and projections

225. Activities under this programme were implemented as follows:

(a) Development projections. Projections were undertaken for Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia using aggregative models covering the period from 1965 to 1975 in order to outline in broad quantitative terms some of the growth alternatives available to these countries.

(b) Studies of selected development problems. Studies were conducted on the current plans and economic growth of the same three countries. The results appear in three articles on plan formulation and development perspectives contained in the publication entitled Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East, 1968. 68/ In these articles the results of plan analyses are compared with those of UNESOB's projection studies.

68/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.II.C.4.

(c) 1968 meeting of development planners. This meeting was held in Beirut from 3 to 8 June 1968 and was attended by participants from six countries of the region, staff members of United Nations Headquarters and UNESOB, representatives of FAO, the ILC, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and WFP, as well as by the project managers of three UNDP (Special Fund) projects in the region. The agenda centred on the formulation and perspectives of development plans and their implementation, on intercountry co-ordination and on harmonization of development planning.

International trade

226. Activities under this programme were divided into the following groups:

(a) Trade policies and regional economic co-operation. Based on the findings of a regional adviser, work was started on the preparation of a study on the possibilities of expanding Lebanon's trade through appropriate bilateral and multilateral arrangements with the other Arab countries. The study is scheduled for completion in 1969.

(b) Export prospects and trade promotion. In response to a request from the Government of Lebanon, a study was undertaken on short-term and medium-term prospects for exports of manufactures from that country. This project formed part of the related UNCTAD work programme involving selected developing countries. This study involved consultant services, supplemented by a considerable amount of additional work on the part of the UNESOB staff.

(c) Multilateral payments arrangements. The study scheduled under this heading was postponed until 1969 pending the recruitment of an individual with the necessary expert knowledge in this field.

Industrial development

227. A study on the engineering industry, which had been scheduled for 1968, was postponed to 1969 owing to the fact that the necessary consultant services were not available.

228. A study on small-scale industry was completed and presented as a discussion paper to the expert group meeting on the development of small-scale industries in the Arab countries of the Middle East, held from 11 to 15 November 1968 in Beirut, as well as to a meeting on the development of small-scale industries, organized by the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation and held in March 1969 in Cairo.

229. The expert group meeting in Beirut was attended by eleven participants from five countries, staff members, consultants from UNIDO headquarters and UNESOB and by representatives of the ILO and FAO. The agenda included a review of policies and programmes for the development of small-scale industries, the future of the traditional sector, the promotion of entrepreneurship, technical services, financing, and regional and international co-operation for the development of small-scale industry.

Social development

230. A study on urbanization and the social aspects of industrialization, which required fewer resources than anticipated, was completed and included in the publication entitled Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East, 1963.

231. A draft study on regional (sub-national) planning and development was completed at a greater cost in staff terms than had been anticipated.

232. A study on social welfare services, which was completed within two months, was presented to the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare, held in September 1963 in New York.

233. Preparatory work, including a questionnaire, was completed on a study of the trainees of the Damascus Planning Institute. Owing to a change in the Government's position in respect of this project, it has not been implemented.

234. Preparatory work was also carried out for the seminar on children and youth in national development in co-operation with UNICEF and the Government of Lebanon. Additional work was undertaken in this field in conjunction with a pre-seminar working group meeting at Beirut in December 1963 on the problems of the pre-school child.

235. At the request of the Government of Jordan, an analysis was made of the results of the social survey of Amman and a report thereon was submitted to the competent authorities. This project, which had not been anticipated in the 1963 work programme, absorbed a considerable amount of staff time.

236. A seminar on the social aspects of development planning, initially scheduled for 1969, was held in Beirut from 13 to 21 November 1963 to take advantage of credits which became available towards the end of 1963 under the technical co-operation programme. It was attended by participants of seven countries in the region, by staff members of United Nations Headquarters and UNESCB and by representatives of FAO, the ILC, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, UNRWA and UNDP. An observer of the League of Arab States also attended. The agenda included such topics as the integration of planning in social sectors with over-all development planning, social prerequisites for implementation of development plans, and cross-sectoral strategies relating to social development.

Housing, building and planning

237. In the field of the building materials industry, a study was submitted to the Workshop on Organizational and Technical Measures for the Development of Building Materials, which was held in Moscow in October 1963. A project on low-cost housing, however, was not implemented during 1963 because the competent staff assigned to the study had to devote more time than anticipated to another project.

(h) DIVISION OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, GENEVA

Programme components	Mar-months			
	Programmed		Performed	
	P	C	P	C
Programme formulation and management				
Liaison and co-operation with United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other organizations in Europe on programmes of concerted action, projects involving co-ordination and joint studies	3	-	3	-
Work related to the activities of the Commission for Social Development				
<u>Report on the World Social Situation, 1970</u>	2	-	-	-
Report on the development and utilization of human resources	4	-	4	-
Balanced and integrated social and economic development	1	-	-	-
Social policy and distribution of income	2	-	-	-
Youth in national development	6	-	6	-
Social welfare for families, communities and special groups	4	-	4	-
Demographic activities	3	-	3	2
Interregional meeting on youth policies and programmes.	4	-	4	-
Planning and implementation of the European Social Development Programme	22	-	20	2
Advisory functions	4	-	2	-
Support to the Special Rapporteurs on the review of technical co-operation in the field of social development	-	-	3	-
TOTALS:	60	-	54	4

238. Out of a total of sixty man-months programmed for implementing the Division's 1968 programme of work, fifty-four man-months were available owing to a delay in filling one of the vacant professional posts and the fact that one professional staff member was on a two-month assignment outside the European region.

239. Three of the projects scheduled for 1968 on work related to the activities of the Commission for Social Development, namely the Report on the World Social Situation, 1970, the balanced and integrated social and economic development and social policy and distribution of income, were postponed until 1969. However, substantial additional work was undertaken on population activities, youth policies and the technical co-operation review. The Division was unexpectedly called upon to make available two professional staff members for a total of three man-months to the Special Rapporteurs on the review of technical co-operation in the field of social development.

240. The professional staff time available to implement the programme of work was compensated for, in part, by the availability of two consultants for a two-month period each or a total of four man-months. The work programme was aided by considerable overtime by the professional staff, which amounted to approximately six man-months.

241. The estimated man-months submitted by the Division for inclusion in the 1968 programme did not adequately provide for programme formulation and management as it had not been possible to count these activities in the computations made by the Division.

Work related to the activities of the Commission for Social Development

242. During 1968, the implementation of studies related to the activities of the Commission for Social Development was as follows:

(a) Report on the World Social Situation, 1970. The work contemplated for the 1970 issue was postponed because the periodicity of the report was changed.

(b) Report on the development and utilization of human resources. The Secretary-General's second report on the development and utilization of human resources was completed as scheduled (E/4483).

(c) Balanced and integrated social and economic development. The work on this study was postponed by agreement with the Social Development Division at Headquarters. The submission date for the draft report on planning for balanced social and economic development in Czechoslovakia was deferred until a later date.

(d) Social policy and distribution of income. Due to a postponement of the European regional aspects of this project, no work was performed on this study in 1968.

(e) Youth in national development. Work on the 1968 portion of this project was completed as programmed.

(f) Social Welfare for families, communities and special groups. Work on the 1968 portion of this project was completed as programmed.

Demographic activities

243. The assistance of a consultant for two man-months was required to cope with the increasing workload resulting from the activation of the working group on social demography, the initiation of work on the demographic aspects of the Secretary-General's forthcoming report on "Youth in national development", and the preparation, in conjunction with UNICEF, of a report on the provision of facilities for children and young people in relation to prospective population growth.

Interregional meeting of youth policies and programmes

244. This project was completed as scheduled.

Planning and implementation of the European Social Development Programme

245. The assistance of a consultant was required to make up for the shortage of professional staff devoted to this study and the 1968 phase of this project was completed as planned.

Advisory functions

246. The man-months devoted to advisory functions were reduced because of a shortage of professional staff.

Support to the Special Rapporteurs on the review of technical co-operation in the field of social development

247. The involvement of the Division of Social Affairs at Geneva in this project was not anticipated at the time of the preparation of the 1968 budget estimates. Assistance was provided, however, for the completion of the Special Rapporteur's report on this subject (E/CN.5/432).

Section 4. Common staff costs

	<u>US dollars</u>
Appropriation	13,988,000
Expenditure	14,002,025
Deficit	(14,025)

Chapter	Appro- priation	Expenditure	Surplus (deficit)
	\$	\$	\$
I. Staff allowances (dependency allowances, education grants and related travel)	2,986,000	2,978,296	7,704
II. Social security payments (contributions to the Joint Staff Pension Fund and medical insurance, retirement allowance for former Secretaries-General, compensatory payments, staff welfare)	7,603,000	7,688,984	(85,984)
III. Travel on appointment, transfer and separation, including installation allowance	955,000	969,826	(14,826)
IV. Removal expenses on appointment, transfer and separation, including assignment allowance	652,000	618,430	33,570
V. Separation payments	1,305,000	1,272,693	32,307
VI. Staff training programmes	<u>487,000</u>	<u>473,796</u>	<u>13,204</u>
TOTAL	<u>13,988,000</u>	<u>14,002,025</u>	<u>(14,025)</u>

4.1 The deficit under chapter III in respect of installation payments and some \$10,000 of the shortfall under chapter II are consistent with the over-expenditure shown for established posts under section 3, chapter I. The remaining deficit under chapter II relates in its entirety to exceptionally heavy costs incurred by the Organization, subsequent to the preparation of the supplementary estimates for 1963, for its share of validations by staff members of prior associate participation in the Joint Staff Pension Fund.

4.2 With regard to chapter IV, savings accrued in respect of removal expenses at Geneva, ECAFE and ECLA. Similarly, separation payments at Headquarters and Geneva under chapter V were somewhat less than anticipated.

4.3 The surplus reflected under chapter VI, Staff training programmes, arose as a result of minor variations between expenses incurred and credits allocated to main offices for the four training programmes covered under this chapter.

Section 5. Travel of staff

	US dollars
Appropriation	2,228,500
Expenditures and obligations	2,119,585
Surplus	108,915

Chapter	Appropriation	Expenditures and obligations	Surplus (deficit)
	\$	\$	\$
I. Travel of staff to meetings	180,500	170,396	10,104
II. Travel of staff on other official business	627,000	614,869	12,131
III. Travel of staff and dependants on home leave	<u>1,421,000</u>	<u>1,334,320</u>	<u>86,680</u>
TOTAL	<u>2,228,500</u>	<u>2,119,585</u>	<u>108,915</u>

5.1 The surplus under chapter I of this section resulted in part from modifications of the meetings programme and from the phasing in and out of staff as opportunity permitted with reference to the timing of the consideration of individual agenda items.

5.2 The surplus under chapter II reflects savings achieved as a direct consequence of strict central control of all actual travel plans. The outcome by main office location is given in the following table:

	Appropriations	Actual expenditures	Surplus
	\$	\$	\$
Headquarters	270,650	266,177	4,473
Geneva (including ECE and TARS) a/.	89,500	85,138	4,362
ECAFE	85,000	77,494	7,506
ECLA	81,000	65,880	15,120
ECA	90,000	88,539	1,461
United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut	8,000	7,307	693

a/ Technical Assistance Recruitment Service.

5.3 The unexpended balance of \$86,680 under chapter III arose as a result of the non-exercise of home-leave entitlements by staff members, either by choice or because of the exigencies of the service. Of the total surplus, \$23,406 related to Headquarters, \$10,836 to Geneva, \$13,587 to ECAFE, \$16,962 to ECLA, \$11,994 to ECA and \$11,335 to the information centres. A deficit of \$1,940 occurred at the Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

Section 6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3,
of the Staff Regulations: hospitality

	<u>US dollars</u>
Appropriation	130,000
Expenditures and obligations	124,246
Surplus	5,754

Chapter	Appro- p-riation	Expenditures and obligations	Surplus (deficit)
	\$	\$	\$
I. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations . . .	80,000	78,966	1,034
II. Payments to other members of the Secretariat for official hospitality .	30,000	28,103	1,897
III. Hospitality expenditures for the General Assembly and for functions honouring Chiefs of State and visiting dignitaries	<u>20,000</u>	<u>17,177</u>	<u>2,823</u>
TOTAL	<u>130,000</u>	<u>124,246</u>	<u>5,754</u>

6.1 Expenditures under chapters I and II of this section are subject to strict central control by the Controller or his designated representatives. Commitments under chapter III may fluctuate depending upon the number of ceremonial functions which become necessary.

PART III

PREMISES, EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Section 7. Buildings and improvements to premises

	<u>US dollars</u>
Appropriation	4,828,200
Expenditures and obligations	4,810,615
Surplus	17,585

Chapter	Appro- priation \$	Expenditures and obligations \$	Surplus (deficit) \$
I. Amortization of the Headquarters construction loan	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
II. Alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises and facilities at Headquarters, New York, and Geneva	2,239,200	2,221,615	17,585
III. United Nations Building in Santiago, Chile	<u>39,000</u>	<u>39,000</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>4,828,200</u>	<u>4,810,616</u>	<u>17,585</u>

7.1 Provision was made for 1968 in the amount of \$10,000 for the addition of a further means of egress from the public lobby of the General Assembly building. This individual project was postponed pending the preparation, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2487 (XXIII), of general plans and specifications in respect of the proposed new construction at Headquarters and major alterations to existing premises, including the expansion of the General Assembly and conference buildings.

7.2 Also at Headquarters, under major maintenance, where provision was made in the amount of \$49,200 to provide heating devices along the east wall of the Conference building, a reduction of some \$7,000 was achieved in the cost of contractual services by utilizing the resources of the Buildings Management Service in the installation of these units.

Section 8. Permanent equipment

	<u>US dollars</u>
Appropriation	775,900
Expenditures and obligations	779,029
Deficit	(3,129)

Chapter	Appropriation \$	Expenditures and obligations \$	Surplus (deficit) \$
I. Furniture and fixtures	89,300	102,000	(12,700)
II. Office equipment	194,400	181,526	12,874
III. Internal reproduction equipment . . .	114,900	121,415	(6,515)
IV. Telecommunication equipment	268,000	276,241	(8,241)
V. Transportation equipment	39,200	42,438	(3,238)
VI. Other equipment	<u>70,100</u>	<u>55,409</u>	<u>14,691</u>
TOTAL	<u>775,900</u>	<u>779,029</u>	<u>(3,129)</u>

8.1 The minor over-all deficit of \$3,129 which occurred under this section arose primarily as a result of the unexpected delivery in 1968 rather than in 1969, as had been planned, of three automobiles requisitioned for use by information centres. While it proved possible to absorb the major part of this unexpected expense in 1968, delivery was effected too late in the year to allow for changes in other procurement actions in order to avoid this small over-expenditure.

Section 9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises

	<u>US dollars</u>
Appropriation	4,231,500
Expenditures and obligations	4,263,179
Deficit	(31,679)

Chapter	Appropriation	Expenditures and obligations	Surplus (deficit)
	\$	\$	\$
I. Contractual services	2,241,500	2,242,790	(1,290)
II. Utilities	1,172,700	1,189,311	(17,111)
III. Other expenses	<u>817,300</u>	<u>830,578</u>	<u>(13,278)</u>
TOTAL	<u>4,231,500</u>	<u>4,263,179</u>	<u>(31,679)</u>

9.1 The expenditures under this section relate to contractual and other services and utilities for the maintenance and operation of all United Nations buildings. Factors such as the extent of the use of the premises, climatic conditions, unforeseen increases in wages for contractual staff and rates for utilities in the various localities as well as fluctuations in exchange rates, all of which are beyond the control of the Secretary-General, can affect the level of expenditures and sometimes cause them to vary significantly from month to month and year to year.

9.2 As may be seen from the table above, only a fractional shortfall of \$1,290 occurred under chapter I, Contractual services, against a total appropriation of \$2,241,500.

9.3 In chapter II, Utilities, the deficit arose at Headquarters and at Geneva and was caused principally by increases in the rates for water, fuel and electricity. While some provision for a retroactive rate increase at Geneva of 33.50 per cent for fuel oil and other utilities had been included in the supplementary estimates for 1968 (A/7242), an increase at New York in respect of metered water rates from 15 cents to 30 cents per 100 cubic feet retroactive to 1 September 1968 could not be anticipated. In addition, the local utility supplier, in compliance with the Mayor's edict on air pollution, initiated the use of a better-grade, higher-priced fuel, the costs for which were passed along to the consumer. These factors, coupled with a greater consumption at both offices, resulted in a deficit of some \$19,900, offset in part by a net surplus of some \$2,800 at other offices.

9.4 The deficit in chapter III occurred at the three regional economic commissions (\$14,951) and at the forty-six information centres (\$5,050), offset in part by surpluses in a total amount of \$6,723 at Headquarters, Geneva and the Economic and Social Office in Beirut. At the Economic Commission for Latin America, there was a

shortfall of \$5,553 owing partially to the higher costs for supplies and materials and partially to the need to grade and landscape the grounds surrounding the building in Santiago in order to eliminate a serious dust condition. At the Economic Commission for Africa, essential repairs to the elevators and further essential repartitioning of the office working areas to accommodate increased staff contributed to the deficit of \$7,579. At the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the deficit of \$1,819 was partially due to the maintenance costs for the United Nations Radio in Bangkok and partially to a general increase in the price of maintenance supplies.

Section 10. General expenses

	<u>US dollars</u>
Appropriation	5,867,000
Expenditures and obligations	5,854,899
Surplus	12,102

Chapter	Appropriation	Expenditures and obligations	Surplus (deficit)
	\$	\$	\$
I. Communications	1,674,500	1,688,621	(14,121)
II. Rental and maintenance of equipment	992,000	985,369	6,631
III. Public information supplies and services	1,419,500	1,441,433	(21,933)
IV. Other supplies and services	275,000	274,325	675
V. Office and internal reproduction supplies	1,295,000	1,251,152	43,848
VI. Library books, supplies and services	<u>211,000</u>	<u>213,999</u>	<u>(2,999)</u>
TOTAL	<u>5,867,000</u>	<u>5,854,899</u>	<u>12,101</u>

10.1 Unexpended balances in a total of \$51,154 occurred under chapters II, IV and V, offset by deficits in a total amount of \$39,053 under chapters I, III and VI.

10.2 Under chapter I, Communications, the net deficit of \$14,121 arose as a result of (a) the higher costs incurred by the Office of Public Information, particularly in respect of pouch service to the world-wide chain of United Nations offices (\$15,133) and at the information centres (\$14,217) for similar expenses to regional areas and to maintain the important communication link with New York; (b) unanticipated transportation costs of some \$4,000 incurred by the Economic Commission for Africa for the shipment to Addis Ababa of computer equipment. These deficits were offset in part by savings of some \$19,200 at other offices, particularly at the Economic Commission for Latin America, where telephone expenses were considerably less than had been anticipated.

10.3 The higher level of expense (\$21,933) under chapter III, Public information supplies and services, can be attributed to (a) coverage of the United Nations humanitarian relief operations in Nigeria; (b) termination pay for contractual telecommunications engineers, which could not be foreseen; and (c) the production, in response to outside demand, of all television documentary programmes in colour, resulting in some increase in supply and processing costs. At the same time, income from sales to commercial film distributors is expected to exceed the estimates by some \$15,000.

10.4 The surplus of \$43,948 under chapter V, Office and internal reproduction supplies, arose (a) at Headquarters where, out of a total appropriation of \$890,000, a savings of \$24,600 was achieved; (b) at the Economic Commission for Latin America, where economies in the purchase and use of stationery and office supplies resulted in a surplus of some \$13,300; and (c) at the Economic Commission for Africa, where expenses in connexion with the introduction of the two offset presses were some \$6,400 less than had been anticipated.

10.5 The shortfall of \$2,999 under chapter VI, Library books, supplies and services, arose at Headquarters where increased activities of the Organization placed greater demands than had been foreseen upon the resources of the Library.

Section 11. Printing

US dollars

Appropriation	1,583,400
Expenditures and obligations	1,583,341
Surplus	59

Chapter	Appropriation \$	Expenditures and obligations \$	Surplus (deficit) \$
I. Official records	1,041,600	1,065,914	(24,314)
II. Recurrent publications	691,000	660,154	30,846
III. Studies and reports	177,600	171,987	5,613
IV. Office of Public Information	114,300	126,367	(11,567)
V. International Narcotics Control Board	26,200	25,681	519
VI. Other printing	82,200	86,464	(4,264)
VII. Deduction for internal reproduction	<u>(550,000)</u>	<u>(553,226)</u>	<u>3,226</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,583,400</u>	<u>1,583,341</u>	<u>59</u>

11.1 The commitments shown under chapters I through VI consist of costs incurred for external printing plus the value, in terms of external printing costs, of work done by internal printing processes. The distribution of these respective amounts by chapter was as follows:

Chapter	External \$	Internal \$	Total \$
I	647,013	418,901	1,065,914
II	559,479	100,675	660,154
III	149,112	22,875	171,987
IV	126,367	-	126,367
V	25,681	-	25,681
VI	<u>75,689</u>	<u>10,775</u>	<u>86,464</u>
	<u>1,583,341</u>	<u>553,226</u>	<u>2,136,567</u>

11.2 The expenditures under this section are kept under close and continuous review by the United Nations Publications Board, an internal control body established by the Secretary-General. The Board meets at regular intervals to consider actual printing requirements as they arise during the financial year and, if required, determines the adjustments to be made among the various components of the programme, in order to keep commitments within the total level of the appropriation.

11.3 A shortfall in the amount of \$24,314 occurred in respect of official records under chapter I. An over-expenditure in the amount of \$11,567 also proved unavoidable in respect of publications of the Office of Public Information under chapter IV as the result of an unforeseen rise in printing costs and additional pages. Furthermore, a deficit of \$4,264 was incurred under chapter VI owing to an increased demand for various forms.

11.4 These deficits were offset by substantial economies under chapter II (\$30,846) and chapter III (\$5,613) since certain recurring publications, studies and reports provided for under these chapters were not submitted in time for printing in 1968.

PART IV

SPECIAL EXPENSES

Section 12. Special expenses

	<u>US dollars</u>
Appropriation	9,152,500
Expenditures and obligations	9,161,994
Deficit	(9,494)

Chapter	Appropriation \$	Expenditures and obligations \$	Surplus (deficit) \$
I. United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea	137,200	111,536	25,664
II. United Nations International School, New York	49,000	49,000	-
III. International School at Geneva . .	30,000	30,000	-
IV. The United Nations bond issue	8,556,000	8,555,999	1
V. The Triangular Fellowship Programme (Office of Public Information) . .	19,500	19,153	347
VI. United Nations programme of assistance in the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law	50,000	39,902	10,098
VII. United Nations participation in the Joint Inspection Unit	125,000	125,000	-
VIII. United Nations participation in jointly financed activities of administrative co-ordination . . .	55,000	55,000	-
IX. Prizes for outstanding achievements in the field of human rights . . .	10,800	6,916	3,884
X. Subvention to the integrated educational and training programme established by General Assembly resolution 2349 (XXII)	100,000	100,000	-
XI. Assistance in cases of natural disaster	20,000	69,488	(49,488)
TOTAL	<u>9,152,500</u>	<u>9,161,994</u>	<u>(9,494)</u>

12.1 A net deficit of \$9,494 was incurred under this section as a whole. The more important of the variations under individual chapters are described below.

Chapter I. United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea

12.2 The surplus of \$25,664 under this chapter related in the main to the construction of the memorabilia building for which an amount of \$56,000 had been made available. The estimates for the construction of this building had been based on the assumption that the greater part of the materials would have to be purchased outside the area. In the course of the construction, however, it was found that a large part of the requirements could be acquired locally, in Japan or through the facilities of the United Nations Command, with the result that an economy in the amount of some \$18,000 was achieved. In addition, the deferment to 1969 of an entitlement to home leave resulted in savings of some \$3,000. Finally, it proved necessary to defer until 1969 the installation of the switchboard and telephones for the three new buildings, the renovation of two villas and the wiring of the cemetery perimeter at an estimated cost of \$4,000.

Chapter VI. United Nations programme of assistance in the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law

12.3 The appropriation under this chapter (\$50,000) was intended to meet the costs of fifteen fellowships to be awarded to candidates from developing countries. In its resolution 2099 (XX), which established this programme of assistance, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to publicize the programme and invited Member States, interested national and international institutes and organizations, and individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of this programme. Voluntary contributions pledged, received and applied in 1968 towards meeting the United Nations share of the costs of the fellowships amount to \$3,320. The contributions, together with reduced expenditures in respect of the fellowship programme, have resulted in the surplus of \$10,098 under this chapter.

Chapter IX. Prizes for outstanding achievements in the field of human rights

12.4 The appropriation under this chapter included provision for the travel and subsistence costs of the prize winners. Although the Selection Committee decided to award six prizes, two of which were posthumous, travel and subsistence were required for only two recipients. Moreover, the Chairman of the Sub-Commission of the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities was able to attend only one meeting of the Selection Committee. As a result of these two factors, there was an unexpended balance of \$3,884.

Chapter XI. Assistance in cases of natural disaster

12.5 In his report to the General Assembly on supplementary estimates for the financial year 1968 (A/7242) the Secretary-General advised that at that time an amount of \$20,000 had been advanced from the Working Capital Fund to cover the purchase and transportation of textile materials required to make clothes

for relief of the victims of the cyclone which struck Burma in May 1968. The General Assembly in due course approved the appropriation of this amount.

12.6 After the submission of document A/7242, the Secretary-General, under the authority granted him by General Assembly resolution 2034 (XX), authorized emergency aid for the following natural disasters which occurred subsequently in 1968:

(a) Floods in the Niger (\$10,185). To provide tents as shelters for victims of the 1968 floods, which left many persons homeless;

(b) Iran earthquake (\$20,000). To provide emergency shelters in the form of heatable winter tents in the areas struck by earthquake in Iran;

(c) Costa Rica - Arenal volcanic eruption of July 1968 (\$19,303). To provide galvanized iron sheeting for use in providing emergency housing for the victims of the volcanic eruption in Costa Rica.

In the expectation that it should be possible to meet these additional commitments in a total amount of \$49,488 within the total revised appropriations for 1968, the General Assembly was not requested to approve further credits for these purposes.

PART V

TECHNICAL PROGRAMMES

Section	Appropriation	Expenditures and obligations	Surplus (deficit)
	\$	\$	\$
Section 13. Economic development, social development and public administration	5,113,600	5,111,903	1,697
Section 14. Industrial development . . .	991,400	986,732	4,668
Section 15. Human rights advisory services	220,000	216,476	3,524
Section 16. Narcotic drugs control . . .	<u>75,000</u>	<u>73,013</u>	<u>1,987</u>
TOTAL	<u>6,400,000</u>	<u>6,388,124</u>	<u>11,876</u>

PART VI

SPECIAL MISSIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Section 17. Special missions

	<u>US dollars</u>
Appropriation	6,652,400
Expenditures and obligations	6,611,791
Surplus	40,609

Chapter	Appro- piation \$	Expenditures and obligations \$	Surplus (deficit) \$
I. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)	4,508,300	4,563,535	(55,235)
II. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	1,083,300	1,087,929	(4,629)
III. United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan (UNRIP)	36,900	39,770	(2,870)
IV. United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)	260,000	252,345	7,655
V. <u>Ad Hoc Working Group on Infringement of Trade Union Rights</u>	138,000	118,523	19,477
VI. United Nations Middle East Mission (UNMEM)	398,800	361,685	37,115
VII. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	157,200	116,984	40,216
VIII. Miscellaneous adjustments	-	262 ^{a/}	(262)
IX. United Nations Council and Commissioner for Namibia	39,400	44,064	(4,664)
X. Representative of the Secretary-General to Nigeria on Humanitarian Activities	30,500	26,694	3,806
TOTAL	<u>6,652,400</u>	<u>6,611,791</u>	<u>40,609</u>

^{a/} United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM).

17.1 An unexpended balance of \$40,609 net remained under this section as a whole. The variations in expenditures and obligations under individual chapters are described below.

Chapter I. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine

17.2 The deficit of \$55,235 shown for this mission resulted primarily from the need to construct shelters for the safety of military observers and staff in the areas where heavy exchanges of fire have taken place (\$30,000). The balance (\$25,200) represented higher costs than originally estimated for the rental of control centres and observation posts in the Suez Canal area.

Chapter II. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

17.3 The small deficit (\$4,629) under this chapter resulted from the unexpected increase in vehicle maintenance costs owing to the poor condition of the vehicles taken over as part of the replacement programme of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan on the termination of the United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM).

Chapter III. United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan

17.4 Under this chapter the deficit of \$2,370 represented the retirement benefits paid to the Administrative Assistant to the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan.

Chapter IV. United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

17.5 Owing to the decision of certain categories of staff to remain with the mission for another tour of duty, economies in the amount of some \$6,000 were achieved, representing the cost of travel and installation of replacements and, for local staff, the non-payment of separation payments. Furthermore, reduced expenditures in the amount of some \$1,680 resulted from the non-utilization of the provision for one representative of the Committee to attend the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.

Chapter V. Ad Hoc Working Group on Infringement of Trade Union Rights

17.6 Under this chapter reduced expenditures in the amount of some \$9,000 resulted from the inability of the Chairman of the Working Group to accompany the mission to Africa and the fact that one member could not participate in the mission for its full duration. The balance of the savings, some \$10,500, was achieved through the ability of Conference Services to undertake the servicing of the Working Group without full recourse to the provision which had been made for temporary assistance and contractual translation. The substantive department achieved similar economies in respect of the credits which had been made available for temporary staff.

Chapter VI. United Nations Middle East Mission

17.7 The surplus achieved by this mission (\$37,115) arose in the main from the non-use of the aircraft made available to the Special Representative for travel within the mission area, resulting in reduced rental costs.

Chapter VII. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

17.8 The reduced expenditures, in the amount of \$40,216, under this chapter resulted primarily from a change in plans concerning the publication of the booklets on decolonization which the Secretary-General had proposed to issue in response to the request of the General Assembly in operative paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII). In order to include the work of the Special Committee in 1968 and the relevant discussions on this question during the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, the Office of Public Information, in consultation with the Department of Trusteeship, decided to postpone until 1969 the publication of the booklets, the cost of which had been estimated at \$44,000. This decision was communicated to the Special Committee at its 649th meeting on 8 November 1968.

Chapter IX. United Nations Council and Commissioner for Namibia

17.9 In his report to the General Assembly on supplementary estimates for the financial year 1968, ^{69/} the Secretary-General stated that actual expenditures of the Council's visit to Africa were \$39,400. Subsequently, unexpected air freight and cable charges were received resulting in the deficit of \$4,664 for this mission.

Chapter X. Representative of the Secretary-General to Nigeria on Humanitarian Activities

17.10 The unspent balance of \$3,306 under this chapter relates to the provision for the replacement costs which were expected to be incurred by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in making Mr. Gussing available as Representative of the Secretary-General. Although the provision included an element of salary, the Office of the High Commissioner was able to limit the costs of the mission to travel and per diem only.

^{69/} A/7242, para. 17.30.

PART VII

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Section 18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

	<u>US dollars</u>
Appropriation	3,493,000
Expenditures and obligations	3,491,225
Surplus	1,775

Chapter	Appropriation \$	Expenditures and obligations \$	Surplus (deficit) \$
I. Salaries and wages	2,472,000	2,449,294	22,706
II. Common staff costs	616,000	633,351	(17,351)
III. Travel of staff	160,000	160,558	(558)
IV. Public information activities . .	26,000	26,411	(411)
V. Hospitality	5,000	5,023	(23)
VI. Permanent equipment for field offices	16,000	16,851	(851)
VII. General expenses and supplies . .	189,000	193,547	(4,547)
VIII. Contractual printing	<u>9,000</u>	<u>6,190</u>	<u>2,810</u>
TOTAL	<u>3,493,000</u>	<u>3,491,225</u>	<u>1,775</u>

18.1 The surplus of \$22,706 under chapter I, Salaries and wages, was due, in the main, to recruitment delays which occurred, particularly during the first half of the year (\$17,387). In addition, strict control resulted in some savings on temporary assistance (\$3,008) and overtime (\$2,311).

18.2 The deficit of \$17,351 under chapter II, Common staff costs, related principally to payments in respect of unforeseen separations (\$12,633); to an increase in education costs, including payments of education grants and related travel (\$6,635); and to a higher incidence of entitlements to assignment allowances (\$2,432). These deficits were partly offset by surpluses under other items, particularly in respect of travel of staff on home leave (\$4,503).

18.3 The deficit of \$4,547 under chapter VII, General expenses and supplies, arose mainly as a result of increased costs related to the rental and maintenance of field office premises (\$5,400) and to the rental and maintenance of equipment in the field (\$1,534). The deficits were partly offset by savings under other items, particularly in respect of communications, postage and freight (\$3,207).

Work programme

18.4 During the year 1968, the workload of the Office of the High Commissioner continued to increase as a result of new refugee situations, the strengthening of protection activities, the administration of a more complex assistance programme and an increased emphasis on interagency co-operation.

New refugee situations

18.5 In the course of 1968, some 70,000 70/ new refugees became the concern of UNHCR, mainly as a result of new influxes in Africa and Europe. Refugees in Africa included Angolans in Botswana and Zambia, Sudanese in the Central African Republic and Uganda, refugees from Portuguese Guinea in Senegal, Mozambicans in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, refugees from Ethiopia in the Sudan, and Nigerians in various countries. By the end of the year, the total number of refugees of concern to the Office was estimated at some 2,500,000.

International protection

18.6 The coming into force on 4 October 1967 of the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees called for a considerable effort on the part of UNHCR in promoting rapid accessions to that instrument. Furthermore, in the course of 1968 UNHCR assisted an increasing number of Governments in taking legislative action designed to safeguard the rights and interests of refugees. The international protection of refugees in Africa, in particular, has assumed much greater importance. Intervention by UNHCR in respect of problems relating to the detention, expulsion and deportation of refugees also placed heavy demands on the Office.

Assistance programmes

18.7 The target of the Programme for 1968 was set at \$4,631,600, including an allocation of \$412,400 for the grant-in-aid to the United Nations budget. The actual expenditures and obligations under that Programme amounted to \$4,557,744 as compared to \$4,352,483 in 1967. Furthermore, there was considerable diversification in the assistance rendered within and outside the annual programme, particularly as regards increased assistance under the Emergency Fund. The related expenditure in 1968 amounted to \$321,770 as compared to \$206,398 in 1967. Under the Refugee Education Account, expenditures in 1968 amounted to \$291,936 as compared to \$216,164 in 1967. 71/

70/ Provisional estimate.

71/ A detailed performance report on 1968 assistance activities will be found in the report to the Executive Committee on UNHCR current operations in 1968 (A/AC.96/407).

Interagency co-operation

13.8 Pursuant to the views expressed in the General Assembly and in the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, the High Commissioner continued during 1968 to strengthen co-operation, in the field of assistance to refugees, between his Office and other agencies in the United Nations family. The Office has been represented at interagency meetings of direct interest to it. In particular, UNHCR activities in the rural settlement of refugees in Africa have required close co-ordination with other United Nations agencies. These activities have drawn considerably on the time of UNHCR staff, both at Headquarters and in the field.

Summary

13.9 In spite of the expanded activities of the Office, resources for 1968 in terms of staff remained at substantially the same level as for 1967, that is, 102 professional and 134 general service posts in both years. Expenditures, other than those related to salaries and common staff costs, were also maintained at approximately the same level, that is, at \$408,530 for 1968 as compared to \$399,773 for 1967. The High Commissioner has been able to cope with the increased level of activity by constantly re-examining and redeploying available resources, and by maintaining strict expenditure control. At the end of 1968, however, it was considered that the residual absorptive capacity of the Office had been exhausted.

PART VIII

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Section 19. International Court of Justice

	<u>US dollars</u>
Appropriation	1,412,350
Expenditures and obligations	1,391,345
Surplus	21,005

Chapter	Expenditures		
	Appropriation	and obligations	Surplus (deficit)
	\$	\$	\$
I. Salaries and expenses of members of the Court	729,000	714,188	14,812
II. Salaries, wages and expenses of the Registry	562,250	564,754	(2,504)
III. Common services	112,000	103,478	8,522
IV. Permanent equipment	<u>9,100</u>	<u>8,925</u>	<u>175</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,412,350</u>	<u>1,391,345</u>	<u>21,005</u>

19.1 An amount of \$14,812 remained unspent under chapter I for the following main reasons: (a) there was no occasion to use the provision which had been made for the special allowance of \$37.50 payable to the Vice-President of the Court for every day on which he acts as President (\$4,365); (b) the provision of \$6,000 for official travel was not fully utilized (\$2,816); (c) the members of the Court did not exercise their full entitlements under General Assembly resolution 85 (1) in respect of annual journeys and journeys on leave (\$4,514); (d) the provision of \$16,000 for payments to ad hoc judges was not fully utilized, since the sittings of the Court involved were shorter than foreseen (\$3,984); (e) there was a minor saving on pension payments (\$530); (f) offsetting the resultant surplus, were over-expenditures of \$1,177 for travel and removal expenses and \$219 for miscellaneous supplies and services.

19.2 The deficit of \$2,504 reported under chapter II resulted from over-expenditures of \$18,420 for increased use of temporary translators and typists required in the Barcelona Traction Case; \$3,343 for travel on official business; and \$1,920 for a higher level of installation payments to new staff members,

where the number of dependants proved to be greater than envisaged. Offsetting these items were savings in respect of established posts (\$12,615), travel and removal costs of staff and dependants (\$1,982) and other common staff costs (\$6,581).

19.3 Under chapter III, a surplus of \$8,522 was reported, attributable to (a) savings in the contractual printing account as a result of the lower level of requirements (\$5,512); (b) lower costs of distribution of documents (\$1,191); (c) lower expenses for cables and postal services (\$1,460); and (d) minor surpluses in other general expense accounts (\$359).

19.4 A minor unspent balance of \$175 resulted under chapter IV, representing the difference between an over-expenditure of \$174 on Library equipment and savings on other permanent equipment amounting to \$349.

PART IX

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Section 20. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

		US dollars		
Appropriation		8,846,000		
Expenditures and obligations		8,808,947		
Surplus		37,053		
Chapter	Appropriation	Expenditures and obligations	Surplus (deficit)	
	\$	\$	\$	
I. Second session of the Conference	1,917,000	1,912,806	4,194	
II. Sessions of expert and advisory bodies	15,000	-	15,000	
III. Salaries and wages - UNCTAD				
(i) Established posts	2,760,600	2,739,476	21,124	
(ii) Consultants	278,000	286,045	(8,045)	
(iii) Temporary assistance	50,000	40,599	9,401	
(iv) Overtime	<u>25,000</u>	<u>14,073</u>	<u>10,927</u>	
	3,113,600	3,080,193	33,407	
IV. Common staff costs	813,200	831,287	(18,087)	
V. Travel of staff	102,000	102,942	(942)	
VI. Hospitality	8,000	7,435	565	
VII. Permanent equipment	17,000	17,239	(239)	
VIII. General expenses				
(i) Rental and maintenance of premises.	32,200	35,979	(3,779)	
(ii) Rental and maintenance of equipment	19,800	22,446	(2,646)	
(iii) Communications	128,400	139,607	(11,207)	
(iv) Supplies and services	118,100	132,328	(14,228)	
(v) Library books, supplies and services	<u>12,000</u>	<u>18,298</u>	<u>(6,298)</u>	
	310,500	348,658	(38,158)	
IX. Printing	107,000	114,937	(7,937)	
X. Salaries and wages - services provided by other offices of the United Nations				
(i) Established posts	1,424,000	1,392,032	31,968	
(ii) Temporary assistance	576,000	566,235	9,765	
(iii) Overtime	<u>28,000</u>	<u>24,689</u>	<u>3,311</u>	
	2,028,000	1,982,956	45,044	
XI. Common staff costs	324,700	320,470	4,230	
XII. UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre	<u>90,000</u>	<u>90,024</u>	<u>(24)</u>	
TOTAL	<u>8,846,000</u>	<u>8,808,947</u>	<u>37,053</u>	

20.1 Expenditures under this section totalled \$8,308,947, or \$37,053 less than the amount appropriated. This unexpended balance represents less than one half of 1 per cent of the credits made available. The main variations are explained below.

20.2 Under chapter II, an amount of \$15,000 remained unexpended as a result of the postponement, for technical reasons, of one session of the Advisory Committee to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities and of one session of the Expert Group on Land-locked Countries, both of which were originally scheduled to meet during the latter part of 1968.

20.3 Under chapter III, the surplus of \$21,124 was attributable in the main to the unforeseen separation of three staff members in the professional category and the absence of another on leave without pay. The separations also account for the over-expenditure on related common staff costs under chapter IV.

20.4 Under chapter VIII, the deficit of \$38,158 was due in large part to the following factors:

(a) Under sub-item (i), additional expenditure was incurred for alterations of offices to relieve the overcrowding of the secretariat. In order to avoid duplication, these expenses will in future be incurred centrally by the United Nations Office at Geneva and charged to chapter III of section 9 of the budget;

(b) In respect of sub-item (ii), UNCTAD was able to develop its research activities by using the WHO computer more extensively than had been foreseen;

(c) The effects of increases in Swiss postal and telegraph rates were not fully taken into account at the time of the supplementary estimates. These costs, along with extra telephone installation costs resulting from rationalization of office space caused the deficit of \$11,205 under sub-item (iii);

(d) In the case of supplies and services, the revised, as compared with the initial, 1968 estimate proved to be too low;

(e) In respect of sub-item (v), library subscriptions for 1969 were paid in 1968 in order to eliminate interruptions in the receipt of periodicals.

20.5 Under chapter IX, a deficit of \$7,937 occurred because provision had not been made under chapter II of income section 4 to take into account the arrangement introduced in 1963 by which the run-on cost of additional copies of United Nations publications for sales purposes is charged to the income from sale of publications. This omission will be corrected in future budget submissions.

20.6 Under chapter X, the surplus of \$31,969 in respect of established posts resulted from the over-estimation of the cost of the servicing posts at Headquarters.

1968 WORK PROGRAMME

20.7 This section of the report contains an explanation of the time (expressed in man-months) devoted by professional staff and consultants to projects in the work programme. The projects are fully described in the report on the work programme of UNCTAD and its budgetary requirements for 1968 to 1971 (TD/B/207 and Corr.1), which, after consideration by the Board at its eighth session, has been reissued (E/4612/Add.1) and will come before the Economic and Social Council and its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

I. RESEARCH DIVISION

Major projects	Professional man-months	
	Programmed P	Performed P
1. Analysis of trade flows and payments	18	18
2. Economic groupings in developed countries	6	6
3. Economic groupings in developing countries	24	30
4. Level and structure of protection in developed countries	12	12
5. Level and structure of protection in developing countries	43	12
6. The growth-trade nexus	12	12
7. Studies related to structural changes in developing and developed countries	12	6
8. Typology of developing countries	12	12
9. Statistical studies	18	24
Programme management and general administration . .	42	36
Total	204	168

20.8 The 1968 work programme provided for 204 professional man-months. In fact, 168 man-months were available during the year. This difference was due to the fact that one established post remained unfilled and that the Director of the Division and one professional staff member left the service of the United Nations in mid-1968. This shortfall was only partly compensated by the recruitment of three junior professional staff towards the end of the year.

20.9 In view of the factors mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it was found impossible to devote the full number of man-months programmed to projects Nos. 5 and 7. At the same time, certain projects, including Nos. 3 and 9, proved to

require more time than had been foreseen. The increase in requirements of project No. 3 was due to unplanned demands made on the Division by the Special Programme on Trade Expansion and Economic Integration among Developing Countries, and that in respect of project No. 9 to the growing support given by the Division to the other sectors of the UNCTAD secretariat.

II. TRADE POLICIES DIVISION

Major projects	Professional man-months		
	Programmed	Performed	
	P	P	C
1. Review of developments in international trade policies	43	28	-
2. Special preferential arrangements; impact of regional groupings of developed countries	42	32	3
3. Trade expansion and integration among developing countries (including trade negotiations)	25	18	-
4. Special measures in favour of the least developed countries (including land-locked countries)	10	8	-
Programme management and general administration . .	24	6	-
Total	144	92	3

20.10 In the second half of 1968, the staff and work programme of the Division were redeployed in connexion with the reorganization of the secretariat carried out in pursuance of decision 45 (VII) of the Trade and Development Board. Of the 144 man-months programmed for the year, fifty-two were not available because of the reassignment of several staff members to projects in other sectors of UNCTAD, and of unfilled vacancies. This shortfall was reflected in the reduction of work performed on the projects, these being scaled down proportionately to the priorities accorded.

III. SPECIAL PROGRAMME ON TRADE EXPANSION AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

20.11 The Special Programme which was set up pursuant to Conference decision 23 (II) came into being in July 1968 and was, therefore, not included in the work programme prepared for that year in late 1967.

IV. COMMODITIES DIVISION

Major projects	Professional man-months		
	Programmed	Performed	
	P	P	C
1. Commodity survey, commodity projections, trends and analysis	124	101	8
2. Commodity agreements and related action	104	78	26
3. Synthetics and substitutes	12	12	-
4. Expansion and liberalization of commodity trade . .	66	64	-
Programme management and general administration . .	6	6	-
Total	312	261	34

20.12 The fact that 261 man-months were available to the Division in 1968, as against the 312 programmed, was due entirely to vacancies resulting from delays in recruitment or replacement of staff.

V. MANUFACTURES DIVISION

Major projects	Professional man-months		
	Programmed	Performed	
	P	P	C
1. Preferential or free entry of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries to the developed countries	15	31½	7½
2. Liberalization of tariff and non-tariff barriers in the expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures of export interest to developing countries	25	29½	2½
3. World supply and demand of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries . .	40	30	-
4. Studies of sectors of industry with an export interest to the developing countries	-	3	16
5. Promotion, expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries	40	36	10
Programme management and general administration . .	24	14	-
Total	144	144	36

20.13 The 1963 work programme of the Division required considerable modification in the light of the decisions of the second Conference, in particular the creation of a Special Committee on Preferences. In order to service the Special Committee's programme, the total number of man-months devoted to project No. 1 was more than doubled. Similarly, both the Conference and the Committee on Manufactures (at its third session) attached great importance to the liberalization of tariff and non-tariff barriers. In consequence, seven and a half more man-months than programmed were made available to project No. 2.

20.14 Due to difficulties in obtaining certain statistical data required for the study on world supply of and demand for manufactures and semi-manufactures, fewer man-months than programmed could be expended on project No. 3. Four man-months were transferred from project No. 5 to project No. 4 (industrial sectoral studies), in view of the importance attached to this subject. The shortfall in time spent on general administration was due to the regrouping and concentration of major projects, and the reassignment of staff to work in the field of preferences.

VI. DIVISION FOR INVISIBLES

Major projects	Professional man-months		
	Programmed	Performed	
	P	P	C
<u>Shipping Branch</u>			
1. Establishment of national and regional consultation machinery	12	-	-
2. Level and structure of freight rates	60	60	17
3. Conference practices and adequacy of shipping services . .	24	12	-
4. Improvement of port operations and connected facilities	48	39	8
5. Establishment or expansion of merchant marines in developing countries	36	16	9
6. Studies of technological progress, including containerization	15	4	1
7. Other activities, including review of maritime transport and substantive support for technical assistance	9	14	-
<u>Insurance Branch</u>			
8. Reinsurance	8	4	-
9. Investment policy of insurance and reinsurance institutions	6	5	4
10. Development of national insurance and reinsurance markets	10	4	2
11. Insurance and reinsurance legislation and supervision	12	4	-
12. Insurance statistics	6	4	4
13. Other activities	6	6	-
<u>Tourism Branch</u>			
14. Policies for the development of tourist potential; prospective growth of world travel; tourism statistics	32	18	17
15. Other activities, including co-operation with other bodies and review of developments in tourism	4	7	-
UNCTAD II	-	10	-
Programme management and general administration	12	26	-
TOTAL	300 ^{a/}	223	62

a/ Including thirty-six man-months programmed but not approved by the General Assembly.

20.15 In assessing the Division's performance, in 1968, the following factors must be taken into account:

(a) The programme was predicated on a divisional strength of twenty-five posts (300 man-months). The establishment approved by the General Assembly for 1968 was twenty-two posts (264 man-months);

(b) Of these 264 man-months, twelve were unused because one post remained unfilled and a further nineteen man-months were unavailable owing to delayed recruitment. Thus, a total of thirty-one man-months was unutilized, resulting in a performance of 233 man-months;

(c) Six staff members spent a total of ten man-months on work for the second Conference in New Delhi, a contingency unprovided for in the 1968 programme;

(d) In the interest of greater accuracy, the activities of branch chiefs not allocable to specific projects (sixteen man-months) have been added to "Programme management and general administration" in the "Performed" column of the above table. In the 1968 programme, all the branch chiefs' time was shown against projects.

20.16 With regard to performance by the Shipping Branch, no work was done on project No. 1 in 1968, since the basic study in this field was completed in 1967. Further research will be undertaken when developments call for a revision of this study. Work on project No. 2 was expanded to include two additional sub-projects in response to Conference resolution 4 (II). The small increase shown against project No. 7 included three man-months devoted to substantive support for technical assistance, a new activity in the work programme. With recourse to consultant services, it was found possible to maintain performance on project No. 4 approximately as programmed. The other projects undertaken by the Branch (Nos. 3, 5 and 6) bore the brunt of the shortfall from the programmed figure. It should be noted in the case of project No. 3 that progress on the study of conference practices would in any case have been slow because of the disappointing response to the questionnaire sent out to shipping conferences.

20.17 The balance available for projects in the Insurance Branch was twenty-seven man-months, or twenty-one man-months less than the programmed figure. In these circumstances, work was scaled down on all the projects concerned, except for No. 13, which was partly devoted to substantive support for technical assistance in the field of insurance and reinsurance.

20.18 The balance available for projects in the Tourism Branch was twenty-five man-months, or eleven man-months less than programmed. Project No. 14 consolidates three projects in the work programme.

VII. DIVISION FOR TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

Major projects	Professional man-months		
	Programmed	Performed	
	P	P	C
1. Problems of trade between countries having different economic and social systems	20	26	10½
2. Developments in trade policies of socialist countries	15	15	-
3. Long-term agreements in trade with socialist countries	12	6	-
4. New forms of economic and technical co-operation between socialist and developing countries	26	6	3
Programme management and general administration . .	11	15	-
Total	84	68	13½

20.19 The Division's work programme was drawn up before the second session of the Conference and had to be substantially recast in order to give effect to certain of its decisions, notably resolution 15 (II), which calls for an expansion of UNCTAD's operational activities in a field of direct concern to the Division. The reorganization of the programme to accommodate the new priorities was carried out by the curtailment or postponement of projects of a predominantly research nature. After the eighth session of the Trade and Development Board, the programme was further consolidated, and the major items grouped into the four projects listed in the table above. Delays in recruitment were responsible for the shortfall of sixteen man-months experienced during the year. It should be noted that the increase against programme management and general administration was mainly for the purpose of replanning work in accordance with the reorientation called for by the second Conference.

VIII. NEW YORK LIAISON OFFICE

Major projects	Professional man-months		
	Programmed	Performed	
	P	P	C
1. Flow of resources to developing countries	24	12	2
2. Mobilization of resources by developing countries	24	24	4
3. Supplementary financial measures	12	6	3 3/4
4. International monetary issues, including compensatory financing	12	3	-
5. Relation between rates of growth and capital inflows	24	15	-
6. Capital requirements of developing countries . .	54	38	11
7. Terms and conditions of assistance	24	24	7
8. Problems of debt service	12	6	-
9. Economic effects of private foreign investment .	12	4	15
10. UNCTAD's contribution to preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade	12	8	-
11. Support for technical assistance activities in foreign trade projections	12	8	-
Programme management and general administration .	18	15	-
Total	240	168	42 3/4

20.20 The shortfalls in performance, amounting to seventy-two man-months, were almost all ascribable to recruitment difficulties (e.g. projects Nos. 1, 3, 8 and 9). In two instances it was possible to offset the shortfall due to delayed recruitment by recourse to consultants (projects Nos. 3 and 9). In the case of project No. 4, the under-performance resulted from the need to await a decision by the Trade Board at its eighth session in January and February 1969 on certain additional studies which had been proposed.

IX. UNCTAD/GATT INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

20.21 The joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre did not come into being until 1 January 1968 and consequently it did not have a work programme for that year expressed in terms of man-months which would lend itself to the type of assessment called for under the terms of this report.

PART X

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Section 21. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

	US dollars
Appropriation	8,020,000
Expenditures and obligations	7,790,571
Surplus	229,429

Table 21-1

Chapter	Appro-	Expenditures	Surplus
	priation	and	(deficit)
	\$	\$	\$
I. Second session of the Industrial Development Board and meetings of its subsidiary organs	140,000	139,653	347
II. Meetings of expert and advisory bodies	67,000	69,392	(2,392)
III. Salaries and wages	5,065,000	4,926,946	138,054
IV. Common staff costs and travel on home leave	1,451,000	1,376,524	74,476
V. Travel of staff on official business	170,000	166,818	3,182
VI. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	10,000	9,917	83
VII. Permanent equipment	305,000	304,370	630
VIII. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	170,000	139,195	30,805
IX. General expenses	315,000	395,837	(80,837)
X. Publications programme and contractual reproduction services	205,000	172,036	32,964
XI. International Symposium on Industrial Development	52,000	58,658	(6,658)
XII. Headquarters planning and administrative management	70,000	31,225	38,775
TOTAL	<u>8,020,000</u>	<u>7,790,571</u>	<u>229,429</u>

21.1 The observations which follow are confined to those chapters of the section which call for special comment.

Chapter II. Meetings of expert and advisory bodies

21.2 The minor deficit of \$2,393 under this chapter resulted from the fact that the actual cost of travel of participants to meetings held during the latter part of the year exceeded the averages normally used for calculation of the related estimates.

Chapter III. Salaries and wages

Table 21-2

	Appropriation	Expenditures and obligations	Surplus (deficit)
	\$	\$	\$
(i) Established posts	4,549,000	4,432,597	116,403
(ii) Individual experts and consultants	388,000	356,868	31,132
(iii) Temporary assistance	110,000	107,850	2,150
(iv) Overtime and night differential. .	<u>18,000</u>	<u>29,631</u>	<u>(11,631)</u>
TOTAL	<u>5,065,000</u>	<u>4,926,946</u>	<u>138,054</u>

21.3 An unspent balance of \$116,403 occurred in respect of established posts under item (i) as a result of the recruitment difficulties and delays which continued to be experienced during 1968. Although some vacancies were filled by temporary staff, a number of professional posts remained unencumbered for all or part of the year. The disadvantages experienced as a result of the shortage of substantive staff were also compensated for in part by recourse to consultant services.

21.4 An unspent balance of \$31,132 arose under item (ii) as a consequence of difficulties in commissioning certain studies before the end of 1968.

21.5 The deficit of \$11,631 in respect of overtime and night differential under item (iv) was due mainly to a heavy year-end workload in connexion with the preparation of the 1970 and 1971 work programmes and other documentation for submission to the third session of the Industrial Development Board.

Chapter IV. Common staff costs

21.6 The surplus of \$74,476 under this chapter was a direct consequence of the vacancy situation referred to under paragraph 21.3 above, with consequential savings in respect of the payment of allowances as well as of installation and removal expenses.

Chapter V. Travel of staff on official business

21.7 A net surplus of \$3,182 arose under this chapter, as indicated in table 21-3 below.

Table 21-3

	Appropriation	Expenditures and obligations	Surplus (deficit)
	\$	\$	\$
(i) Travel of staff to meetings. . . .	50,000	21,591	28,409
(ii) Travel of staff on other official business	80,000	119,629	(39,629)
(iii) Travel of industrial field advisers	<u>40,000</u>	<u>25,598</u>	<u>14,402</u>
TOTAL	<u>170,000</u>	<u>166,818</u>	<u>3,182</u>

21.8 The original estimates for travel to meetings under item (i) proved to be too high since a large portion of such travel was combined with travel on official business and charged to item (ii). This factor will be taken into account in future estimates.

21.9 The surplus of \$14,402 in respect of the travel of industrial field advisers under item (iii) resulted from delayed appointments of such personnel. The related economies partially offset the increased requirements for travel of regular staff on assignments normally entrusted to industrial field advisers.

Chapter VIII. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises

21.10 The unencumbered balance of \$30,805 under this chapter was due in large measure to the difficulties which UNIDO experienced in forecasting for 1968, the first year of its independent operation in Vienna, its actual requirements under this heading.

Chapter IX. General expenses

21.11 In the absence of prior experience as to the cost and the availability of supplies and services, the requirements under this chapter were considerably underestimated, resulting in a deficit of \$80,337.

Chapter X. Publications programme and contractual reproduction services

Table 21-4

	Appro- priation	Expenditures and obligations	Surplus (deficit)
	\$	\$	\$
(i) Printing	105,000	62,323	42,677
(ii) Contractual translation and typing	50,000	46,675	3,325
(iii) Contractual reproduction of documents	<u>50,000</u>	<u>63,038</u>	<u>(13,038)</u>
TOTAL	<u>205,000</u>	<u>172,036</u>	<u>32,964</u>

21.12 The unexpended balance of \$32,964 under this chapter was related to delays which occurred in the preparation of material for printing as a result of vacancies in the substantive divisions during 1968, as well as the disruption of the substantive work of UNIDO during the latter part of 1967 owing to the transfer of UNIDO from New York to Vienna and the holding of the International Symposium on Industrial Development.

Chapter XI. International Symposium on Industrial Development

21.13 The over-expenditure of \$6,658 resulted from the preparation and publication in 1968 rather than in 1969 of a number of the monographs which had been submitted to the symposium.

Chapter XII. Headquarters planning and administrative management

21.14 In view of the delays which occurred in respect of the architect's competition in connexion with plans for the permanent headquarters of UNIDO and IAEA, the recruitment by UNIDO of a planning engineer was postponed and the provision for consultants was not fully utilized. As a result, there was an unexpended balance of \$38,775 under this chapter. The delay in the recruitment of the planning engineer did not affect the progress of work as arrangements were made with the Geneva Office to assist, at no additional cost, with the construction problems of the temporary headquarters.

Work programme

21.15 The year 1968 may be considered primarily as a period of consolidation and adaptation of UNIDO to its new headquarters site. Activities during the early months of that year continued to be affected to a certain degree by the transfer from New York to Vienna and by the large number of staff vacancies at that time. Nevertheless, the objectives set out in the work programme for the year were largely attained.

21.16 An intensive effort was made to complete the staffing of the organization and to speed up recruitment of experts for technical assistance projects, while other administrative sectors were strengthened to provide the required support services to the substantive divisions.

21.17 A detailed description of the work programme implemented in 1968, as well as a listing of the various technical assistance projects undertaken by UNIDO, were submitted to the Industrial Development Board at its third session in the Executive Director's report on 1968 activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (ID/B/43 and addenda).

Assignment of staff resources

21.18 During 1968, staff resources in the substantive division were assigned to the various areas of activities as shown in table 21-5 below.

Allocation of staff and consultants

Table 21-5

Major projects	Man-months				
	Programmed		Performed		
	P ^{a/}	GS ^{b/}	P	GS	C
Mechanical and electrical engineering industries	84	72	58	33	3
Metallurgical industries	14	24	24	19	4
Construction and building materials, chemical, pharmaceutical and other related industries . .	70	48	56	40	16
Fertilizers, pesticides and petrochemical industries	88	132	70	74	4
Food and light industries	44	72	49	28	11
Industrial legislation, patents and licensing; industrial services and their administration . .	75	108	81	75	29
Industrial information and promotion	37	43	53	44	10
Industrial training	85	84	29	64	6
Industrial management and consulting services .	50	48	48	33	4
Small-scale industries including industrial estates and industrial extension services . . .	86	43	58	38	11
Industrial programming and project planning . .	150	108	112	69	47
Industrial policies and industrial financing . .	100	72	73	63	13
Promotion of export oriented industries	95	60	88	41	15
General research projects	135	84	88	73	24
Management and co-ordination	-	96	104	80	18
Total	1,113	1,104	991	774	215

a/ E/4463/Add.5.

b/ Established posts 1969.

Mechanical and electrical engineering industries

21.19 Work in this field comprised field and support activities in the following areas: metal-working; machine-tools; electrical and electronic equipment; transportation equipment; agricultural machinery and implements.

21.20 Although most technical assistance was concentrated on the metal-working industry, emphasis was also put on assistance to established plants, maintenance and repair, and production of spare parts in developing countries. An expert group on the design, manufacture and utilization of dies and jigs met in Vienna from 9 to 22 December 1968. About fifteen studies were undertaken and work continued on preparations for such activities as expert group meetings and seminars in 1969. In addition, work was undertaken on three UNDP Special Fund projects and forty-two other technical assistance projects.

Metallurgical industries

21.21 The 1968 programme in this sector was successfully completed. The second interregional iron and steel symposium was held in Moscow from 19 September to 10 October 1968 and was attended by some 200 participants from fifty-one countries. In addition, twenty-seven technical assistance projects in the metallurgical field were undertaken in 1968 and a number of studies and reports on previous meetings were issued.

Construction and building materials industries

21.22 Work on locally produced construction materials and the cement industry was emphasized in 1968. In this regard, close co-operation was maintained with the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. The interregional seminar on clay building materials industries in developing countries, held in Copenhagen from 12 to 15 August 1968, was attended by thirty participants from twenty countries. Technical assistance was provided for the rehabilitation and modernization of existing plants, feasibility studies and market services with respect to cement, ceramics and pottery, tiles, glass, sanitary and chinaware. One of the major undertakings was the establishment of an experimental production plant for asbestos processing under the Special Fund component of UNDP.

Chemical, pharmaceutical and other related industries

21.23 Work in this field in 1968 was affected, particularly in the early part of the year, by the limited technical staff available. The staff was directed to work in the areas of basic chemical, pharmaceutical and related industries, including pulp and paper, with special emphasis on the marine salt and pharmaceutical industries in developing countries. Technical assistance activities covered a wide range of topics, including industrial fermentation, use of industrial wastes, instrumentation of chemical laboratories, general surveys of chemical industries. Assistance was also given in rehabilitating and improving the operation of pulp and paper mills.

Fertilizers, pesticides and petrochemical industries

21.24 A major portion of the proposed 1968 work programme in the field of fertilizers was completed. Technical assistance operations were oriented largely towards assistance to developing countries, during the pre-investment period, in setting up domestic fertilizer industries and the creation of demonstration units.

21.25 In the area of pesticides and petrochemicals, work was undertaken in connexion with the preparation of the second international symposium on petrochemicals in conjunction with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. Backstopping was provided to three projects under the UNDP (Special Fund) component (industrial marketing services on petroleum derivatives and natural gas, a pilot plant for industrialization and pyrethrum production, and a demonstration pesticide production plant based on chlorine and bromine resources). In addition to these major projects, some twenty-five technical assistance requests were serviced in the field of petrochemicals in general.

Food and light industries

21.26 Most of the 1968 work programme in this area was completed, including the meeting of an expert group on processing problems, the selection of machinery in the woollen and worsted industries and a seminar on integrated food processing. A meeting on refrigeration techniques and equipment standards was deferred to 1969, though the background studies were completed in 1968. A number of studies were produced and eighty-four technical assistance projects were undertaken in connexion with food, textiles, wood and leather industries.

Industrial legislation, patents and licensing

21.27 Work in the field of industrial legislation, patents and licensing was primarily of a preparatory nature in connexion with the proposed publication of an industrial legislative series, which was strongly supported by the Industrial Development Board at its second session. Only a few requests for technical assistance were received in this field, but, as a result of a number of visits by UNIDO staff and consultants to developing countries in 1968, it is anticipated that more requests for technical assistance will be forthcoming in the future.

Industrial services and their administration

21.28 Work was continued in the fields of industrial research, standardization and quality control in the form of technical assistance to research institutes in the developing countries and in the preparation of new projects. Promotional activities designed to improve applied industrial research and to develop closer co-operation of research institutes on regional and interregional levels were undertaken in co-operation with regional economic commissions. Preparatory work was started on a directory of industrial and technological research institutes, and on a meeting, to be held in 1969, at which the objectives, membership, financial requirements and activities of the planned International Association of Industrial Research Institutions will be determined. Work was continued on assistance to developing countries in reorganizing the public sector of industry and in strengthening the administrative machinery of departments of industry.

Feasibility studies were carried out on the possible establishment of two new types of international industrial transfer institutions aimed at increasing the flow of capital, entrepreneurship and managerial and technical "know-how" from the industrialized to the developing countries, namely, special UNIDO-sponsored industrial equity funds, and medium industry multiple plant chains. Assistance was given in respect of a considerable number of technical assistance requests, including six UNDP Special Fund projects.

Industrial training

21.29 Special emphasis was placed on the expansion of in-plant training programmes in the industrialized countries for engineers from the developing countries and the possibility of establishing some of these programmes on a continuing basis. One hundred and twenty-five trainees participated in six such programmes for a total of 505 man-months. A follow-up of these group training programmes was carried out by means of a questionnaire sent to all former participants and their employers. UNIDO continued to service the individual fellowship programme in the field of industrial development. However, a shortage of staff led to a curtailment of proposed meetings and studies in this field. The major technical assistance project undertaken, using UNDP Special Fund resources, was the establishment of an in-plant training centre for engineers in Turkey.

Industrial information and promotion services

21.30 The anticipated programme of work was to a large extent fulfilled by UNIDO. In the area of industrial information, efforts were directed towards the establishment of a network designed to make industrial information more readily available to meet needs in developing countries. In addition to undertaking arrangements for the establishment of a network of information correspondents in developed and developing countries, work was continued on the following activities: industrial inquiry services, including an advisory service for the supply of industrial equipment to developing countries; a roster of industrial consultants; the establishment of a matrix for the assessment of industrial opportunities; a directory of industrial agencies; and the Technical Library and Reference Centre. Information was disseminated through the quarterly publication of the Industrial Research and Development News and six issues of the UNIDO Newsletter, which provided brief accounts of UNIDO's current activities, including field projects, meetings and publications.

21.31 Promotional activities were directed towards the organization of meetings at industrial trade fairs and exhibits with a view to promoting contacts between industrialists from the developed and developing countries and to fostering joint industrial ventures.

Industrial management and consulting services

21.32 Particular attention was given to the further development of consultation workshops (management clinics) and to new approaches, such as a consultant consortium and a UNIDO university co-operative programme, in respect of which preparatory studies were undertaken. A pilot management clinic, held in Indonesia from 18 to 23 March 1968 was conducted by a team of outside consultants under the direction of a UNIDO staff member. Forty top executives from Indonesia

participated in this clinic. A second clinic, scheduled to be held in Yugoslavia late in 1968, was postponed to 1969. In addition, a number of technical assistance projects were carried out, mainly under the Special Industrial Services programme.

Small-scale industries, including industrial estates and industrial extension services

21.33 The objectives of UNIDO's activities relating to small-scale industries were promoting the establishment of efficient new small and medium-size industries and the modernization of existing industries by means of development programmes, including the stimulation of entrepreneurship, the provision of industrial extension services, the facilitation of financing, the establishment of industrial estates, and the provision of training facilities. The major part of the work programme in this area for 1968 was completed. Support was provided to four UNDP Special Fund projects and forty-two technical assistance projects. Other activities included the preparation of studies and publications and the holding of an expert group meeting on the development of small-scale industries in Arab countries of the Middle East, in co-operation with the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

21.34 The major part of the programme for 1968 under this heading was implemented and included work in the following fields: industrial planning, including regional planning and industrial location, formulation and evaluation of industrial projects, and industrial programming data.

21.35 Work was completed on some twenty studies and publications. An interregional seminar on industrial location and regional development, attended by ninety-six experts, was held in Minsk, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, from 14 to 26 August 1968 and an international working party on industrial programming data was held in Vienna from 18 to 27 November 1968 as an introductory session to the subsequent regional working sessions planned for 1969.

21.36 Work was directed to three broad areas of technical assistance: the development and strengthening of newly established centres for industrial studies; the establishment of a closer relationship between the development of the industrial sector and over-all economic planning and programming; and the expansion of the expertise of developing countries in respect of project formulation, evaluation and implementation. Technical assistance activities included the implementation of six Special Fund projects and participation in a project executed by FAO. In addition, support activities were provided in connexion with fifty-eight other technical assistance projects.

Industrial policies and industrial financing

21.37 A major feature of the activities in this field was the organization of a meeting to promote specific industrial projects in developing countries, which was held in Vienna from 23 to 26 September 1968. Prospective recipients and suppliers of capital and know-how were brought together to discuss and negotiate the promotion of specific industrial projects.

21.38 A training programme for trainees from English-speaking developing countries was held in New York from 15 March to 7 June 1968 in collaboration with

the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. A workshop on financial planning for industrial enterprises was held in Karachi from 5 to 30 August 1968.

21.39 A guide on external sources of industrial financing was prepared for publication. Technical papers were prepared for the seminar on industrial location and regional development held in Minsk, as well as studies on country experiences in the field of industrial policies.

21.40 Work was undertaken on case studies of domestic-foreign joint ventures, on prototypes of statutes for the establishment and operation of industrial finance institutions and investment centres for developing countries, and on the preparation for the seminar on incentive policies for industrial development. In addition, technical assistance activities continued at an increased rate.

Promotion of export-oriented industries

21.41 Work in 1968 was closely co-ordinated with other agencies, following the guidelines set up by the Combined United Nations Programme for Promotion of Exports. In co-operation with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, a training course for industrial exports was organized. A working group meeting on incentives for the development of industrial exports was held jointly with UNCTAD. In co-operation with UNDP, the International Trade Centre and ECAFE, the first of a series of regional missions was undertaken in the Far East to determine the nature and scope of technical assistance required to stimulate the development of export-oriented industries and export marketing.

21.42 Although there was an upward trend in operational activities in this field, only a limited number of technical assistance operations were undertaken in the course of the year.

General research projects

21.43 The major research project was an industrial development survey the objective of which was to survey, in an analytical way, industrial development in the world, with particular emphasis on the developing countries. In addition, projection studies were undertaken in connexion with the United Nations Second Development Decade.

21.44 With respect to technical assistance, a number of country survey missions were prepared and are currently in the process of being implemented. The purpose of these surveys is to assist the developing countries concerned in surveying their industrial structure to prepare industrial programmes and to pinpoint investment opportunities. They also aim at strengthening the capacity of these countries to carry out their own industrial surveys with a view to advising UNIDO on the further technical assistance they require.

21.45 During the year preparations were made for an industrial development course which was implemented in February and March 1969 in co-operation with the United Nations African Institute for Economic Development Planning.

21.46 In addition, during the latter part of the year and in early 1969, UNIDO participated in the East and West African Missions sponsored by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies and the Economic Commission for Africa.

ESTIMATES OF INCOME

	1968		Increase (decrease)
	Approved estimate	Actual income	
	\$	\$	\$
PART I. INCOME FROM STAFF ASSESSMENT			
<u>Income section 1. Staff assessment</u>	14,753,000	15,005,443	252,443
TOTAL, PART I	14,753,000	15,005,443	252,443
PART II. OTHER INCOME			
<u>Income section 2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts</u>			
I. Technical Assistance component of United Nations Development Programme: Contribution towards administrative and operational services costs of the United Nations as a participating Organization	1,574,600	1,574,621	21
II. Voluntary funds for the programme of the High Commissioner for Refugees	412,400	412,400	-
III. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund	421,550	441,124	19,574
Total, income section 2	2,408,550	2,428,145	19,595
<u>Income section 3. General income</u>			
(i) Rental income	243,200	245,662	2,462
(ii) Reimbursement for staff services furnished to specialized agencies and others	1,726,785	1,520,058	(206,727)
(iii) Income from bank interest	50,000	42,432	(7,568)
(iv) Sale of used equipment	87,700	81,143	(6,557)
(v) Refund of prior years' expenditure	138,000	224,644	86,644
(vi) Contribution from non-member States	1,029,900	1,050,841	20,941
(vii) Revenue from television and similar services	476,000	503,175	27,175
(viii) Miscellaneous income	111,400	106,044	(5,356)
(ix) Reimbursement for part of construction costs of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile	84,615	84,615	-
(x) Refund - United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund . .	30,000	47,217	17,217
Total, income section 3	3,977,600	3,905,831	(71,769)
<u>Income section 4. Revenue-producing activities</u>			
I. United Nations Postal Administration	2,250,000	1,948,383	(301,617)
II. Sale of publications	256,050	317,117	61,067
III. Visitors' Service (Headquarters/Geneva)	(3,400)	81,270	84,670
IV. Souvenir/gift shops and catering services:			
(i) Souvenir shop	284,000	302,965	18,965
(ii) Gift shop	145,000	166,109	21,109
(iii) Catering services	(17,000)	(7,585)	9,415
--- Commercial Management Service	(73,800)	(93,678)	(19,878)
Total, income section 4	2,840,850	2,714,581	(126,269)
TOTAL, PART II	9,227,000	9,048,557	(178,443)

1. Under part I of the income estimates, actual income from staff assessment for credit to the tax equalization fund established by General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, amounted to \$15,005,443, representing an increase of \$252,443 in the approved estimate of \$14,753,000. Under part II, total income from all other sources amounted to \$9,048,557, representing a decrease of \$178,443 in the total approved estimate. Details concerning the significant variations between the approved estimates and the actual receipts are given below.

Income section 2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts

2. The Joint Staff Pension Fund reimburses the United Nations on the basis of an agreed formula applied to actual expenses incurred by the Organization in serving the Fund. This reimbursement was some \$19,500 greater than had been estimated, attributable in the main to a higher level of expense for consulting actuary fees and for fiduciary costs in respect of investments.

Income section 3. General income

3. There was a net reduction of \$71,700 in the total income of \$3,977,600 estimated under this section. Actual revenue was \$206,700 less from reimbursement for staff services furnished to specialized agencies and others; \$7,500 less from bank interest; \$6,600 less from the sale of used equipment; and \$5,300 less from miscellaneous sources. However, the refund from prior years' expenditures was greater by \$86,700; greater by \$27,100 from television and similar services; greater by \$21,000 from contributions by non-member States; greater by \$17,200 from refunds of the Organization's contributions to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in respect of participant withdrawals; and greater by \$2,400 from the rental of garage and office space.

Income section 4. Revenue-producing activities

Chapter I. United Nations Postal Administration

4. The revenue derived from the sale of postage stamps was \$301,600 less than had been estimated. The gross sales fell short of the estimates by approximately \$295,000 owing to a variety of factors which could not have been anticipated at the time of the preparation of the supplementary estimates. Sales in November and December did not come up to projection as the human rights issue failed to engender the enthusiasm of dealers. In addition, approximately ninety Governments preceded the United Nations in issuing stamps with the official symbol of the International Human Rights Year. There was also a general decline in counter sales, not only at the United Nations, but also among stamp dealers in the New York area. A further factor was the influenza epidemic in November and December in New York which caused a high rate of absenteeism among Postal Administration personnel and resulted in a year-end backlog in the opening of mail and the filling of orders.

Chapter II. Sale of publications

5. Income from the sale of publications exceeded the approved estimate by some \$61,000.

Chapter III. Visitors' Service

6. The approved estimate of income for the operation of the Visitors' Service at Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva reflected a net deficit of \$3,400, resulting from an anticipated net revenue at Headquarters of \$7,490 and an estimated net deficit of \$10,890 at Geneva. Owing to several unforeseen circumstances, net revenue in the amount of \$81,270 was in fact achieved. In the first instance, expenditures on salaries and Pension Fund contributions were reduced at Headquarters during the latter part of the year as a result of resignations from the service of a number of the guides. A further contributing factor was the over-estimation of the amount needed to finance the participation of guides in the pension fund during 1963, the first full year of such participation. The net revenue figure also takes into account a final deficit of \$6,392 incurred at Geneva, which was \$4,498 less than originally estimated.

Chapter IV. Souvenir and gift shops and catering services

7. There was a net increase of \$29,600 in revenue from these activities. Income from both the Souvenir Shop and the Gift Centre was higher than the approved estimates by some \$40,000. In addition, the deficit anticipated by the Catering Services was some \$9,400 less than expected. In this regard, action was taken during the course of 1963 to increase prices in the dining-room, the bar and the coffee shop, and to make certain adjustments in cafeteria prices. Offsetting these gains to some extent was a higher level of staff costs incurred by the Commercial Management Service.

ANNEX

Total expenditures and obligations compared to appropriations for the financial year 1968

(In US dollars)

Section	Item	Revised appropriation ^{a/} \$	Total expenditures and obligations \$	Surplus (deficit) \$	Transfers \$	Final balance \$
A. Expenditures						
1.	Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,270,700	1,235,647	35,053	-	35,053
2.	Special meetings and conferences	2,385,300	2,234,626	150,674	(58,327)	92,347
3.	Salaries and wages	60,523,000	60,510,434	12,566	-	12,566
4.	Common staff costs	13,988,000	14,002,025	(14,025)	14,025	-
5.	Travel of staff	2,228,500	2,119,585	108,915	-	108,915
6.	Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Staff Regulations: Hospitality	130,000	124,246	5,754	-	5,754
7.	Buildings and improvements to premises	4,828,200	4,810,615	17,585	-	17,585
8.	Permanent equipment	775,900	779,029	(3,129)	3,129	-
9.	Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	4,231,500	4,263,179	(31,679)	31,679	-
10.	General expenses	5,867,000	5,854,899	12,101	-	12,101
11.	Printing	1,583,400	1,583,341	59	-	59
12.	Special expenses	9,152,500	9,161,994	(9,494)	9,494	-
13.	Economic development, social activities and public administration	5,113,600	5,111,903	1,697	-	1,697
14.	Industrial development	991,400	986,732	4,668	-	4,668
15.	Human rights advisory services	220,000	216,476	3,524	-	3,524
16.	Narcotic drugs control	75,000	73,013	1,987	-	1,987
17.	Special missions	6,652,400	6,611,791	40,609	-	40,609
18.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	3,493,000	3,491,225	1,775	-	1,775
19.	International Court of Justice	1,412,350	1,391,345	21,005	-	21,005
20.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	8,846,000	8,808,947	37,053	-	37,053
21.	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	8,020,000	7,790,571	229,429	-	229,429
		<u>141,787,750</u>	<u>141,161,623</u>	<u>626,127</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>626,127</u>
		Approved estimate \$	Actual income \$	Increase (decrease) \$		
B. Income						
<u>Income from staff assessment</u>						
1.	Income from staff assessment	14,753,000	15,005,443	252,443	-	252,443
	Total income from staff assessment	<u>14,753,000</u>	<u>15,005,443</u>	<u>252,443</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>252,443</u>
<u>Other income</u>						
2.	Funds provided for extra-budgetary accounts	2,408,550	2,428,145	19,595	-	19,595
3.	General income	3,977,600	3,905,831	(71,769)	-	(71,769)
4.	Revenue-producing activities	2,840,850	2,714,581	(126,269)	-	(126,269)
	Total other income	<u>9,227,000</u>	<u>9,048,557</u>	<u>(178,443)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(178,443)</u>

a/ General Assembly resolution 2468 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968.