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Agenda item 5

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1972, REPORT OF ACTIVITIES IN 1970
AND UPDATING OF 1971 PROGRAMME

PART ONE

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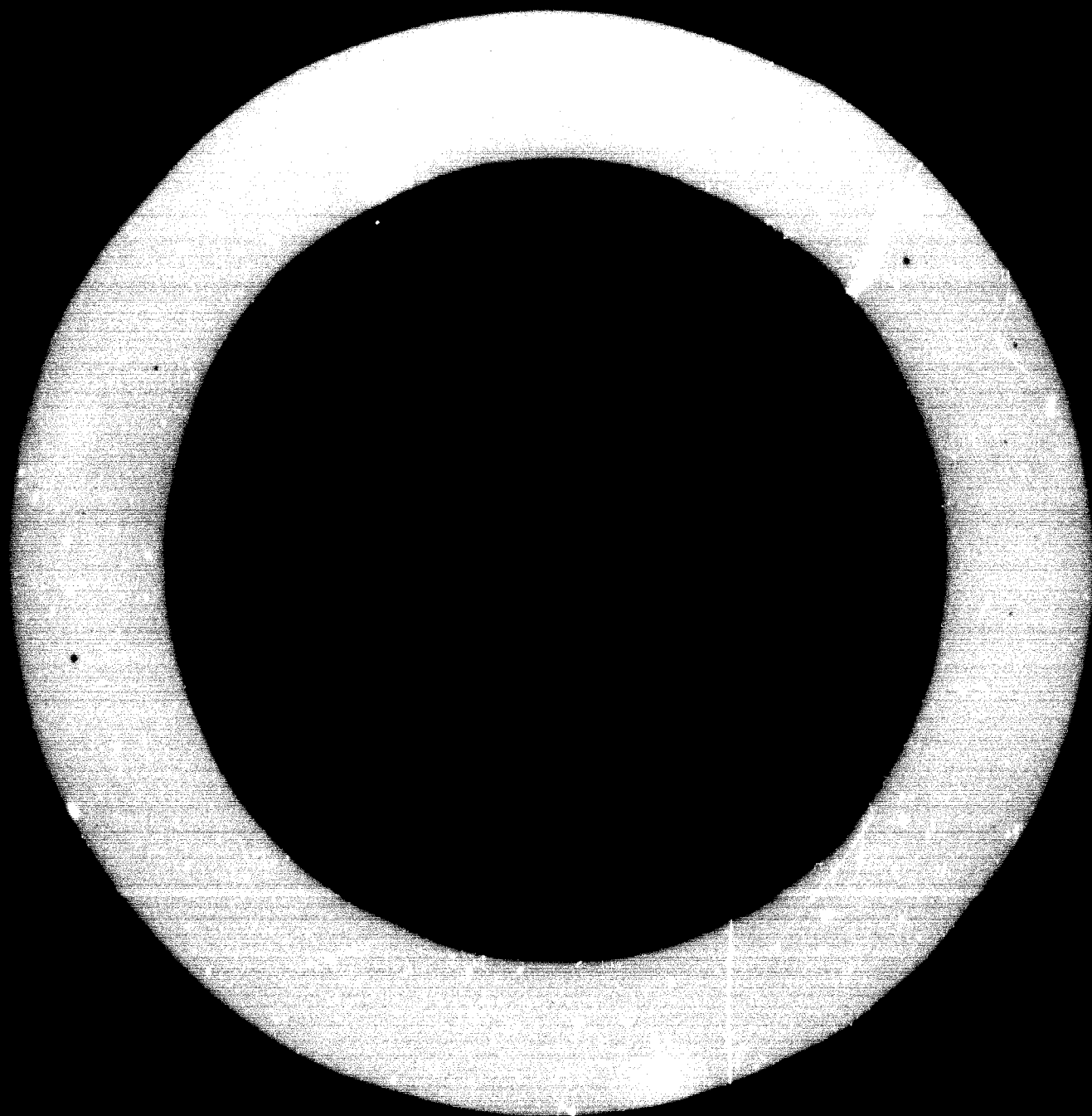
PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1972, REPORT OF ACTIVITIES IN 1970 AND UPDATING OF 1971 PROGRAMME

PAR. 18

Corrigendum

Para 7, para. 20, first two sentences

Change sentences to read as follows: "In the formulation of the work programme of UNIDO, flexibility is therefore important. But to achieve it, long-range forecasting of budget requirements would have to be made globally, on the basis of the totality of the operational and supporting programmes of activities of the organization."



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ABBREVIATIONS

CEA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTP	Funds-in-Trust
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GTF	UNIDO General Trust Fund
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITC	International Trade Centre
RP	United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Assistance
SF	Special Fund (UNDP)
SIS	Special Industrial Services
TA	Technical Assistance (UNDP)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESOB	United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

PREFACE

1. The present document consists of three parts. Part one contains a review of the activities and programmes of the organization and a summary of its resources. Part two contains a detailed account of the proposed activities of the organization for 1972, a summary of the programme of 1971, and a report on the activities in 1970. It consists of three volumes: I (ID/P/80/Add.1-3), one for each of the three substantive divisions of the organization; and an annex, the activities are presented, as in previous years, in groups of activities. Part three (ID/P/80/Add.4) contains a list of all approved operational projects of the organization in 1970 as well as a list of forecast UNDP/JF and UNDP/TA projects, arranged by geographical regions and countries, together with details of the costs and sources of financing. It also contains lists of symposia, meetings, training programmes and research projects of the organization in 1970 through 1972.

2. As in previous years, separate documents have been prepared on the UNIDO Regular Programme of Technical Assistance (ID/E/82) and on the programme of Special Industrial Services (ID/R/81). Document ID/P/93 contains a report on the UNIDO General Trust Fund.

3. In 1970 three important events took place that had a direct bearing on the programme of work of UNIDO: General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, starting from 1 January 1971; the reorganization of the United Nations Development Programme, its procedures and machinery, including in particular the system of country programming; and General Assembly resolution 2628 (XXV) calling for a Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in June 1971.

4. As a guide to the actions of Governments as well as to those of international organizations, the declaration on the International Development Strategy will have an important bearing on the activities of UNIDO in the coming years. The reorganization of UNDP will have far-reaching implications for the operational programme of UNIDO and, hence, for all of its activities. The Special Conference will examine the future activities of the organization, its resources and finances. The full implications of these three important events are still to be seen, but they will naturally be reflected in the work programme of UNIDO year after year. In particular, the recommendations of the Special Conference, when adopted, may lead to changes not only in the programme of work but also in the structure of the organization and in the financing of its activities. The present proposed work programme for 1972, therefore, may need to be adjusted later, subject to the results of these major developments.

5. Further, several donor and recipient countries are at present making a general reappraisal and re-evaluation of the programmes and machineries of external aid and international co-operation. Certain major bilateral programmes are being reorganized and new concepts are being considered, especially with regard to co-operation and harmonization of bilateral and multi-lateral aid.

6. In the coming years, the Industrial Development Board will certainly continue to follow closely these developments and will take the necessary actions and issue the appropriate directives and guidelines to ensure the increased effectiveness of UNIDO. Such actions would, in effect, become a landmark to a rethinking of the role of an international organization in the field of industry.

FORMULATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

7. The programme documents submitted to the fifth session of the Industrial Development Board were prepared largely during the second half of 1970, with 30 September 1970 as the general cut-off date for most facts and figures. The programme preparation cycle for 1972 began in June 1970, i.e. eighteen months in advance of the date of implementation. The programme of work is then to be discussed and finally approved by the Industrial Development Board the following May, while the budget of the organization will not be finalized by the General Assembly until the latter part of 1971. The present programming cycle is difficult to change, particularly with respect to the required actions by the respective legislative bodies.

8. UNIDO is basically a servicing organization which has to use its available resources, experience and facilities to meet the requirements of the developing countries, whether in the form of operational projects, promotional activities, training or studies. In any one year, the type and number of activities are determined essentially by the priority requests of the developing countries and are limited by the total available operational resources to meet such requests. The regular budget is the primary instrument for establishing the central machinery of the organization and for retaining the experience necessary to render support and services to the industrialization of the developing countries.

9. The programme of work of UNIDO in any one year is conditioned to a great extent, therefore, by the technical assistance and operational activities financed from the UNDP, the SIS programme and other operational resources. Since such activities can be established only at the request of the developing countries and, in most cases, with the approval of the UNDP, the programming of headquarters-initiated activities of UNIDO has to be harmonized not only with the general principles and guidelines governing the activities of the organization, but also with the requests of, and situations in, the developing countries which may not be fully known during the period of programme preparation. Furthermore, many of the proposed programme activities are to be implemented in co-operation with other parties such as United Nations agencies, regional economic commissions, bilateral programmes of aid and host Governments. In implementing these activities, the wishes and resources of co-operating bodies have to be taken into account. The proposed programme may, therefore, have to be modified in certain cases in the light of subsequent circumstances and developments.

10. The distinction between operational and supporting activities is maintained in the presentation of the programme of work. This distinction is called for by certain financial and organizational requirements but should in no way detract from the interconnexion and complementarity which exist between the various activities of the programme.

11. The division of activities into 15 groups and further into major projects and component items is again a requirement for detailed planning. Nevertheless, the strategic and priority decisions, as regards the programme of work as a whole, are fully observed. In the preparation of the programme and the examination of the alternative activities proposed under the different groups and projects, careful consideration has been given to the suitability of each activity on the basis of its contribution towards the main objectives of the organization, namely, the acceleration of the industrialization of the developing countries. The priorities established by the developing countries themselves, as reflected in their requests for assistance, represent the major deciding factor in the selection of the activities. Other factors include the need to promote co-ordination with the activities of other agencies within the United Nations and with bilateral programmes. The availability of resources of finance from voluntary contributions, both in the form of funds and host country facilities, weighs in favour of certain types of activities. There will always be a need to maintain a certain continuity in operations that extend over a number of years so as to ensure full utilization of resources. Only in a limited number of cases are headquarters-initiated activities developed independently of the aforementioned factors. Such semi-independent activities are undertaken to explore and ascertain the possibilities of development and improvement in future programmes.

12. With these considerations in mind, it will be seen that the programme of work, though presented in separate groups, projects and component items in the two main categories of operational and supporting activities, represents in fact an organic unity. The contents of the programme are the result of priority selection and careful examination on the basis of the directives and guidelines given to the organization.

13. These general remarks about the complexity of the process of preparation of the programme of work are mentioned here in order to clarify certain characteristics of the programme. The programme of work presented in this document contains a set of proposed activities, with a clear indication of the required finances and staff and a summary description of the substance of each activity. Detailed project data sheets are available, but have not been published in order to keep down the volume of documentation. The programme of work is a detailed plan of action rather than a collection of major headlines of proposed activities. The programming cycle of eighteen months is somewhat lengthy to allow for exact prediction of the final level of the budget, the requests to be submitted by the developing countries, the resources that may be made available by other agencies and host Governments, and of the anticipated changes that may take place before the final approval of project requests is secured.

14. The Board, cognizant of these facts, has in previous sessions recognized the need for the secretariat to have a certain amount of flexibility in programme implementation, especially in the light of constantly changing situations. For this reason, the secretariat submits every year to the Board an updating of the programme approved in the previous year. The present document contains an updating of the programme for 1971.

LONG-TERM PROGRAMME BUDGETING

In response to the recommendation^{1/} of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, a re-examination of the principles and practices of programming and budget formation in the United Nations has been taking place in recent years. The matter has been examined and discussed extensively by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) as well as by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly and has been the subject of comprehensive reports prepared in the Joint Inspection Unit (A/7027) and the ACABQ (A/7021). In most discussions and recommendations, emphasis was placed on the need for a greater integration of the process of programming and budgeting and for a more precise definition of priorities by the legislative bodies, for these two objectives are closely linked with the desirability of long-term establishment of objectives, allocation of resources and project planning.

16. After reviewing the discussions and recommendations that had been made on this subject, the Secretary-General submitted to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly a report (A/C.5/1335) containing a concept for the presentation of the United Nations budget and of the budget cycle. The main elements of this report are the objectives of programme budgeting and long-term planning over a six-year period. The General Assembly has decided to review the matter again at its next session, at which time the Secretary-General will be presenting his budget and programme in the present format. In addition, he will also present a mock-up budget prepared according to the new proposals. As the body approving the programme of UNIDO, the Board will undoubtedly be concerned with these matters to the extent that they affect its own process of preparation, review and approval of the programme of work of UNIDO.

17. Although the presentation of the budget on a programme basis would present only problems of a technical nature that could be solved with the co-operation and assistance of the budgetary organs of the United Nations, the question of long-term forecasting of budget requirements of UNIDO needs to be approached with caution and examined in the context of the realities of the operational orientation of UNIDO.

18. Constitutionally, UNIDO must be operationally oriented. The organization is heavily dependent, therefore, on resources and decisions over which it has no real control. The resources transferred by UNDP to UNIDO as participating and executing agency are the result of government priorities and requests approved by UNDP. The relatively small component of the Regular Programme of Technical Assistance for which UNIDO is responsible is also largely dependent on the requests of recipient Governments. The other resources at the disposal of UNIDO, the Funds-in-Trust and the voluntary contributions made to the UNIDO General Trust Fund, must normally be programmed in conformity with certain constraints or stipulated directives. Even when there are no formally expressed directives, the nature and source of contributions necessarily influence the formulation of the programme. Finally, technical co-operation programmes are heavily influenced by the necessity of co-ordinating the programme of UNIDO with bilateral aid in the field of industry and with the associated resources in the form of host country facilities and other indirect contributions to the programmes of UNIDO.

^{1/} See document A/6343.

... activities, which might involve...
... the regular budget of UNIDO, and...
... co-operation programme and...
... activities.

20. In the formation of the work programme of UNIDO, it can be achieved only in the context of long-range forecasting of... forecasting would have to be made globally, on the basis of the total... supporting programmes of activities of the organization. The regular budget of UNIDO should not be regarded in isolation, or as a mere proportion of the total United Nations budget for there is no organic connexion between the two. The budget of UNIDO should be determined on the basis of the total programme to be implemented by the organization.

21. For the sake of better planning and the establishment of priorities, it would undoubtedly be useful to project long-term indicators of allocation of resources and trends of action, which would not, however, need to be given in detail, as is done now in the annual work programme presented to the Board. Long-term forecasting, on the basis of certain plausible trends and assumptions, would be possible, provided that it combined estimates of future level and type of both operational and supporting activities, which would have to be balanced with projected estimates of resources from a variety of sources, including the regular budget. The activities forecast in the long term would have to be indicated in summary form and be related closely to priority areas and major approaches and directives of action.

IMPLEMENTATION OF MAJOR DIRECTIVES AND GUIDELINES

22. In the following pages, three specific aspects of the programme of work of UNIDO are presented in order to illustrate the interrelation between the different programme items which, when taken together, represent the implementation of major directives and guidelines of the organization. These three aspects are the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Green Revolution and the promotional approach to technical assistance activities.

23. The activities related to the Second United Nations Development Decade are based on the over-all directives of the General Assembly and the Board and encompass a wide range of projects that are financed from both budgetary and extra-budgetary sources and that are implemented by different units of the secretariat.

24. The Green Revolution has had a great impact on the development and modernization of agriculture in the developing countries, but it requires an increasing amount and larger variety of industrial inputs which must be provided in order to achieve the necessary growth of agricultural production. Thus UNIDO has introduced in the programme of work a variety of activities, mainly in the technological field, but also extending to policy, financing, management and training.

25. UNIDO has been developing an action approach to supplement the formal technical assistance activities and the research, training and studies initiated by headquarters. This is the promotional approach, through which the organization endeavours to mobilize, for the benefit of the developing countries, resources of experience and finance much larger than its own and to promote direct international co-operation in the field of industry among prospective partners from different countries. The promotional activities, which appear in the programme under different groups of activities, are financed from a variety of sources, but they combine to create an effective instrument of action.

26. A number of other areas, which have been the subject of special attention and directives by the Board and the General Assembly such as the transfer of technology, repair and maintenance, in-plant training, industrial information and the development of the least developed countries, could be similarly highlighted. The three aspects that have been singled out were chosen to illustrate how major directives and priorities are fully taken into consideration in the preparation of the programme, though the details of the proposed activities appear under a number of different headings and groups.

SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

27. The International Development Strategy adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the Second Development Decade recognizes the importance to the developing countries of promoting industry in order to achieve rapid expansion, modernization and diversification of their economies. It suggests some policy measures that might be adequate to reach the target of 8 per cent average annual expansion in manufacturing output for the developing countries taken as a whole. Goals and policies indicated by the Strategy in such fields as trade, employment and transfer of technology are also closely related to the development of a modern and dynamic industrial sector.

The recommendations of the Strategy are to be implemented progressively and in the first place by the international organizations in co-operation with the countries concerned. The programme of work of UNIDO may be considered, therefore, as a contribution towards the implementation of the Development Strategy in the 1970s. However, because of its limited research facilities and information about the projection of industrial development in different countries and branches of industry, UNIDO was able to contribute in a modest way only to the formulation of the Strategy. During the coming years, to be effective in assisting the developing countries, UNIDO has to strengthen its information and research capacity in review and assessment of industrial development and policies.

29. In the formulation of the work programmes of UNIDO for 1971 and 1972, account has been taken of the fact that the developing countries would be establishing programmes and policies of industrialization and would need training of personnel, feasibility studies of industrial projects, assistance in the realization of industrial plans and in the management of industrial enterprises. Yet a number of activities that are explained in detail in the following paragraphs have been stressed because of their direct bearing on the system of review and appraisal of objectives and policies of development recommended in the Development Strategy.

30. Within the framework approved by the Industrial Development Board at its third and fourth sessions, the direct activities of UNIDO for the Second Development Decade will continue to be carried out at three levels, namely, at the country, sectoral and global level. These activities will be pursued in close co-operation with the regional economic commissions, UNESOB and the other agencies concerned and will form part of the over-all system that will be designed by the United Nations for the implementation of the Strategy.

31. At the country level, UNIDO assists Governments on request in the formulation of long-term industrialization objectives, design of strategy and policies, and in the establishment of adequate systems of assessment, monitoring and follow-up for the industrial sector. Work at the country level will take into account the need for industrial regional economic co-operation and will be supplemented, when requested, by the establishment of institutions for economic integration and industrial harmonization. The co-operation, initiated in 1969, with individual countries continued in 1970 and will be followed up in 1971 and 1972 by action of various kinds including co-operative programmes and technical assistance. UNIDO and ECAFE have agreed on a joint co-operation, to be proposed to the countries of the region, in which the review and assessment activities would be combined with advice on policies and technical assistance services. These proposals for joint action by UNIDO and ECAFE were well received at the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization held in Tokyo in September 1970. UNIDO will also contribute, together with ECAFE, the Asian Development Bank and a number of Governments, to the Asian Survey for Regional Co-operation. UNIDO will co-operate with UNESOB and the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) in preparing the second conference for industrialization in the Arab States, to be held in Kuwait in October 1971. One item of this conference will be the long-term prospects of industrialization of the countries concerned. UNIDO also contributed to the mission sent by ILO to Colombia as a pilot project within the World Employment Programme, which may involve other long-term strategy missions in the coming years.

32. At the sectoral level, UNIDO is preparing studies on trends and prospects for selected industrial branches, based on projections of demand and on investments known to be planned or envisaged in the specific branch. Four perspective studies have been prepared covering the petrochemical, textile, fertilizer and automotive industries, and additional studies will follow in other branches.
33. At the global level, UNIDO is attempting to identify problems of a general nature raised by the industrialization of the developing countries by preparing projections of the industrial sector in developing countries and by undertaking special studies on specific points in line with the recommendations included in the Strategy. For example, special attention will be given to the problems concerning the less developed among the developing countries and to the relationship between industrialization and employment.
34. The work on projections of industrial development for the 1970s will be continued and expanded. The projections will provide a quantitative background of the situation of industry in the developing countries, and this background will serve as a reference for objectives, strategy and policy. Within the flexible framework of the projections, all estimates from the sectoral branch studies and from external sources such as the regional economic commissions, UNESOB, UNCTAD and OECD could be incorporated. The UNIDO projections will be conceived in such a way as to fit into a general system of economic projections of developing countries which may be established by the United Nations.
35. In addition to the projections, UNIDO will continue its work on the design of a system of assessment and monitoring of industrial progress during the Second Development Decade; this system will subsequently be incorporated in the general system of assessment of the United Nations family. For this purpose, the periodic Industrial Development Survey prepared by UNIDO will emphasize not only the analysis of current trends but the evaluation of industrialization strategies and policy measures. In 1971, an examination will be made of the relationship between industrial and agricultural sectors in economic growth. The examination will be carried out in co-operation with FAO as a contribution to the inter-agency programme to study the consequences of the Green Revolution.
36. The ECE is to present to the Committee for Development Planning a study on changes in the structure of the European industrial sector, experience in industrial policies, industrial co-operation and long-term planning. As a follow-up of this study, UNIDO will endeavour to identify the consequences of the industrial evolution of European industry most relevant to the developing countries.
37. As indicated earlier, the activities related to the Second Development Decade encompass a large number of specific items in different parts of the work programme. Their financing draws on a variety of sources, including the regular budget, technical assistance programmes, the UNIDO General Trust Fund and other special sources such as the Netherlands Trust Fund. The activities themselves may take the form of technical assistance projects, meetings, surveys, consultations or studies.

THE GREEN REVOLUTION

38. UNIDO is aware of the intimate and many faceted interrelationships between agriculture and industry and of the added responsibilities which the Green Revolution places on UNIDO for increased assistance in industrial inputs in agriculture.

39. It is clear that the Green Revolution affects such important aspects of industrialization as: the production of fertilizers and pesticides; the provision, maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery and implements; and transport and storage facilities. In addition, there are a number of other related questions such as industrial policy programming, investment, management and training, to mention only a few of the areas dealt with in the work programme of UNIDO.

40. The complexity of issues related to the Green Revolution prompted inter-agency action through the Administrative Committee of Co-ordination (ACC). In 1970, the ACC Functional Group on the Green Revolution sought, with the participation of UNIDO, to develop among the various agencies a comprehensive approach to programme co-operation with regard to activities relating to the Green Revolution.

41. Intensified agriculture and the resulting increase in farm mechanization have given rise to a need for expansion of local manufacturing facilities for agricultural machinery and implements in the developing countries concerned. The requirements of developing countries vary from hand tools and animal drawn implements to power machinery such as engines, pumps, crop protection equipment, tractors, power tillers and threshing and harvesting machinery. The requests for technical assistance handled by UNIDO includes feasibility studies; establishment of mobile and stationary workshops for repair and maintenance; utilization of existing metalworking and foundry facilities for production of agricultural machinery, pumps, engines and spare parts; and transport and storage facilities.

42. Joint UNIDO/ECAP and UNIDO/UNESOB missions to developing countries resulted in the identification and development of a number of technical assistance projects. Similar missions to selected countries of Latin America are planned for 1971. In addition, the possibility is being explored of similar activities in selected regions of Africa, in co-operation with OCA and with IDGAS in 1971.

43. UNIDO activities with regard to the fertilizer industry are closely linked to the rapid increase now taking place in the agricultural productivity of many developing countries. The assistance being rendered by UNIDO to developing countries in this field include the building of efficient industries and the greater utilization of indigenous raw materials for fertilizer production. Fertilizer plants are being constructed with due regard to economies of scale, and more attention is being given to regional co-operation in fertilizer production and trade. The result of these developments has been a lowering of prices of finished fertilizers and intermediates as well as an increase in production. Fertilizer and food deficit countries will thus be able to increase the use of fertilizers and improve their agricultural productivity. Other UNIDO activities in this field include surveys and studies on raw material, availability of sulphur and ways and means of reducing sulphur costs to the developing countries. New processes are being explored for the transfer of know-how in production and use of catalysts to assist in the development of fertilizer production.

44. Following the survey in the ECA and ECAPF regions, a survey of fertilizer production facilities was conducted in Latin America and a meeting was held in Rio de Janeiro to identify countries and regions where further facilities could be built economically. Similar surveys will be conducted in the UNESOB and the ECFE regions. The second interregional fertilizer symposium, scheduled for 1971, is expected to analyze the status of the industry and identify areas for technical assistance and opportunities for investment. The UNIDO operational projects in this field include marketing and pre-investment surveys and pilot demonstration plants, as well as studies on utilization of existing capacities in the fertilizer industries.
45. Developing countries have closely followed the measures taken by developed countries to restrict the use of pesticides with harmful residues. As a result, requests are being received for technical assistance to produce safe alternatives. International efforts have been directed to identify alternate safe pesticides and to formulate and utilize the necessary guidelines and recommendations for their production and use.
46. Pesticides production problems were discussed at a meeting held in Rio de Janeiro in 1970, and a similar meeting for the UNESOB region will take place in 1971. Co-operative missions to assist in the production and use of pesticides are planned together with FAO for certain regions. Investigations have been completed in selected regions of Latin America as to the availability of excess chlorine as a potential raw material for the production of safe pesticides. Similar investigations will be made in the African and Asian regions. The Second Interregional Training Course for Industrial Production of Pesticides was held in 1970 in co-operation with Syracuse University, United States of America; this course is expected to be continued in 1971 and 1972, subject to a availability of counterpart funds.
47. The use of plastics in agriculture is increasing, and this trend found reflection in the requests received by UNIDO in 1970 from a number of countries for assistance in the use of plastics in agriculture. Plastics are supplementing the various techniques adopted for irrigation and water management; for example, plastic pipes and nozzles are being used increasingly in irrigation, and plastic films are utilized to reduce evaporation and for packaging and sheets in greenhouses.
48. An in-plant training programme on plastics fabrication and utilization, organised by UNIDO in Vienna in 1970 in co-operation with local plants and institutes dealt with, inter alia, the production and technology of plastic pipes, film sheets etc. In 1971, UNIDO proposes to conduct a similar course in response to widespread interest from the developing countries as well as a symposium on the development of the plastics fabrication industry in Latin America.
49. As is evident from the preceding paragraphs, the activities of UNIDO related to the Green Revolution concern primarily the mechanization of agriculture and the development of local production of inputs, including the establishment and promotion of fertilizer and pesticide production, the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery and certain infrastructural requirements such as transport and storage. In a wider context, consideration will be given to the problems of transfer of technology, training, policies, financing, industrial services and institutions as well as to the implications of increased incomes in agriculture and the consequent increase in demand for consumer goods in industry.

PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

50. In 1972, UNIDO plans to develop further its promotional approach to assist the developing countries through making available to them information and assistance that will lead eventually to direct agreement between these countries and interested external sources, both public and private, in matters of industrial financing, industrial technology, subcontracting, exports of manufactured goods, training and other joint activities. It is hoped that by intensifying such approaches and mechanisms UNIDO will be rendering to the developing countries additional services and mobilizing resources much larger than those directly available to the organization through its budget and technical co-operation funds.

51. UNIDO continued in 1970 its activities in the promotion of industrial investment. Direct assistance was given to the developing countries in the preparation of their industrial projects which were brought to the attention of interested sources of finance and technology. With the generous help of host Governments, two regional meetings were held in 1970, one in the Philippines, in co-operation with ECAFE, and the other in Kenya, in co-operation with ECA and the African Development Bank. These meetings provided a platform for participants from developing and industrialized countries (both centrally planned and market economies) to discuss concrete co-operation with regard to several hundred specific industrial projects. Extensive preparatory work on these individual projects had been undertaken previously by UNIDO in co-operation with the sponsors of the projects from the developing countries. The wide interest shown by many developing countries in this programme has encouraged UNIDO to plan to continue and expand this activity in 1971 and 1972. Emphasis will be placed on follow-up action to assess continuously the impact of promotional work in terms of actual investment achievements and assistance to countries in the development of their network of contacts. For this purpose, it is essential that a portfolio of specific industrial projects be established and continually updated at UNIDO headquarters. According to requests received from developing countries, UNIDO will organize investment promotion meetings at regional, subregional or national levels or for specific branches of industry. It is the objective of UNIDO to ensure that, in all these contacts, the developing countries obtain the best conditions. This is accomplished by presenting them with a number of alternative offers from which to choose and by ascertaining the viability and acceptability of their proposed industrial projects.

52. In the programme of UNIDO special attention has been given to specific problems of international subcontracting, for subcontracting and industrial investment are important factors in helping developing countries to solve the crucial problem of expansion of their manufactured exports. In 1970, UNIDO initiated a promotional programme for international subcontracting arrangements between industries of developing and developed countries. Under these arrangements, the partners from developed countries offer not only know-how and financial resources, but access to markets in their own countries. In 1970 preliminary work was undertaken with a view to investigating processes and methods and identifying potential partners. It is expected that in 1971 administrative arrangements will be made to promote continuous and systematic contacts between manufactures in developed and developing countries.

To promote the establishment of successful export-oriented industries in developing countries, UNIDO is developing a programme for product adaptation and development, which aims at providing communication and feed-back between producers in developing countries and potential buyers in developed countries. As a result of such a feed-back system, producers in developing countries would hopefully improve their industrial products in design, quality, price etc., in order to satisfy the requirements of potential markets. The role of UNIDO is to identify, on request, suitable partners, bring them together and provide related additional assistance to the developing countries. The preliminary work undertaken on this programme in 1970 aroused great interest in several developing countries. A pilot stage of the programme will be developed in 1971 and it is expected that the programme will develop fully in 1972.

54. In 1971 UNIDO will begin its promotional activities in the field of technology, the purpose of which will be to improve and facilitate the access of the industrial sector in the developing countries to selected technological processes in developed countries. UNIDO will assist in the identification of corresponding needs and availability of specific technologies, in the establishment of contacts between the parties and in helping the developing countries to negotiate the required transfers. Special attention will be given to technologies that have been shelved in industrial firms or research institutions of developed countries, i.e. technologies that are not applied because they do not fit the specific factor proportions and marketing programmes in those countries (surplus technologies). UNIDO will begin by exploratory correspondence to identify supply and demand for specific technologies. The subsequent phase of actual promotion will include the establishment of direct industry-to-industry contacts on an individual and group basis. The programme will concentrate first on the metal-transforming and engineering industries, with possible expansion later to other industrial sectors.

55. UNIDO has also utilized meetings and gatherings such as industrial and trade fairs, in which industrialists from both developing and developed countries participate, to organize limited Industrial Promotion Services providing opportunities to participants from developing countries to meet potential partners. Within this framework, UNIDO organizes "Industry Days" at industrial and trade fairs for discussion of problems of specific industrial sectors. In 1969 and 1970, UNIDO participated in six industrial fairs in different countries. Priority will be given to fairs organized in the developing countries themselves.

56. The promotional approach is being introduced as a general element, where appropriate, in the meetings, seminars and symposia of UNIDO. The primary purpose of the meetings is maintained, but an additional consideration in the selection of participants is their ability and potential to develop direct co-operation between themselves through bilateral discussions. The agenda of these meetings may also be modified to include, wherever appropriate, discussions on the ways and means of exchanging information and of establishing direct contacts between the developing countries and interested parties in the industrialized countries.

57. The main effort of industrialization in the developing countries is borne by those countries themselves. External inputs in the form of finance and experience will have to be fitted, therefore, within the national development plans and will have to be compatible with national objectives and policies. The promotional activities of UNIDO are designed to provide additional opportunities to the developing countries to benefit from possible external co-operation, as they find appropriate.

5. UNIDO will also assist the developing countries to establish and strengthen their national machineries of contact, exploration and negotiation with external partners in the fields of industrial investment, exports, training and technology. At the request of several developing countries, UNIDO has already initiated operational activities designed to establish national machineries for industrial promotion that will handle specific projects and identify areas for immediate action.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

59. A review of the activities of UNIDO and of the distribution of its resources shows the strongly operational orientation of its programme of work, particularly in the form of field projects on the country and regional levels. These projects are financed from voluntary contributions of member States under the various technical assistance programmes. A summary list of such projects, by fields of activity, appears in Part Two of this document (ID/B/80/Add.1-3) under the respective groups of activities, while a more detailed consolidated list, arranged by geographical regions and countries, is to be found in Part Three (ID/B/80/Add.4). To facilitate the assessment of the magnitude and trends of the operational activities, a brief review by programmes and regions is given in the following paragraphs.

60. Actual expenditures for operational activities in 1970 amounted to \$13.0 million, whereas total obligations amounted to \$15.0 million out of \$20.7 million in available resources. Developments in the programme resources for the succeeding years are given in paragraphs 123 to 128, below.

61. In terms of experts engaged on field advisory missions and fellowship posts for training of technical personnel, the 1970 work programme of UNIDO comprised 921 expert posts and 984 fellowship posts. In addition, the value of equipment - particularly for major development projects financed from the UNDP/SF and subcontracts for certain services within those projects, as well as SIS projects - amounted to about \$3.6 million.

62. The improvement in the programming of field projects, which has been brought about by, inter alia, increasing the number of high-level consultations with Governments, long-range country programming and by expanding the network of Industrial Development Field Advisers, has been matched by greater awareness within the secretariat of the need for more efficient and expeditious implementation of field projects. The SIS programme, which was designed specifically for the needs of industry, is a good indication of the importance of flexible procedures to the delivery of technical assistance to industry.

63. The transfer from United Nations Headquarters in New York to UNIDO headquarters in Vienna of responsibility for the recruitment of UNIDO project personnel (field experts) within the various technical assistance programmes has now been completed. This, together with increasing resort to subcontracting - particularly for projects of a short-term and urgent nature - has helped to increase the acceleration of implementation.

64. It has also been decided to institute a computer-supported management information system for project implementation. The purpose of the system, which will be in operation early in 1971, is to assist in the acceleration of project implementation by regular and timely reporting on the status of implementation, with built-in alarm signals where action is overdue.

REVIEW BY PROGRAMMES

65. The operational activities of UNIDO include projects financed from regular contributions, from the Technical Assistance component of UNDP, from the Special Fund, from the Regular Programme and from the UNIDO General Trust Fund.

UNDP/Special Fund

66. As participating and executing agency for UNDP, UNIDO was responsible for 52 Special Fund projects, including three for which field operations were completed in the course of the year. The total cost of these 52 projects amounted to \$10.7 million, of which \$3.0 million were UNDP earmarkings.

67. With the approval by the Governing Council in January 1971 of the Administrator's programme proposals, UNIDO will have nine additional projects with a total cost of \$10 million, of which approximately \$5 million will be in UNDP earmarkings. At the present, however, there are some forty projects officially requested by Governments, under consideration with UNDP.

68. Although considerable interest is voiced by developing countries in the UNDP/SF programme, which has the largest resources, there are clear indications that the conventional procedures for approval both within the countries and the United Nations system together with certain conditions for implementation do not allow this programme to contribute its full potential towards industrial development. For this reason, there has been a less rapid growth in the programme than expected. UNIDO is participating in the UNDP/SF programme with an average of only 5 per cent of the total UNDP programme.

69. The trend noted last year towards an increase in the proportion of projects having a duration of three years or less has continued. Nine of the seventeen projects approved in 1970 have a duration of two and one half years or less. The tendency towards shorter projects can be contributed in part to the subdivision of relatively complicated, long-term institution building projects into several short-term operations covering particular phases of the entire project. Two other developments contributed to this trend. The first was a growing willingness to undertake new types of projects, some of which require a heavy concentration of expert services and equipment in a relatively limited time; for example, the design of an electrical industry testing and experimentation centre or a feasibility study for a fish protein concentrate plant. The second is the widespread concern to commence assistance activities as quickly as possible. The initial stages of an urgently needed project may be undertaken even before the full programme of assistance has been established, as is occasionally the case in repair and maintenance projects. In addition, several new forms of medium and long-term assistance activities in the fields of management development, promotion of export-oriented industries and pilot and demonstration plants have been initiated by UNIDO within the past two years, and others are under preparation for 1971 and 1972.

UNDP/Technical Assistance

70. The participation of UNIDO in the Technical Assistance component of UNDP showed a slight increase in 1970 as compared with 1969. As of 30 September 1970, over 220 projects with a total

71. ... projects amounting to about \$1.5 million, which is well above the level of implementation ...

70. ... and long-term advisory services provided at ... The fellowship component continues to be an important part of the UNDP/TA programme ... Over 200 fellowship posts were established ... The equipment component, however, did not exceed \$150,000 for the entire year.

72. In addition to the country projects, the UNDP/TA programme financed a number of regional and interregional projects in the form of in-plant training courses, seminars, symposia etc. The total value of these projects approved for 1970 was about \$500,000, representing the 1970 agency allocation of UNDP for UNIDO. Projects amounting to some \$350,000 were implemented during the year, with others totalling nearly \$150,000 prepared for implementation early in 1971.

Special Industrial Services

73. Since its establishment in 1966, the programme of Special Industrial Services has assumed a significant role in the operational programme of UNIDO. Well adapted as it is to the complex and urgent needs of industry, the SIS programme has continued to expand. The cumulative value of approved projects rose from \$7.5 million at the end of 1969 to an estimated \$12.5 million by the end of 1970. By 30 September 1970, some 250 projects of the value of \$4 million were requested and approved, with 300 projects costing \$5 million expected by the end of the year, as against 226 projects of the value of \$3.3 million in 1969 - an increase of nearly 50 per cent. As a result of special efforts made to expedite implementation, including the resort to subcontracting, the obligations incurred under the SIS programme in 1970 doubled those of the previous year, with approximately \$4 million expected to be incurred by the end of 1970. Actual expenditures were in the order of \$3.3 million.

74. Following the decision taken in 1969 by the Governing Council of UNDP to make provision within the UNDP Revolving Fund for the financing of SIS projects up to an annual planning level of \$4 million in approved projects, the SIS programme in 1970 depended almost entirely on this source of financing and operated within the set limits. The original SIS Trust Fund has practically been exhausted.

75. The simple procedures followed in the examination and approval of SIS projects and the flexibility in implementation have undoubtedly been the leading factors in making this programme favoured for the solution of pressing problems and promotion of industrial development. From discussions with the recipient Governments, it is anticipated that they will continue to avail themselves at an increasing rate of the SIS programme for assistance that goes well beyond the initial limited concept of "fire brigade" action. The SIS programme has also become a useful instrument in providing rapid action in the step-by-step evolution and implementation of industrial projects. A more detailed report on the SIS programme and the nature of assistance rendered through it to developing countries can be found in document ID/B/81.

Regular Programme

76. Upon the reconcentration of the Industrial Co-operation Fund, the Board has approved a total of \$1.5 million for the Regular Programme in 1971. The resources available to the programme will have been substantially increased.
77. Assistance rendered through the Regular Programme during 1970 included 150 individual fellowships awarded to nationals of developing countries in various fields of specialization. In addition, a number of group training programmes were organized through the Regular Programme.
78. As in the past, UNIDO continued to finance through the Regular Programme fifteen regional industrial advisers attached to the regional economic commissions and UNESCO, and five inter-regional advisers operating from Vienna. The Regular Programme has also been utilized during 1970 to support the long-range country programming of technical assistance.
79. The proposed programme for 1972 is presented to the Board for its approval in document ID/B/82.

UNIDO General Trust Fund

80. The Third Annual United Nations Pledging Conference on UNIDO, held on 10 November 1970 at United Nations Headquarters, resulted in approximately \$1.8 million in contributions for 1971. In the two preceding pledging conferences, contributions amounted to about \$1.6 million.
81. By the end of 1970, projects amounting to \$3.2 million were programmed and under implementation in such fields as establishment of physical units (including foundries and repair shops), in-plant training programmes and other technical workshops and meetings, industrial information and documentation, plant design and laboratory testing. Actual expenditures in 1970 amounted to \$1 million.
82. A report on the UNIDO General Trust Fund is contained in document ID/B/93.

LONG-RANGE COUNTRY PROGRAMMING

83. Given the growing volume and complexity of industrial projects requested by developing countries, technical co-operation activities require more forward planning than before. In initiating long-range programming of technical assistance, UNIDO seeks, therefore, to provide forecasts of the needs of developing countries and, at the same time, to assist them in the planning of their own future needs from multilateral sources.
84. In practice, the approach adopted by UNIDO to country programming took the following form: (a) identification, on the basis of national development plans, of the country's long-term priorities for the industrial sector; (b) determination of the type and timing of long-term projects for which requests for assistance would be forthcoming; (c) establishment, in detail, of projects that would be required immediately during the subsequent one or two years.

Following the programming exercise; and (d) adjustment or reorientation of present projects in the light of the over-all programming exercise and of the country's development plans. Dates are fixed for periodic reviews of each country programme.

85. Long-range programming missions will be combined or harmonized, to the extent practical, with the industrial survey missions being undertaken by UNIDO. The in-depth analysis of the industrial situation, which is made in the course of the survey missions, naturally contributes to a better assessment of future development needs.

86. To date UNIDO has initiated some 60 long-range country programming exercises with interested Governments. Some of the exercises were carried out at headquarters with government delegations, others by headquarters staff missions and by the Industrial Development Field Advisers. The UNDP Resident Representatives are fully associated with these exercises.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FIELD ADVISERS

87. The presence of UNIDO Industrial Development Advisers in the field contributed greatly to the promotion and co-ordination of technical assistance to industry. The Advisers work in close co-operation with both the government authorities and the UNDP Resident Representatives.

88. Twenty adviser posts were approved for 1970: 8 for Africa, 6 for the Americas, 5 for Asia and the Far East and 1 for the Middle East. By the end of the year, 16 of these posts will have been filled, and a candidate for an additional post will report to duty in March 1971. Further expansion of the network of Advisers is necessary and has been recommended by the Industrial Development Board and the General Assembly. UNIDO has therefore approached UNDP on the subject of increasing the number of Industrial Development Field Advisers in 1971.

89. In the course of their work, the Industrial Development Field Advisers have undertaken various tasks in collaboration with the UNDP Resident Representatives and the government authorities concerned, with regard to the identification of projects and the formulation of requests. They have also been instrumental in the preparation of long-range programmes of technical assistance. With the forthcoming UNDP country programming of technical assistance, the Industrial Development Field Advisers will assume greater importance as the sole representatives of UNIDO in the field. The Advisers also provide UNIDO with a vital channel of communication with member States and act as liaison with the regional economic commissions and UNESOB as well as with other regional and subregional organisations.

FIELD ACTIVITIES BY REGIONS

90. The magnitude and nature of technical assistance extended to countries of the regions differed in accordance with the stage of development and the expressed needs of the countries; in 1970, Africa received 33.8 per cent, followed by Asia and the Far East with 20.8 per cent, the Americas 18.5 per cent and Europe and the Middle East 15.4 per cent. Of the operational expenditures, 11.5 per cent was devoted to interregional projects.

Africa

91. During 1970, UNIDO provided technical assistance to the value of approximately \$1.5 million, as against \$3 million in 1969, to 41 African countries and regional organizations.
92. In 1970 there were 22 UNDP/SF projects in African countries with UNDP earmarkings of \$16.5 million. Two more UNDP/SF projects with \$735,100 in UNDP earmarkings are expected to be included in the January 1971 proposals of the Administrator to the Governing Council. The pipeline of UNDP/SF projects indicates a further increase in the number of requests; by the end of 1972, the number of UNDP/SF projects in Africa may well be doubled.
93. Increasing use is being made of the Technical Assistance component of UNDP for industrial development by African countries. During the first years of UNIDO, it was difficult to obtain funds for industrial projects from this source, owing to continuing projects of other agencies. In 1970, UNDP/TA projects amounted to \$519,400. Under this programme, particular emphasis is given to industrial planning and development of industrial policies. Experts financed under UNDP/TA are often key personnel attached to government planning departments.
94. Requests for assistance under the SIS programme have also registered a considerable increase in 1970 with expenditures amounting to \$982,300. With the improvement in recruitment of experts and the resort to subcontracting, the number of SIS expert posts increased to 244 in 1970. In the coming years, this growth is expected to continue, mainly with regard to plant-level feasibility studies.
95. Within the Regular Programme 32 expert posts and 262 fellowship posts, with a value of \$428,200, were established in 1970.
96. Voluntary contributions pledged to UNIDO have generally been used to supplement other technical assistance projects or to implement independent projects. These funds are being used, inter alia, for the establishment of complete production units such as mechanical shops and foundries.
97. UNIDO is providing increasing assistance to regional organizations. African countries, in particular, are realising the necessity of regional co-operation in the development of their industries. In the face of critical marketing problems, increased attention is being given to export opportunities and to the application of international standards to manufactured products. Hence the trend has been for more assistance in industrial standardization and quality control to both national Governments and regional organizations. Close co-operation with the regional economic commissions has been maintained in matters of an interregional nature.
98. In the planning of future technical assistance, the long-range country programming initiated by UNIDO has contributed greatly towards defining, on the basis of existing national development plans or objectives, the anticipated needs of a country over a period of several years. Among the programming exercises in 1970 were those for three regional organizations - the East African Community, the Common Afro-Malagasy-Mauritius Organization (OCAM) and the Organization of Senegal Riparian States (OERS).

99. The attainment of the desired growth rate envisaged for developing countries during the Second International Development Decade depends in part upon factors outside the control of African countries themselves, such as the flow of investments and exports of manufactured goods. To assist these countries, UNIDO organized two sub-regional investment promotion meetings in Africa - one in Addis Ababa in 1969 and another in Nairobi in 1970 - where for specific industrial projects the provision of the required capital and know-how were discussed by participating countries with potential investors.

100. Certain trends have been observed in 1970 in the development policy in Africa. The concentration on the production of goods and the reduction of imports has continued. Most African countries face serious market problems, and they have come to realize that in order to achieve economic production, support must be given to exports to neighbouring countries through the establishment and use of common market associations. Related to this development is the increased interest shown in the improvement of quality control and standardization as well as increased demand for assistance in the field of repair and maintenance.

The Americas

101. The technical assistance rendered in 1970 by UNIDO to countries in the region of the Americas amounted to \$2.4 million, comprising the services of some 170 experts in all programmes, as compared to the \$1.5 million figure for 1969.

102. Owing to the fact that the resources from the UNDP/TA were obligated mostly by projects of other agencies and that the development of the UNDP/SF programme was rather slow for various reasons, the STB programme financed about half of the assistance rendered to countries in this region in 1970, with expenditures amounting to \$849,300.

103. At present, six UNDP/SF projects are at early stages of operation, with a total cost of \$8,590,600, including \$3,958,600 in UNDP earmarkings.

104. The number of fellowships granted under the Regular Programme increased substantially, due mainly to better programming procedures and follow-up. In 1970, 36 fellowship posts were established, with expenditures for the year amounting to \$348,300.

105. Generally speaking, the nature and type of assistance provided in 1970 followed the pattern established in previous years. With varying degrees of industrialization, the countries of the region have requested and received assistance in such diverse areas as: the substitution of imports and promotion of exports of manufactured goods (textiles, metal-mechanical and food industry sectors); policy planning and local and regional programming leading to consolidation of treaties and industrial complementation; development of basic industries and industrial infrastructure; and development of sophisticated branches of technology and integral utilization of mineral and agricultural resources.

106. The Central America area is reviving efforts to regain lost momentum towards integration. The Caribbean area is consolidating the CARIFTA agreements and receiving assistance in the development of small-scale industries, local sectoral development and industrial policies.

UNIDO has continued to work in close co-operation with ECLA. The annual reports of both organizations have made a substantial contribution to the coordination of activities in the region as a whole.

The increased mid-level consultations between UNIDO and the governments of the region as well as the low-range country programming of technical assistance would contribute to a more systematic and higher rate of growth of the activities of UNIDO in the region.

Asia and the Far East

109. In 1970, a total of 21 countries and three regional organizations received assistance amounting to \$2.8 million which comprised the service of 217 experts. The number of UNDP/SF projects increased from 8 in 1969 to 11 in 1970. Five additional UNDP/SF projects are expected to be approved by the Governing Council of UNDP at its session in January 1971. In addition, 128 fellowship posts were established under various programmes in 1970 as compared to 75 in 1969.

110. In 1970, the operations of UNIDO in the region were marked by several trends. First, as a result of the surveys carried out by UNIDO on repair and maintenance facilities, on agricultural machinery and on export potentials for manufactured goods, a number of projects were established in these fields and more are expected in the next two years. Second, in-depth assistance continued to be given in the reorganization and development of specific industrial sectors. Third, there has been an increased demand for assistance to supporting institutions and facilities such as planning institutions, applied research and standardization, management, export promotion and small-scale industries. Finally, the requests for assistance were in relatively more sophisticated fields such as system analysis, polymer chemistry, data banks and development of criteria for location of industries and subcontracting between large and small industries.

111. In addition to the above fields, UNIDO continued to provide technical assistance in the following fields: industrial planning, policy formulation and project evaluation, food and light industries, metalworking, electronics, shipbuilding and pulp and paper. Packaging and export promotion are slowly emerging as important fields in which greater assistance may be required during the next two or three years.

112. Co-operation with ECAFE and with the other regional bodies concerned with economic development of Asia has increased considerably. UNIDO co-sponsored the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization in Tokyo with ECAFE, and the first Asian Meeting to Promote Specific Industrial Projects in Asian Countries, held in Manila in September 1970, was co-sponsored by ECAFE. The two organizations are also co-operating in the Asian Survey for Regional Co-operation and other projects.

113. UNIDO continued to co-operate with regional intergovernmental organizations such as the Mekong River Basin Committee, the Regional Co-operation for Development (ROCD) between Iran, Pakistan and Turkey and the Asian Productivity Organization.

114. Considerable progress was made in deploying UNIDO General Trust Funds to useful and important purposes in the region, e.g. beneficiation of ilmenite concentrates in two countries, establishment of an industrial information centre and organization of a seminar on small-scale industry.

115. As a result of long-range country programming and increased consultations with the Governments of the region, the activities of UNIDO should increase in the coming years. In the future, the activities will be more closely related to national development plans, and assistance in promoting the exports of manufactured goods, pre-investment surveys, reorganization and modernization of key sectors in certain economies and in agro-based and agriculture supporting industries is expected to figure prominently. Further, as a result of completed preliminary work related to regional co-operation, the number of regional projects is likely to increase in 1972 and thereafter.

Europe and the Middle East

116. The value of the technical assistance activities of UNIDO in Europe and the Middle East in 1970 was of the order of \$2 million, as compared to \$1.5 million in 1969. This total included the financing of some 90 experts and 220 fellowships in 1970, as against 83 experts and 212 fellowships in 1969. Projections for 1971 and 1972, based on consultations with Governments and long-range country programming and taking into account the number of countries in the region participating for the first time in the technical assistance programmes of UNIDO, indicate that there will be a further increase in the activities of UNIDO in this region. Long-range technical assistance missions were undertaken in countries of the Middle East during 1970 with additional missions planned for 1971.

117. At present, there are nine major development projects financed from the UNDP/SF under implementation in the region, including industrial research and development centres, small industries development and industrial estates, electrical testing and experimentation and an in-plant training centre for engineers. Increasing use is being made of consulting firms in the implementation of these projects. Expenditures under the UNDP/SF programme in 1970 amounted to about \$635,700.

118. The Regular Programme continued to promote training in the region through the provision of fellowships in industrialized countries. In addition, this programme has been used to enable a selected number of experts to initiate work in various fields. The value of assistance provided to the region under the Regular Programme in 1970 amounted to about \$150,700.

119. The SIS programme was responsible for the biggest share of technical assistance to the region, with a value of almost \$653,600.

120. In the course of the year the field adviser and exploratory missions have assisted in clarifying requests for projects in priority fields such as agricultural machinery, packaging and maintenance and repair. An additional mission is being planned to assess the possibilities for regional or inter-country co-operation in the production of pharmaceuticals. These missions enable UNIDO to achieve a regional perspective and encourage inter-country co-operation.

Further support to regional co-operation in the Middle East is provided through co-operation with the Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (OASIS) and the Regional Development Centre for Arab States (UDCAS) which has provided expertise to assist in conducting level industrial surveys. Annual co-ordination sessions have brought about increased co-operation with UNESOB, including participation in exploratory and survey missions undertaken by UNIDO. The increased activity of the UNIDO Industry Unit at UNESOB complements the mission undertaken by UNIDO's Regional Industrial Adviser.

12. The region under review contains countries at differing levels of development. The needs and types of assistance given to these countries varies from highly sophisticated expertise to the basics in industrialization. Greater attention is being given to the lesser developed countries in response to growing interest on their part to avail themselves of technical assistance to industry. Exploratory missions by UNIDO staff have resulted in adding several countries to the list of those receiving assistance through the programmes of UNIDO.

RESOURCES

123. The four-year period 1967 to 1970 has been one of expansion in the programmes and resources of UNIDO.

124. As shown in table 1 of the Statistical Appendix, total resources available to UNIDO in 1970 amounted to \$31.9 million, of which \$10.7 million were from the Regular Budget, compared with \$16 million and \$5.8 million, respectively, for 1967. Total resources in 1971 and 1972 are estimated at \$40.8 million and \$48.9 million, respectively, including the approved Regular Budget for 1971 of \$12.2 million and the forecast Regular Budget for 1972 of \$14 million.

125. Resources available for operational programmes amounted to \$20.7 million in 1970. The forecast of resources for operational programmes in 1971 is \$27.4 million, and \$33.4 million in 1972.

126. Funds obligated in 1970 for field operations amounted to approximately \$15 million which, compared with the corresponding figure of \$5.4 million for 1967, shows a nearly three-fold increase over a period of four years. Actual delivery of operational programmes in 1970 amounted to \$13 million against available resources of \$20.7 million. This compares with a programme delivery in 1969 of \$9 million against resources of \$15.9 million.

127. It is expected that in 1971 there will be a further improvement in the rate of delivery in relation to resources available and that programme delivery in 1971 will be in the neighbourhood of \$17.5 million, which would correspond to a rate of delivery of 64 per cent in relation to resources. The 1972 work programme and the plans for staff utilization in 1972 are based on an expected delivery of field programmes approximating \$22 million, which would correspond to a rate of delivery of 56 per cent in relation to resources available.

128. Expressed in percentages, the increase in resources for operational activities between 1970 and 1971 is estimated to be 32 per cent and between 1971 and 1972 at 22 per cent. Actual programme deliveries would increase between 1970 and 1971 by 35 per cent and between 1971 and 1972 by 26 per cent.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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PREFATORY NOTE

In keeping with last year's practice, all the data in this report have been prepared on an over-all statistical picture of both the requirements and the expenditures of UNDP. The explanatory notes concerning the tables of this appendix are given below.

Table 1

This table provides a global statistical picture of all the activities of the organization for the period 1970 to 1972. The data in this table are given in three categories:

(a) Expenditures (given for the reporting year only, i.e. 1970)

- Figures for Regular Budget and Regular Programme of Technical Assistance show disbursements and amounts obligated which, in conformity with the applicable financial rules, are chargeable to the financial year under report;
- Figures for all other sources of funds show cost of services performed or equipment and supplies delivered during the year reported on;

(b) Requirements

- Figures under this heading show the financial resources required for technical assistance on the basis of the needs expressed by the countries. These figures have been estimated on the basis of contacts with government representatives, communications from UNDP field offices and the reports of industrial development field advisers and of experts in the field;

(c) Resources

- These data were estimated by taking into consideration the characteristics and financial features for each programme;

Regular Programme

- Planning levels previously recommended by the Board;

UNDP/TA and UNDP/SE

- For 1970, the value of approved projects as of 30 September 1970, scheduled for implementation in the same year and the value of new requests likely to be approved by UNDP for implementation in that year;
- For 1971 and 1972, the estimated value of projects likely to be approved for implementation in the respective years were included; account was taken of the carry over of projects not implemented in the previous year;

SIS programme

- The anticipated balance to be spent in 1971 under the Trust Fund formula, on the assumption that the voluntary contributions pledged by Governments for the Trust Fund would be fully spent by the end of 1971; also included in the data is the value of appropriations likely to be made available under the new UNDP Revolving Fund financing formula;

General Budget

The figures under this heading show the anticipated value of voluntary contributions paid and available for utilization in the year under report.

131. "Overhead funds" are funds for UNIDO, as participating and executing agency for technical co-operation programmes, received from UNDP for managing field projects. These funds are made available directly to UNIDO for UNDP/UN, SIS and Fund-in-Trust projects. Overheads for UNDP/TA projects are credited as income to the United Nations Budget.

Table 2

132. This table gives a breakdown of expenditures in 1970 and estimated resources in 1971 and 1972 by sources of funds and types of expenditure. The latter are classified in four groups: operational activities; substantive support activities; managerial and administrative support to operational activities; and general management and administrative expenses. Expenditures and estimated resources classified under "Managerial and administrative support to operational activities" comprise the cost of headquarters activities that are directly related to the implementation of the field programmes. Those that appear under "General management and administrative expenses" comprise all other expenditures related to the administration and management of the secretariat and not directly connected to operational activities.

Table 3

133. This is a breakdown of expenditures in 1970 and of estimated resources for 1971 and 1972. Expenditures and resources under the heading "Managerial and administrative support to operational activities" have been distributed proportionally among the groups of activities to the total of either operational expenditures in 1970 or resources for 1971 and 1972. Expenditures and resources under the heading "General management and administrative expenses" have been distributed among the groups in proportion to the sum of the expenditures and estimated resources for operational and supporting activities.

Tables 4, 5 and 6

134. These tables provide a three-way breakdown of the figures given in the preceding tables under the heading of "Technical co-operation activities": (a) by sources of funds and groups of activities; (b) by programmes and geographical areas; and (c) by components (experts, fellowships and other expenditures) of each individual programme.

Table 7

135. This table provides information on the activities of the three substantive divisions of the UNIDO secretariat financed from the Regular Budget of UNIDO and overhead funds in terms of man/months of professional staff and expenditures on meetings, consultants and publications.

Table 1

Estimated financial requirements and resources of UNIDO, 1970 to 1972
(in millions of US dollars)

	1970		1971		1972	
	Expenditure ^{a/}	Resources	Requirements	Resources	Requirements	Resources
Technical co-operation programmes	13.0	20.7	45.8	27.4	51.2	33.4
Regular programme	1.5 ^{b/}	1.5	2.5 ^{c/}	1.5 ^{d/}	2.7 ^{e/}	1.7 ^{f/}
UNDP/TA	2.3	3.7 ^{g/}	14.6 ^{h/}	4.5 ^{i/}	16.8 ^{j/}	6.0 ^{k/}
UNDP/SP	4.6	8.0 ^{l/}	16.3 ^{m/}	12.5 ^{n/}	16.2 ^{o/}	15.1 ^{p/}
SIS programme ^{q/}	3.3	5.0 ^{r/}	9.0 ^{s/}	6.0 ^{t/}	10.0 ^{u/}	1.0 ^{v/}
UNIDO General Trust Fund ^{w/}	1.0	2.1	3.0	2.5	5.0	3.0
Funds-in-Trust	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Overhead funds	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5
Regular budget	8.9	8.9	10.4	10.4	12.0	12.0
Budget gross	10.2	10.2	12.2	12.2	14.2	14.0
Staff assessment ^{s/}	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(2.0)	(2.0)

a/ Actual expenditure as at 30 September 1970 and estimated expenditure up to the end of the year.

b/ Comprises expenditure incurred in 1970 and commitments in respect of projects started in 1970 and expected to be liquidated in 1971 in conformity with applicable financial rules.

c/ Total of country, regional and interregional requests received for inclusion in the 1971 Regular Programme as reported in document ID/B/67, para.10.

d/ Appropriation value for 1971 programme (ID/B/67) as approved by the Industrial Development Board at its fourth session (A/8016, para. 240), and adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

e/ Anticipated volume of 1972 requirements.

f/ Planning level as approved by the Industrial Development Board at its fourth session (A/8016, para. 240).

g/ Value of projects approved by UNDP for implementation in 1970.

h/ Estimated requirements as reported in document ID/B/64, page 61, table 1.

i/ Including projects totalling \$2.4 million approved by UNDP up to 30 September 1970 for implementation in 1971.

- k/ Forecast of projects on the basis of the UNIDO long-term programming missions and direct contacts with Government representatives, communications with UNDP field advisers, UNIDO field advisers' reports and other expert and field mission reports.
- l/ Including projects totalling \$0.5 million approved by UNDP up to 30 September 1970 for implementation in 1972.
- m/ Value of allocations issued or expected to be issued by UNDP for expenditure each year.
- n/ Estimated yearly expenditure as per plans of operation (or draft plans of operation and official requests for projects under active consideration).
- o/ The detailed situation of the SIS programme is reported in document ID/R/81.
- p/ Value of projects approved by UNIDO and UNDP up to 30 June 1970 for implementation in 1970.
- q/ Anticipated requirements for the SIS type of assistance in accordance with previous experience and following the same sources indicated under j/ above.
- r/ Anticipated level of resources, subject to negotiations with UNDP.
- s/ Voluntary contributions to UNIDO in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2152 (XII), including amounts pledged at the third United Nations Pledging Conference on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other contributions pledged previously.
- t/ Salaries paid out of the IW budget are subject to staff assessment, while salaries paid out of non-budgetary sources are "net". To permit a proper comparison of real costs, the assessment factor is deducted in these tables.

Table 2
Expenditures in 1970 and estimated resources for 1971 and 1972 by sources of funds
 (in thousands of US dollars)

	<u>Regular Budget</u>	<u>Regular Programs</u>	<u>UNDP/TA</u>	<u>UNDP/SF</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>UNIDO General Trust Fund</u>	<u>Funds-in-Trust</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
1970 (Expenditures)^{1/2}									
Operational activities	-	1,698.6	2,297.5	4,610.3	3,320.1	952.0	315.1	12,993.6	56.9
Substantive support activities	3,261.5	-	-	130.0	58.0	-	-	3,449.5	15.1
Managerial and administrative support to operational activities	1,125.9	-	-	545.0	272.0	7.0	3.5	1,953.4	8.0
General management and administrative expenses	4,462.6	1,498.6	2,297.5	5,285.3	3,650.1	959.0	318.6	4,462.6	19.5
Add: staff assessment	1,300.0							22,859.1	100.0%
Total gross	10,150.0								
1971 (Estimated resources)									
Operational activities	-	1,500.0	4,500.0	12,500.0	6,000.0	2,500.0	400.0	27,400.0	70.2
Substantive support activities	4,400.4	-	-	121.0	55.0	-	5.0	4,581.4	11.7
Managerial and administrative support to operational activities	1,142.2	-	-	689.0	315.0	8.0	25.0	2,179.2	5.6
General management and administrative expenses	4,895.4	1,500.0	4,500.0	13,310.0	6,370.0	2,508.0	430.0	4,895.4	12.5
Add: staff assessment	10,738.0							39,056.0	100.0%
Total gross	12,222.5								
1972 (Estimated resources)									
Operational activities	-	1,500.0	6,000.0	15,500.0	7,000.0	3,000.0	400.0	33,400.0	71.0
Substantive support activities	5,200.0	-	-	285.0	110.0	-	5.0	5,600.0	11.4
Managerial and administrative support to operational activities	1,312.0	-	-	785.0	290.0	10.0	25.0	2,422.0	5.1
General management and administrative expenses	5,488.0	1,500.0	6,000.0	16,570.0	7,400.0	3,010.0	430.0	5,488.0	11.4
Add: staff assessment	2,000.0							46,910.0	100.0%
Total gross	14,000.0								

^{1/2} Status as of 30 November 1970 and projections until the end of the year.

Table 3
Expenditures in 1970 and estimated resources for 1971 and 1972 for operational activities
and substantive support activities by groups of activities a/
(in thousands of US dollars and per cent)

Group	Operational activities						Substantive support activities						Managerial/administrative support in operational activities						General management and administration						Total					
	1970		1971		1972		1970		1971		1972		1970		1971		1972		1970		1971		1972		1970		1971		1972	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%		
1	1,561.0	12.0	3,595.6	13.1	3,807.5	11.6	303.1	8.8	358.2	7.8	503.0	9.0	234.8	12.0	286.0	13.1	202.0	11.6	507.9	13.4	607.6	12.4	619.0	11.3	2,606.8	11.5	4,847.4	12.4	5,291.5	11.3
2	671.6	5.2	1,522.1	5.5	2,193.3	6.6	149.0	4.3	140.4	3.1	182.5	3.3	101.0	5.2	121.1	5.5	159.0	6.6	223.2	5.0	255.6	5.2	335.9	6.1	1,144.8	5.0	2,039.2	5.2	2,870.7	6.1
3	298.7	2.3	839.5	3.1	977.2	2.9	84.5	2.5	123.7	2.7	107.5	1.9	45.0	2.3	66.8	3.1	70.9	2.9	103.9	2.3	147.6	3.0	153.1	2.8	532.1	2.3	1,177.6	3.0	1,308.7	2.8
4	508.8	3.9	1,335.6	4.9	2,088.9	6.3	106.8	3.1	139.6	3.0	170.7	3.0	76.5	3.9	106.2	4.9	151.5	6.3	167.6	3.8	226.6	4.6	319.4	5.8	859.7	3.8	1,808.0	4.6	2,730.5	5.8
5	1,694.0	13.0	2,513.7	9.2	2,617.7	7.8	228.9	6.6	349.0	7.6	390.6	7.0	254.7	13.0	199.9	9.2	189.8	7.8	525.7	11.8	438.9	9.0	423.7	7.7	2,703.3	11.8	3,501.5	9.0	3,621.8	7.7
6	1,435.7	11.1	4,185.9	15.3	5,392.5	16.1	258.2	7.5	289.8	6.3	375.6	6.7	215.8	11.1	332.9	15.3	391.0	16.1	461.9	10.3	689.1	14.1	816.0	14.9	2,371.6	10.4	5,497.7	14.1	6,975.1	14.9
7	-	-	68.2	0.2	129.7	0.4	64.3	1.9	94.6	2.1	134.6	2.4	-	-	5.4	0.2	9.4	0.4	16.3	0.4	24.1	0.5	36.3	0.7	80.6	0.3	192.3	0.5	310.0	0.7
8	1,254.1	9.7	3,078.5	11.0	3,544.0	10.6	241.4	7.0	332.9	7.3	379.9	6.8	188.5	9.7	239.3	11.0	257.0	10.6	407.5	9.1	513.1	10.5	553.9	10.1	2,091.5	9.1	4,093.8	10.5	4,734.8	10.1
9	253.3	1.9	245.0	0.9	231.8	0.7	217.1	6.3	318.2	7.0	372.7	6.6	38.1	1.9	19.5	0.9	16.9	0.7	125.0	2.8	83.5	1.7	82.3	1.5	633.5	2.8	666.2	1.7	703.7	1.5
10a	1,401.6	10.8	2,695.8	9.8	3,088.4	9.2	122.7	3.6	180.4	3.9	273.1	4.9	210.6	10.8	214.3	9.8	224.0	9.2	455.0	10.2	479.7	9.8	515.5	9.4	2,335.5	10.2	3,827.2	9.8	4,406.4	9.4
10b							145.6	4.2	257.0	5.6	305.4	5.5																		
11	1,069.7	8.2	2,355.7	8.6	2,962.3	8.9	186.4	5.4	237.2	5.2	335.6	6.0	309.3	15.8	240.4	11.0	226.6	9.7	649.8	14.6	529.7	10.8	511.5	9.3	3,338.9	14.6	4,225.9	10.8	4,372.1	9.3
12	2,057.7	15.8	3,022.7	11.0	3,124.7	9.4	322.1	9.3	433.1	9.5	509.3	9.1	42.0	2.2	53.0	2.4	86.8	3.6	187.5	4.2	179.5	3.7	247.3	4.5	943.5	4.1	1,431.8	3.7	2,113.6	4.5
13	279.7	2.2	666.0	2.4	1,196.5	3.6	434.3	12.6	533.3	11.6	583.0	10.4	239.0	6.9	300.0	6.5	389.0	6.9	25.7	1.3	47.3	2.2	64.2	2.6	107.8	2.4	135.0	2.8	177.5	3.2
14	170.7	1.3	594.3	2.2	886.0	2.6	239.0	6.9	300.0	6.5	389.0	6.9	25.7	1.3	47.3	2.2	64.2	2.6	107.8	2.4	135.0	2.8	177.5	3.2	543.2	2.4	1,076.6	2.8	1,516.7	3.2
15a	197.2	1.5	454.6	1.7	655.6	2.0	244.9	7.1	344.0	7.5	397.0	7.1	29.6	1.5	36.2	1.7	47.5	2.0	116.6	2.6	119.6	2.4	145.8	2.6	588.3	2.6	954.4	2.4	1,245.9	2.6
15b	139.8	1.1	296.8	1.1	423.9	1.3	101.2	2.9	150.0	3.3	190.5	3.4	21.0	1.1	23.6	1.1	30.7	1.3	64.3	1.4	67.4	1.1	85.5	1.6	326.3	1.4	537.6	1.4	730.6	1.6
Total	12,993.6	100.0	27,400.0	100.0	33,400.0	100.0	3,449.5	100.0	4,581.4	100.0	5,600.0	100.0	1,953.4	100.0	2,179.2	100.0	2,422.0	100.0	4,462.6	100.0	4,835.4	100.0	5,488.0	100.0	22,859.1	100.0	39,056.0	100.0	46,910.0	100.0
And staff assessment							479.1		752.3		866.7		165.4		195.3		218.7		655.5		836.9		914.6							
Total							3,928.6		5,333.7		6,466.7		2,118.8		2,374.5		2,640.7		5,118.1		5,732.1		6,402.6							

a/ All sources of funds.

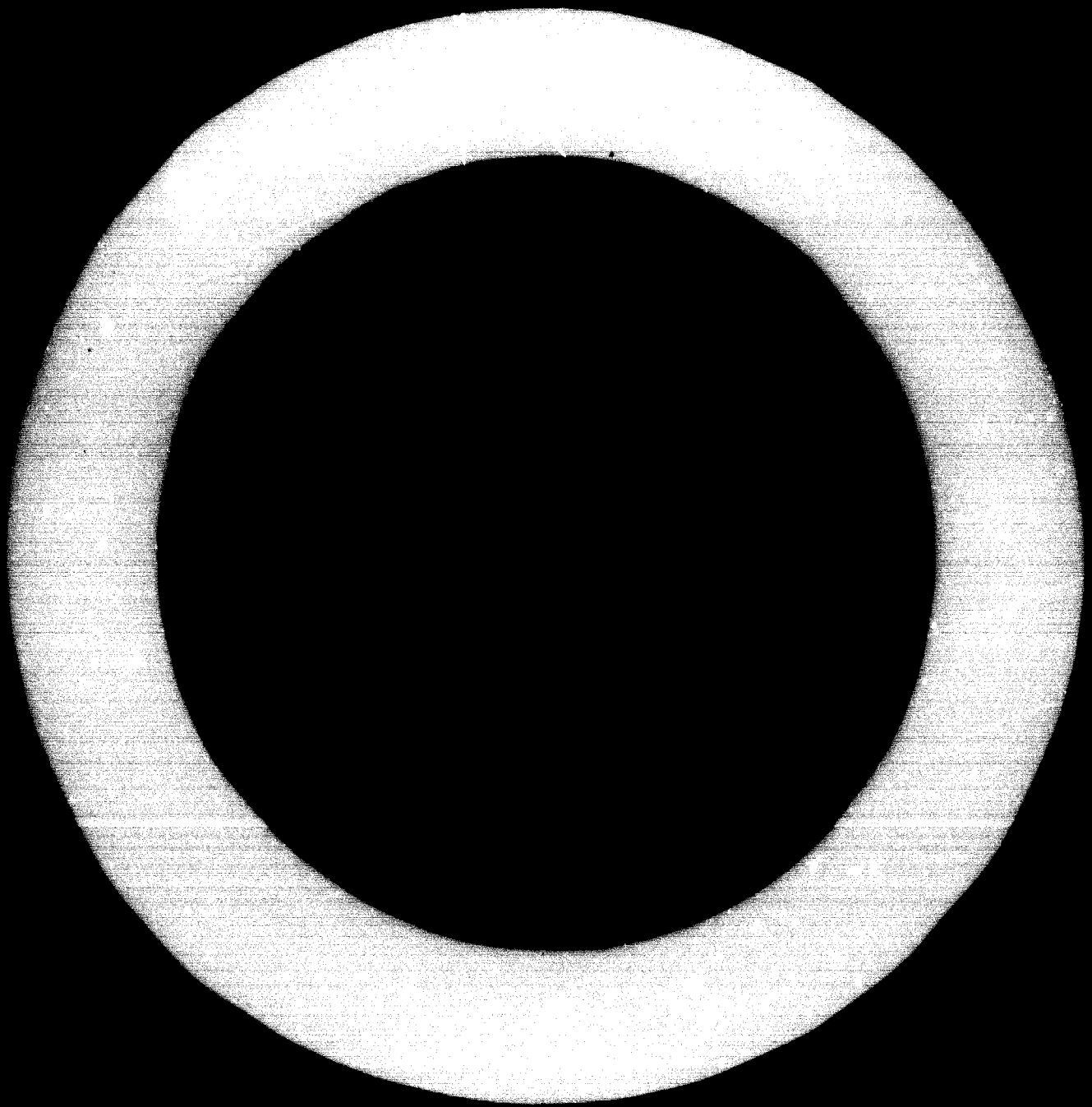


Table 4

Breakdown of technical co-operation activities of UNIDO by sources of funds and groups of activities, 1970 to 1972
(in thousands of US dollars)

Division	1970 - expenditure						Total
	Regular Programs	UNDP/FA	UNDP/SF	SIS	Funds- in-Trust	UNIDO General Trust Fund	
Industrial Technology							
Group 1	108.4	323.9	640.5	340.3	36.0	111.9	1,561.0
Group 2	135.5	172.3	-	292.4	18.8	52.6	671.6
Group 3	19.0	75.5	59.2	122.0	23.0	-	297.7
Group 4	136.3	159.6	-	207.2	-	5.7	508.8
Group 5	74.6	93.5	1,088.3	388.7	-	48.9	1,664.0
Group 6	263.4	114.0	93.8	899.6	60.3	4.6	1,435.7
Group 15b	-	2.0	1.2.1	25.7	-	-	13.0
Sub-total	717.2	940.8	1,893.9	2,275.9	138.1	223.7	6,289.6
Industrial Services and Institutions							
Group 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 8	48.7	124.5	840.1	19.5	120.0	101.3	1,244.1
Group 9	16.2	37.5	-	12.5	-	147.1	213.3
Groups 10a and 10b	231.1	190.2	162.7	464.1	-	523.5	1,571.6
Group 11	154.4	244.9	491.3	176.4	0.7	8.0	1,067.7
Sub-total	450.4	597.1	1,494.1	672.5	120.7	64.2	3,889.0
Industrial Policies and Programming							
Group 12	238.0	504.6	1,096.5	106.3	56.3	56.3	1,918.0
Group 13	73.0	68.0	6.0	131.9	-	2.3	281.2
Group 14	-	116.0	-	49.0	-	3.0	178.0
Group 15a	-	71.0	13.8	84.5	-	6.0	175.3
Sub-total	311.0	759.6	1,122.3	371.7	56.3	67.6	1,914.5
TOTAL	1,498.6	2,397.5	4,610.3	3,320.1	315.1	294.2	11,431.8

Table 4 (cont'd)

1971

Division	Regular Programme approved projects	UNDP/TA		UNDP/SF under active consideration	SIC approved projects	Funds in-Transit approved projects
		approved projects	forecast of new projects			
Industrial Technology						
Group 1	171.6	225.0	1,538.4	92.0	492.0	60.0
Group 2	137.8	258.2	634.6	35.0	368.9	6.7
Group 3	32.0	73.8	443.2	-	276.7	3.7
Group 4	100.4	106.2	401.8	130.0	510.4	13.4
Group 5	103.4	109.3	797.3	-	180.7	-
Group 6	216.6	267.3	3,253.1	216.0	1,416.6	11.4
Group 15b	-	-	50.0	-	334.0	-
Sub-total	761.8	1,039.8	7,118.4	473.0	7,426.1	125.1
Industrial Services and Institutions						
Group 7	3.4	-	160.0	-	8.0	-
Group 8	59.0	57.8	470.2	92.0	191.6	150.0
Group 9	22.8	22.8	127.2	-	26.0	-
Groups 10a and 10b	95.2	199.7	1,493.3	57.0	1,830.6	-
Group 11	109.6	228.9	831.1	-	190.4	41.0
Sub-total	290.0	509.2	3,081.8	149.0	2,147.2	191.0
Industrial Policies and Programming						
Group 12	339.4	548.5	730.4	16.0	1,695.5	53.3
Group 13	63.4	145.0	775.0	-	178.6	-
Group 14	44.5	51.0	339.0	70.0	70.0	24.0
Group 15a	-	52.0	216.0	-	319.5	-
Sub-total	447.6	796.5	2,060.4	86.0	2,263.6	77.3
TOTAL	1,499.4	2,345.5	12,260.6	708.0	16,276.0	202.0

Table 4 (cont'd)

1972

Division	Regular Programs proposed programs	UNDP/SP			TOTAL	UNDP/SP under active consideration	TOTAL
		approved projects	percent of new projects	approved projects			
Industrial Technology							
Group 1	120.0	16.8	2,024.0	1,535.9	509.0	2,044.9	
Group 2	160.0	65.9	1,002.0	461.3	744.0	1,205.3	
Group 3	30.0	3.8	591.0	260.5	-	260.5	
Group 4	110.0	22.5	693.0	-	570.0	570.0	
Group 5	100.0	9.8	1,002.0	989.3	351.0	1,340.3	
Group 6	270.0	46.3	3,666.0	1,050.9	1,067.0	2,117.9	
Group 15b	30.0	-	293.0	193.0	-	193.0	
Sub-total	620.0	165.1	9,273.0	4,490.9	3,241.0	7,731.9	
Industrial Services and Institutions							
Group 7	20.0	-	159.0	-	-	-	
Group 8	50.0	3.8	542.0	1,915.5	789.0	2,704.5	
Group 9	40.0	-	176.0	-	-	-	
Groups 10a and 10b	90.0	39.3	1,700.0	1,557.2	150.0	1,707.2	
Group 11	140.0	144.0	967.0	1,644.9	156.0	1,800.9	
Sub-total	340.0	187.1	3,544.0	5,117.6	1,095.0	6,212.6	
Industrial Policies and Programming							
Group 12	200.0	161.0	1,519.0	857.0	282.0	1,139.0	
Group 13	70.0	-	1,135.0	217.5	470.0	687.5	
Group 14	50.0	-	485.0	-	212.0	267.0	
Group 15a	20.0	4.0	343.0	319.8	-	319.8	
Sub-total	340.0	165.0	3,482.0	1,394.3	964.0	2,358.3	
TOTAL	1,500.0	517.2	16,816.2	11,002.8	5,300.0	16,302.8	

Table 5

Breakdown of technical co-operation activities by programme and geographical regions, 1970 to 1972
(in thousands of US dollars)

Regions and projects	Regular Programme						UNDP/TA			
	1970		1971		1972		1970		1971	
	expenditure	resources	expenditure	resources	proposed programme	expenditure	approved projects	forecast of new projects	approved projects	forecast of new projects
AFRICA										
country	291.4	363.6	478.4	613.9	365.0	478.4	613.9	3,499.3	200.3	4,576.0
regional	136.8	135.0	41.0	37.0	135.0	41.0	37.0	398.7	-	142.0
Sub-total	428.2	498.6	519.4	650.9	500.0	519.4	650.9	3,898.0	200.3	4,718.0
THE AMERICAS										
country	196.5	174.0	530.5	346.4	165.0	530.5	346.4	2,963.5	72.0	3,511.0
regional	151.8	135.0	23.5	-	135.0	23.5	-	357.5	-	126.0
Sub-total	348.3	309.0	554.0	346.4	300.0	554.0	346.4	3,321.0	72.0	4,637.0
ASIA/FAR EAST										
country	182.9	248.4	634.5	804.1	265.0	634.5	804.1	3,044.9	124.0	4,122.0
regional	66.5	135.0	-	20.0	135.0	-	20.0	389.0	-	25.0
Sub-total	249.4	383.4	634.5	824.1	400.0	634.5	824.1	3,433.9	124.0	4,147.0
EUROPE/MIDDLE EAST										
country	126.2	119.4	320.1	400.1	125.0	320.1	400.1	1,252.9	120.9	1,715.0
regional	24.5	27.0	-	25.0	25.0	-	25.0	153.8	-	12.0
Sub-total	150.7	146.4	320.1	425.1	150.0	320.1	425.1	1,406.7	120.9	1,727.0
INTERREGIONAL										
	322.0	162.0	269.5	99.0	150.0	269.5	99.0	201.0	-	1,227.0
TOTAL	1,498.6	1,499.4	2,297.5	2,345.5	1,500.0	2,297.5	2,345.5	12,260.6	517.2	16,814.2

Table 5 (cont'd)

Regions and projects	BMDP/SP				SIS		Funds-in-Trust		General Trust Fund		
	1970	1971		1972	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970		
	approved projects	containing projects	under active consideration	total	containing projects	under active consideration	total	expenditure	approved projects	expenditure	
AFRICA											
country	2,121.0	6,365.2	213.0	6,578.2	3,951.9	1,186.0	5,137.9	881.3	1,131.0	943.3	91.4
regional	157.7	480.6	-	480.6	477.7	228.0	705.7	101.0	57.0	-	23.6
sub-total	2,278.7	6,845.8	213.0	7,058.8	4,429.6	1,414.0	5,843.6	982.3	1,188.0	943.3	115.0
THE AMERICAS											
country	642.1	1,636.7	182.0	1,818.7	1,117.9	1,549.0	2,666.9	815.3	916.5	53.0	-
regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.0	34.0	-	-
sub-total	642.1	1,636.7	182.0	1,818.7	1,117.9	1,549.0	2,666.9	849.3	950.5	53.0	-
ASIA/FAR EAST											
country	1,026.2	4,668.3	126.0	4,794.3	3,082.2	1,447.0	4,529.2	774.5	586.2	35.8	11.2
regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	-
sub-total	1,026.2	4,668.3	126.0	4,794.3	3,082.2	1,447.0	4,529.2	774.5	594.2	35.8	11.2
EUROPE/MIDDLE EAST											
country	635.7	2,690.0	130.0	2,820.0	2,235.1	740.0	2,975.1	650.1	1,129.1	117.0	-
regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-
sub-total	635.7	2,690.0	130.0	2,820.0	2,235.1	740.0	2,975.1	653.3	1,129.1	117.0	-
UNASSIGNED											
country	27.6	125.1	57.0	182.7	138.0	150.0	288.0	60.4	215.0	-	-
regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sub-total	27.6	125.1	57.0	182.7	138.0	150.0	288.0	60.4	215.0	-	-
TOTAL	4,610.3	15,568.7	708.0	16,326.9	11,032.8	5,306.0	16,338.8	2,320.1	4,274.6	1,101.1	115.0

Table 6

Estimated breakdown of technical co-operation activities by sources and components, 1970 to 1972
(in thousands of US dollars)

Sources of financing	Reports			Fellowships			Sub-contracts, equipment and other expenses								
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972						
Regular programme	97	841.0	28	460.0	25	405.0	215	590.0	228	740.0	240	795.0	68.0	80.0	..
UNDP/TA	172	1,621.0	200	1,000.0	200	3,000.0	491	641.0	790	1,400.0	800	1,700.0	96.0	118.0	..
UNDP/SP	107	2,770.0	400	6,000.0	450	7,000.0	94	130.0	150	600.0	186	900.0	1,706.0	5,900.0	..
SIS	106	2,031.0	400	1,000.0	400	4,800.0	21	96.0	50	200.0	70	300.0	1,233.0	1,900.0	3,300.0
UNDP General Trust Fund	46	177.0	50	250.0	70	70.0	110	418.0	150	700.0	450	900.0	407.0	1,650.0	..
Funds-in-Trust	13	195.0	15	250.0	37	300.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	120.0	110.0	..
TOTAL	921	7,587.0	1,091	11,950.0	1,205	16,875.0	904	1,237.0	1,675	3,640.0	1,740	4,595.0	3,570.0	9,790.0	11,000.0

Table 7

Regular budget and overhead funds activities of the substantive divisions of the secretariat, 1970 to 1972
(in man/months and thousands of US dollars)

1970

Area	Staff time		Commitments		Expenditure		Staff time		Commitments		Expenditure		Total
	m/m	\$'000	m/m	\$'000	m/m	\$'000	m/m	\$'000	m/m	\$'000	m/m	\$'000	
1	205	201.5	11	17.1	5.2	15.0	137	223.1	15	26.5	3.5	25.6	290.3
2	60	55.1	9	13.5	6.5	9.5	60	61.7	3	16.3	-	3.2	107.6
3	14	31.4	3	11.7	13.6	1.1	56.4	16	21.0	11.7	6.0	-	103.1
4	25	67.1	5	7.3	-	-	64	81.2	3	3.0	6.0	7.4	109.6
5	31	152.1	6	13.6	6.0	26.2	144	234.0	11	23.0	5.0	33.6	278.1
6	46	213.3	11	35.2	11.5	16.7	170	292.1	15	37.5	3.0	37.0	244.3
7	11	33.1	20	35.3	0.0	-	30	61.1	1	17.5	-	-	76.3
8	14	36.9	13	27.8	14.6	5.1	138	311.8	14	28.0	2.8	4.3	241.1
9	10	112.3	6	11.8	-	-	109	156.4	13	26.3	3	28.1	255.6
10	14	60.3	3	6.0	-	-	77	117.1	3	12.1	-	-	120.1
11	14	37.4	7	3.3	4.9	-	34	65.3	1	11.1	16.6	-	124.1
12	14	109.4	15	18.1	-	17.1	62	159.1	1	20.2	3.0	29.3	205.2
13	11	117.3	11	34.1	16.5	16.8	138	251.1	11	31.1	3.0	31.6	289.1
14	21	250.3	10	10.1	1.1	6.0	116	167.1	10	17.1	28.1	34.3	311.3
15	12	152.5	7	20.1	1.1	4.0	131	193.1	7	15.1	-	4.0	212.1
16	14	201.4	11	48.1	-	5.0	102	171.1	10	51.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
17	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
18	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
19	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
20	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
21	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
22	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
23	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
24	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
25	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
26	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
27	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
28	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
29	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
30	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
31	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
32	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
33	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
34	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
35	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
36	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
37	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
38	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
39	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
40	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
41	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
42	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
43	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
44	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
45	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
46	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
47	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
48	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
49	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2
50	14	152.0	14	30.4	11.1	13.1	102	166.1	10	27.1	11.3	16.6	324.2

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