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IRELAND AND SCANDINAVIA

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D E N M A R K

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HEAD OF STATE: Queen Margrethe II. Succeeded to the throne in 1972 upon the death of her father, King Frederik IX, and became Denmark's first reigning queen in six centuries. She studied archaeology and political science and was also trained in the Women's Air Corps. She has been a successful illustrator of books and has recently, together with Prince Henrik, translated a book by Simone de Beauvoir into Danish. She married Count Henri de Laborde de Monpezat. They have two children.

PRIME MINISTER: Mr. Poul Schlüter. Former lawyer. MP since 1964, representing Det konservative Folkeparti (Conservative Party). Delegate to the UN General Assembly in 1965. Chairman of the Danish UN Association in 1966-68. Prime Minister since September 1982.

FOREIGN MINISTER: Mr. Uffe Ellemann Jensen. Former journalist, specializing in economics. MP since 1977, representing Venstre (Centre-liberal Party). Written several books on economic and social issues. Foreign Minister since September 1982.

CHAIRMAN (SPEAKER) OF PARLIAMENT: Mr. Svend Jakobsen. MP since 1971, representing Socialdemokratiet (Social Democratic Party). Held several cabinet posts since 1973, including housing, finance, environment and fishing. Chairman of Parliament since 1981.

MAYOR OF FREDERIKSBERG: Mr. John Winther. MP 1970-71 and 1977-78, representing Det konservative Folkeparti (Conservative Party). Member of the Town Council of Frederiksberg (a municipality of Greater Copenhagen) since 1964. Appointed Mayor in 1978.

NOTES ON DENMARK'S PARTICIPATION
IN THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

1. Past Operations

- a. United Nations Emergency Force 1 (UNEF 1) - Egypt - 1956-1957
- b. United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL) - 1958
- c. United Nations Operations in the Congo (ONUC) - 1960-1964
- d. United Nations Yemen Observer Mission (UNYOM) - 1963-1964
- e. United Nations Indian/Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) - 1965-1966

2. Current Operations (361 all ranks)

- a. United Nations Military Observer Group India/Pakistan (UNMOGIP) -
1949 continuing
- b. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) - 1948 continuing
- c. United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) - 1964 continuing

3. U N Commander

Colonel E.C. Condil - Acting Commander UNEF 1, 12 Sept. - 4 Nov. 1964

4. Future Peace-keeping Operations (UNTAG - Namibia)

Denmark has earmarked a Headquarters Company unit of about 130 all ranks to serve with UNTAG in Namibia.

5. Total fatal casualties sustained in peace-keeping up to date - 30

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND
SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Political Affairs Division

CONFIDENTIAL

CC:LS:sf

15 March 1983

KINGDOM OF DENMARK

KINGDOM OF DENMARK

Relationship to the United Nations

Denmark has been identified with the United Nations from the Organisation's beginnings. Although the country was not liberated until after the opening of the San Francisco Conference, it was admitted on 24 October 1945 as one of the original United Nations members, since at the time the 1942 Declaration of United Nations was signed, the US-recognised Danish representative in Washington signified the adherence of all free Danes. With the support of its major political parties, Denmark has traditionally placed great emphasis on its role in the United Nations, which it views as an essential forum for resolving international crises and promoting world cooperation in the economic, social and humanitarian fields. Denmark's international role is also defined by its membership in NATO, the Nordic Council and, since 1973, in the European Community. As the only Nordic country in the EC, Denmark has increasingly served as a bridge between the two regions. Denmark held the European Community presidency from July through December 1982, and thus often spoke on behalf of the Ten during the 37th General Assembly. Denmark's present centre-right coalition Government, which controls only 66 of the Danish Parliament's 179 seats, assumed power last September after the preceeding Social Democratic administration resigned over economic policy.

Denmark has been a mainstay of support for UN peace-keeping operations, having formerly participated in UNEF I, UNOGIL, ONUC, UNYOM and UNIPOM. At present, Denmark provides observers to both UNTSO and UNMOGIP and has a battalion and military police company serving with UNFICYP. Denmark has served two terms on the Security Council, in 1953-54 and 1967-68. Denmark currently is a member of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, the Committee on Information, the

Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Settlements and the Committee on Natural Resources. The country belongs to virtually all the United Nations specialised agencies and sits on the governing bodies of UNDP, UNESCO, UPU, ICAO and the Programme of the UNHCR, as well as on UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board and the WFP's Committee on Food Aid Policies.

Denmark's assessment for its contribution to the regular UN budget has newly been increased from 0.74 to 0.75 per cent, for a gross contribution of \$4,110,610 for 1983. Denmark is at present the eighth largest contributor to UNDP, having pledged \$36.6 million at November's pledging conference. The country makes many other significant voluntary contributions to programmes and activities of the United Nations and its specialised agencies, including the following payments or pledges: \$19,939,229 to UNICEF (1982); \$12,276,178 to the UNHCR (1982); over \$9,000,000 to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (1982); \$4,883,721 to the UN Fund for Population Activities (1983); \$3,184,000 to UNWRA (1983); \$1,169,591 to the Trust Fund for Assistance to Lebanon (1982); close to \$1,000,000 to the various UN Trust Funds and training programmes for Namibia and South Africa (1982); \$696,203 to the Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (1982-83); \$406,619 to the Fund of UNEP (1982); \$114,600 to the Fund for Victims of Torture (1982); \$100,000 to the Decade for Women (1983) and \$82,105 to UNITAR (1982). Denmark has over the years contributed more than \$4 million to UNFICYP and it absorbs over each six-month period approximately \$650,000 of the costs of providing a contingent to the Force.

Denmark's Permanent Representative to the United Nations is Wilh. Ulrichsen, who presented his credentials to the Secretary-General on 1 September 1977. High-ranking Danish nationals employed within the UN system include Peter Hansen, Assistant Secretary for Programme Planning and Co-ordination of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs; Poul Hartling, just re-elected to a new three-year term as UN High Commissioner for Refugees; Dr. H.T. Mahler, Director-General of the World Health Organisation; and A.C. Wiin-Nielsen, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organisation. UNIC

Copenhagen, which opened in December 1946, is the UN's second oldest Information Centre.

Foreign Policy on Questions before the United Nations

Because the UN's ineffectiveness in conflict resolution is an issue that has long troubled the Nordic countries, Denmark's reception of the Secretary-General's Annual Report was extremely positive. As the spokesman for the European Community, Denmark did not comment in detail on the Report during the General Debate, but Denmark co-sponsored resolution 37/67 and with its Nordic partners it plans over the next half year to draft specific proposals on how to strengthen the UN's Charter machinery. In particular, Denmark is anxious to see greater political and financial support for UN peace-keeping operations and an expanded role for the Secretary-General in bringing conflict situations to the attention of the Security Council, as well as streamlined procedures and greater political will on the part of Council members to act to prevent the escalation of disputes into conflict situations.

In the field of disarmament, Denmark strongly supports the Non-Proliferation Treaty and limited Test-Ban Treaty and continues to press for their universal acceptance. Denmark has been working actively for a ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on the invention and deployment of new weapons of mass destruction, and it feels strongly that a future arms race in space must be prevented. For many years, Denmark has tried to attract greater world attention to the need for substantial reductions of conventional weapons, and the UN expert working group on the study of conventional disarmament, founded upon Denmark's initiative, is currently headed by the country's Ambassador Mellbin. With its Nordic partners, Denmark is pressing for greater UN involvement in investigating the relationship between disarmament and economic development. Denmark's minority Government, because of Social Democratic pressure at home, abstained on the two nuclear arms freeze resolutions adopted by the 37th General Assembly, rather than joining most NATO countries in voting against them. Denmark has rejected Sweden's proposal for a 300 km. non-nuclear zone

running through Central Europe and is unfavourable to treaty arrangements for a Nordic nuclear-free zone.

On the Middle East, Denmark's position aligns closely with that of the European Community, especially that the right to existence and security for all States must be reconciled with justice for all peoples of the region. Denmark's traditionally close ties with Israel came under strain over the past year, particularly during Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen's December visit to Israel on behalf of the Ten. At that time, he 1) stressed the necessity for all parties involved in the Middle East conflict, including the Palestinians, to participate in the peace process; 2) characterised Israel's settlement policies in the occupied territories as illegal and a major obstacle to peace; 3) criticised Israel for not responding positively to the Reagan proposals of last September; and 4) vigorously condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon, warning of the dangers for Lebanon of continued occupation. Because of its strong belief in the principle of universality, Denmark, with the other Nordic countries, worked actively during the 37th General Assembly to keep Israel from being expelled. Concerning the Iran-Iraq conflict, Denmark has endorsed the Palme mission and, with the Ten, offered its cooperation "in every effort aimed at ending the hostilities."

Denmark coordinates its positions on southern Africa very closely with the other Nordic countries. Copenhagen strongly supports resolution 435 as the basis for Namibian independence and stands ready to participate in its implementation by providing UNTAG with funds, an administrative company and/or police. Copenhagen takes very seriously its commitments to pressure South Africa to end the system of apartheid and it last year tightened its shipping laws to ensure that Danish ships would not be used to carry arms to that country in violation of the Security Council arms embargo. With its Nordic partners, Denmark has long made significant contributions to the various UN funds providing humanitarian relief and training to victims of South African policies.

Regarding the Cyprus question, Denmark has consistently endorsed the Secretary-General's efforts to bring about a lasting solution. However, the amount owed by the UN to Denmark for its participation in UNFICYP has at times been an issue in Danish national politics. Concerning the Horn of Africa, Denmark on behalf of the EC made an urgent appeal at the 37th General Assembly for the region's Governments "to refrain from any actions contrary to the Charter" and "work for the restoration of peace". With regard to Afghanistan, Denmark has noted with interest the efforts of the Secretary-General's Personal Representative, but has also reconfirmed the validity of the EC proposal of June 1981 for a comprehensive political settlement. On Kampuchea, Denmark, with the Ten, has followed with interest both the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition and Viet Nam's contacts with other Governments of the region over the past year. Denmark told the 37th General Assembly that the EC is "prepared to support any initiative which aims at establishing a truly representative Government in a neutral and independent Kampuchea,"

Denmark abstained on resolution 37/9 on the Falklands/Malvinas dispute. Although Copenhagen had spoken out against Argentina's use of force against a member of the Ten in defiance of Security Council resolutions, it participated with reservations in the EC import ban against Buenos Aires and made clear it wished to restore good relations with Latin American countries following the end of hostilities. Regarding Central America, Denmark has stressed that the region's grave economic and social problems must be alleviated and negotiations with the participation of all democratic forces must be opened if peaceful settlements to growing tensions there are to be achieved.

Denmark has long been a proponent of a wider human rights role for the United Nations. It has worked actively to strengthen UN machinery for curtailing summary and arbitrary executions, disappearances, and torture. Specifically, Denmark has spoken out in UN bodies over reported persecutions in Iran and has expressed disappointment that the Polish Government has not facilitated the work of the UN's Special Rapporteur. On behalf of the Ten, Denmark has stated that "social and economic rights,

as well as civil and political rights, need to be guaranteed as essential parts of an integral whole."

Denmark has one of the highest development assistance-to-GNP ratios among the industrialised countries, and it has taken a forthright role in promoting "a more action-oriented and concrete course for the North-South dialogue". Denmark ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities on 13 May 1981. Among Denmark's present North-South concerns are the stagnation of development aid and the urgent food needs of many developing countries, particularly in Africa. Denmark signed the Law of the Sea Convention in Kingston on 10 December 1982. Danish representatives characterised the Convention as a major step in the development of North-South relations and an essential contribution to international stability and world order.

List of Principal Government Officials

| | |
|---|---|
| Queen | MARGRETHE II |
| Prime Minister | Poul SCHLÜTER (Conservative) |
| Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance | Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN (Liberal) |
| Minister of Foreign Affairs | Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN (Liberal) |
| Minister of Housing | Niels BOLLMAN (Center Democrat) |
| Minister of Defense | Hans ENGELL (Conservative) |
| Minister of Economic Affairs | Anders ANDERSEN (Liberal) |
| Minister of Environment and Minister of Nordic Affairs | Christian CHRISTENSEN (Christian People's Party) |

DANISH POSITION ON DISARMAMENT

1. Denmark has based its security policy on membership in NATO. The majority of the Danish population has consistently supported this fundamental choice and the existing national defence policy, but there are political movements in Denmark which would prefer the demilitarization and neutralization of the country. Within the same movements and also within one non-socialist party (Det radikale Venstre), the idea of a Nordic defence alliance as an alternative to NATO is taken up from time to time. Like Norway, Denmark has decided to restrict its military integration within NATO by not allowing permanent stationing of foreign military units on Danish soil except in Greenland, and not to allow nuclear weapons on Danish territory including Greenland. Denmark's military effort within NATO has on the whole been modest, which has caused some friction within the alliance.
2. The Danish position on disarmament has underlined Denmark's belief in the value of disarmament and détente. Among some specific Danish points of view are an emphasis on the importance of coming to grips with the conventional arms race and the view that force reductions in Central Europe should not lead to a strengthening of forces at the northern and southern flanks.
3. Denmark has expressed its hope that the SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States be ratified and it has followed the START negotiations with special interest. NATO's two-track decision of 1979 on the deployment of United States missiles in Western Europe if no agreement is reached by the end of 1983 in the negotiations on the reduction of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF), has aroused criticism in Denmark,

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as in other Western European countries, but the Danish Parliament has, against the wishes of the Government, by 49 votes to 13, with 90 abstentions, frozen Denmark's contribution for the deployment of U.S. missiles, while, however, emphasizing Denmark's allegiance to NATO. With respect to the neutron weapon, the Danish Government has taken an independent position within NATO, announcing in 1981 its opposition to the production of this weapon, although it regarded the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the subject in 1981 and 1982 as attempts to split NATO and abstained on them.

4. As to the Vienna talks on force reductions and the Madrid follow-up conference to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Denmark's position has been largely the same as Norway's. The same is true of Denmark's attitude towards the idea of a Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone, proposed by Finland. (See attached paper on the Norwegian position on disarmament).

5. Denmark is not a member of the Committee on Disarmament, but has announced its wish to become one and has actively participated in the work of some of its working groups, notably that on chemical weapons.

6. The United Nations Disarmament Commission was chaired in 1981 by Mr. Peter Michaelsen of Denmark. At the First Committee and in the United Nations in general, Denmark has devoted most attention to the problems of conventional weapons. On its initiative, resolutions 35/156 A and 36/97 A were adopted on this subject, and in accordance with the latter, an expert study group on conventional disarmament was set up. This group works under Danish chairmanship - Ambassador Melbin - and is due to present its report to the General Assembly at its 38th session. During the 37th session, Denmark sponsored resolution 37/99 H, "Review Conference of the Parties to the sea-bed Treaty". During the second

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special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, Denmark, together with the other Nordic countries, submitted a working paper on the follow-up of the report on the relationship between disarmament and development.

7. In General Assembly votes on disarmament resolutions, Denmark's voting pattern has with rare exceptions been similar to that of Iceland (one different vote in both 1981 and 1982) and Norway (the same in 1981 and 2 different votes in 1982). In 1982,,on two resolutions calling for a nuclear freeze, Denmark abstained while Norway voted against them.

DENMARK

Denmark's pledges to UNDP for the years 1978-1983 are as follows:

| | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1983 *</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| <u>In millions of</u> <u>US\$</u> | 43.071 | 62.591 | 58.643 | 47.106 | 39.280 | 38.370 |
| Increase/decrease over previous yr. | (4.9%) | 45.3% | (6.3%) | (19.7%) | (16.6%) | (2.3%) |
| <u>In DKr millions</u> | 236.000 | 328.000 | 328.000 | 328.000 | 328.000 | 328.000 |
| Increase/decrease over previous yr. | (13.9%) | 39.0% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

* at 1 March 1983 exchange rate

For 1983, Denmark also pledged DKr 20 mil. to UNCDF, DKr 2.0 mil. to UN Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities and DKr 0.5 mil. to UNV. According to the Danish delegation to the last Pledging Conference, the Danish pledges for 1984 and 1985 are still under consideration.

An independent commission appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs has recently completed its work on a comprehensive review of the overall Danish ODA. The report of the Commission will be considered by the Parliament at the beginning of 1983.

The Danish delegate at the Intersessional Committee of the Whole - Sept. 1982 - said, "One major problem of UNDP today as we see it is the fact, a brutal fact as it may sound, that the role of UNDP as co-ordinator in the field, co-ordinator of the multilateral technical assistance, is coming close to a critical point due to the fact that the resources for the programme are quite simply not sufficient to put enough weight behind that role." He further mentioned that, "We will have to face that the political commitment to the Programme is not measured only by the flow of nice words in the GC and elsewhere, it is also measured by the flow of funds to the programme from donors and is measured from the role assigned to the programme in the recipient countries."

Resources Office
7 March 1983

UNDP: DENMARK'S VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO UNDP
CENTRAL RESOURCES AND ALLIED FUNDS; AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1979-1983

(in US\$'000 and Local Currency Units-LC)

| | | 1979 | 1980 | % change | 1981 | % change | 1982 | % change | 1983 | % change |
|---------------|----|---------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| UNDP | LC | 328,000 | 328,000 | 0 | 328,000 | 0 | 328,000 | 0 | 328,000 | 0 |
| VC | \$ | 62,591 | 58,643 | -6.31 | 47,106 | -19.68 | 39,285 | -16.61 | 38,367 | -2.34 |
| Spec.Measures | LC | | | | | | 15,000 | | | |
| Fund for LDCs | \$ | | | | | | 1,744 | | | |
| Capital | LC | 15,000 | 15,000 | 0 | 15,000 | 0 | 15,000 | 0 | 20,000 | 33.33 |
| Development | \$ | 2,830 | 2,717 | -4.00 | 1,961 | -27.83 | 1,676 | -14.54 | 2,325 | 38.78 |
| Fund | | | | | | | | | | |
| United | LC | | | | | | | | 500 | |
| Nations | \$ | 17 | 16 | -5.89 | 13 | -18.75 | | | 59 | |
| Volunteers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Financing | LC | | 5,500 | | 5,500 | 0 | 5,500 | 0 | | |
| System for | \$ | | 696 | | 775 | 11.35 | 640 | -17.48 | | |
| Science and | | | | | | | | | | |
| Technology | | | | | | | | | | |
| for | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | LC | 343,000 | 348,500 | 1.60 | 348,500 | 0 | 363,500 | 4.30 | 348,500 | -4.13 |
| | \$ | 65,438 | 62,072 | -5.15 | 49,855 | -19.69 | 43,345 | -13.06 | 40,752 | -5.99 |

DENMARK 1982

COUNTRY CONTRIBUTION PROFILE

| | 1977 | 1980 | Rate of Growth ^{a/} 1977-80 | 1981 | 1982 | percent change 1981-82 |
|---|-------|-------|--|-------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| GNP (bil\$) | 43.1 | 64.7 | 14.5 | | | |
| <u>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</u> | | | | | | |
| Total ODA (mil \$) | 257.0 | 480.6 | 23.1 | | | |
| ODA in % of GNP | 0.60 | 0.74 | | | | |
| Bilateral ODA (mil \$) | 147.1 | 266.0 | 21.9 | | | |
| Multilateral ODA (mil \$) | 110.8 | 214.6 | 24.7 | | | |
| - multilateral grants | 92.9 | 152.5 | 18.0 | | | |
| -- of which to UN agencies | 78.3 | 111.6 | 12.6 | | | |
| --- of which to UNDP (mil \$)* | 45.29 | 58.64 | 9.0 | 47.11 | 39.28 ^{e/} | -16.6 |
| (DKr.millions) | 274.0 | 328.0 | 6.2 | 328.0 | 328.0 | 0.0 |
| <u>Percent of Total ODA</u> | | | | | | |
| Bilateral ODA | 57.0 | 55.3 | | | | |
| Multilateral ODA | 43.0 | 44.7 | | | | |
| Multilateral grants | 36.0 | 31.7 | | | | |
| <u>UNDP in percent of</u> | | | | | | |
| Total ODA | 17.6 | 12.2 | | | | |
| Multilateral ODA | 40.9 | 27.3 | | | | |
| Multilateral grants | 48.8 | 38.4 | | | | |
| UN agencies | 57.8 | 52.5 | | | | |
| <u>Consumer price index</u> | | | | | | |
| (1975 = 100) | 121.1 | 164.1 | | 183.3 | 204.0 | (8/32) |
| <u>Exchange rate index</u> | | | | | | |
| (1975 = 100) (see exch. rate below) | 93.5 | 97.4 | | 118.6 | 137.8 | |
| <u>Exchange rate b/c/</u> | | | | | | |
| (DKr. per dollar). 6.177 | 5.777 | 6.015 | | 7.325 | 8.510 | (7/82) |
| <u>Gain (loss) in contribution</u> | | | | | | |
| to UNDP due to exchange rate change from 1981 to 1982 (mil \$) d/ | | | | | | -7.83 |
| Denmark's contribution to UNDP in % of all countries contributions to UNDP | 8.6 | 8.2 | | 7.0 | 5.9 | |

*Whereas ODA material refers to disbursements (and is obtained from OECD publications), data on contributions to UNDP refer to pledges (and are obtained from UNDP files). Consequently, the lines on percentages may, in some cases, be somewhat misleading.

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| a/ Compound annual rate | | |
| b/ Memo: 1975 exchange rate is 6.177 DKr = \$1.00 (mid-point rate) | | |
| c/ Midpoint rate: 1977, 1980, 1981 | | |
| d/ Gain (loss) calculated as follows: | 1981 | 1982 |
| 1. Contributions in millions of DKr | 328.0 | 328.0 |
| 2. Percent change in contributions, 1981-82 equals 0.0% | 47.11 | 47.11 |
| 3. Apply percent change (0.0) to 1981 dollar value of contribution to derive 1982 dollar contribution at 1981 exchange rate: | | 39.28 |
| 4. Subtract actual dollar value of contributions at most current 1982 exchange rate | | -7.83 |
| 5. Equals loss in 1982 (mil \$) | | |
| e/ As of 1 November exchange rate | | |

12 January 1983

DENMARK
PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(and in its predecessors: the Expanded Programme
of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund)

Use of experts from Denmark

During 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981, nationals filled respectively 76, 89, 70, 107, and 91 expert assignments in the implementation of UNDP-assisted projects.

Use of equipment from Denmark

During 1981, orders for project equipment placed with suppliers in Denmark amounted to an estimated \$1.4 million with the aggregate since 1959 coming to some \$15.1 million.

Use of consulting services from Denmark

In 1981, firms and organizations with headquarters in Denmark were awarded \$753,000 worth contracts for work on UNDP-assisted projects. Since 1959 subcontracts awarded to Denmark have amounted to \$11.9 million.

Fellowship for advanced training hosted by Denmark

During 1981, 61 fellowships were granted under UNDP-assisted projects for study in Denmark, for a total since 1959, of 5,316.

Membership in the Governing Council of the UNDP

Denmark is a member of the 48-nation Governing Council which directs the work of the UNDP.

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Reported investment commitments from Denmark
sources related to UNDP-assisted projects

From 1959 to 1981, investment commitments of \$149.3 million, were reported for UNDP-assisted projects. Selected samples include:

- Establishment of a National Teacher Training College (Lesotho)
For constructing NTTC buildings \$ 1,300,000

- Deep-Sea Fishing Development Project (Philippines)
For constructing Navotas Fisheries Port 1,100,000

- Fisheries Development (Yemen Arab Republic)
For fishery development 4,000,000

- Assistance to Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (United Republic of Tanzania)
For establishing an Ammonia-Urea plant 137,500,000
(estimate)

- Development of Fisheries in Areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (Regional-Arab States)
For developing marine fisheries
in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden 2,500,000

10. NATIONALITY LIST (H - ADMINISTERED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 1983

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PART I: UNDP-PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND ABOVE

DENMARK

| NAME | SEX | FUNCTIONAL TITLE | ORGANIZATION UNIT | DUTY STATION | APPT TYPE | SEC/LOAN | SPEC LEAVE |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| D2 | | | | | | | |
| ROEJKJAER, ANDERS | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBA/NIGERIA | NIGERIA | PERM | | |
| 1 | GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | |
| D1 | | | | | | | |
| DESSAU, ERLING | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBAP/BURMA | BURMA | PERM | | |
| NIELSEN, OLUF STUB | M | CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICER | BSA/OFFICE FOR PROJECTS E | USA | 100 | | |
| 2 | GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | |
| P3 | | | | | | | |
| KORNERUP, ELSE | F | ASST RES REP (PROG) | RBA/ANGOLA | ANGOLA | 100 | | |
| 1 | GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | |
| L6 | | | | | | | |
| GAMMELGAARD, JORGEN | M | ADVISER | RBAP/THAILAND | THAILAND | 200 | | |
| 1 | GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | |
| L4 | | | | | | | |
| MORTENSEN, FINN | M | EXPERT | RBA/UNITED REP OF TANZANI | UN REP TANZANIA | 200 | | |
| OLESEN, HENRIK | M | PROGRAMME ADVISER | RBA/BURUNDI | BURUNDI | 200 | | |
| 2 | GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | |
| L3 | | | | | | | |
| LISSNER, JORGEN | M | PROGRAMME ADVISER | RBA/ETHIOPIA | ETHIOPIA | 200 | | |
| 1 | GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | |
| L2 | | | | | | | |
| FOGH, PETER | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBAP/MALDIVES | MALDIVES | 200 | | |
| JENSEN, BO | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBA/ZIMBABWE | ZIMBABWE | 200 | | |
| MADSEN, BIRGIT | F | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBA/ZAMBIA | ZAMBIA | 200 | | |
| MOLLER, JENS | M | CO-ORDINATOR | BSA/OPE FIELD | SENEGAL | 200 | | |

10. NATIONALITY LIST (H - ADMINISTERED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 1983

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PART I: UNDP-PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND ABOVE

DENMARK

| NAME | SEX | FUNCTIONAL TITLE | ORGANIZATION UNIT | DUTY STATION | APPT TYPE | SEC/LOAN | SPEC LEAVE |
|---------------|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| MONSTED, LARS | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBA/GAMBIA | GAMBIA | 200 | | |
| TEJNO, SOREN | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFF.-UNID | RBA/ZIMBABWE | ZIMBABWE | 200 | | |

6 GRADE TOTAL

L1

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----|--|--|
| BJERREGAARD, OVE | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBA/NIGERIA | NIGERIA | 200 | | |
| DUE, TORBAN PETER | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBLA/NICARAGUA | NICARAGUA | 200 | | |
| JENSEN, JETTE | F | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFF.-UNID | RBA/SIERRA LEONE | SIERRA LEONE | 200 | | |
| NIELSEN, HENRIK CARL | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFF.-UNID | RBA/LESOTHO | LESOTHO | 200 | | |
| PEDERSEN, ERIC | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFF.-UNID | RBA/KENYA | KENYA | 200 | | |
| TOYBERG-FRANDZEN, JENS | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | BFA/DOP/TRAINING SECTION | USA | 200 | | |
| VINDING, MICHAEL | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBAP/NEPAL | NEPAL | 200 | | |

7 GRADE TOTAL

21 NATIONALITY TOTAL

Table 5

UNDP: Number of Experts Serving in the Field,
by Nationality of Experts a/
1972-1981

| Nationality of Expert | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Afghanistan | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Algeria | 6 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 10 |
| Angola | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Argentina | 161 | 166 | 206 | 252 | 206 | 156 | 137 | 182 | 181 | 181 |
| Australia | 210 | 216 | 191 | 270 | 220 | 135 | 139 | 163 | 217 | 210 |
| Austria | 73 | 42 | 42 | 82 | 57 | 39 | 48 | 58 | 75 | 76 |
| Bahrain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Bangladesh | 5 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 47 |
| Barbados | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Belgium | 330 | 300 | 302 | 273 | 275 | 203 | 222 | 208 | 283 | 290 |
| Belize | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Benin | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 16 | 15 |
| Bolivia | 27 | 31 | 39 | 43 | 35 | 22 | 16 | 18 | 40 | 40 |
| Botswana | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Brazil | 60 | 48 | 53 | 62 | 45 | 33 | 23 | 41 | 55 | 69 |
| British Virgin Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 43 | 42 | 40 | 39 | 23 | 18 | 21 | 26 | 23 | 35 |
| Burma | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 12 |
| Burundi | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Canada | 305 | 325 | 373 | 337 | 206 | 162 | 167 | 223 | 275 | 269 |
| Cayman Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Central African Republic | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Chad | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Chile | 157 | 153 | 214 | 256 | 227 | 159 | 169 | 222 | 231 | 197 |
| China | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 13 |
| Colombia | 69 | 69 | 80 | 110 | 99 | 64 | 59 | 109 | 85 | 117 |
| Congo | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 8 |
| Costa Rica | 20 | 25 | 19 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 18 | 24 |
| Cuba | 6 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 16 |
| Cyprus | 7 | 7 | 8 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 10 |
| Czechoslovakia | 131 | 68 | 78 | 91 | 66 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 65 | 88 |
| Democratic Kampuchea | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Democratic Yemen | - | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Denmark | 129 | 109 | 117 | 100 | 94 | 76 | 89 | 70 | 107 | 91 |
| Dominica | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Ecuador | 28 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 30 | 18 | 16 | 27 | 52 | 19 |
| Egypt | 242 | 204 | 231 | 239 | 223 | 170 | 134 | 160 | 169 | 159 |
| El Salvador | 9 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 10 |
| Equatorial Guinea | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 19 | 30 | 27 |
| Fiji | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| Finland | 47 | 54 | 119 | 62 | 53 | 49 | 55 | 63 | 69 | 54 |
| France | 1,356 | 1,324 | 1,169 | 1,144 | 806 | 625 | 652 | 783 | 896 | 846 |
| Gambia | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| German Democratic Republic | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | 4 | 26 | 15 | 11 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 352 | 350 | 355 | 376 | 279 | 249 | 229 | 200 | 316 | 280 |
| Ghana | 6 | 6 | 11 | 25 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 26 | 44 |
| Greece | 30 | 26 | 33 | 29 | 20 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 28 |
| Grenada | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Guatemala | 12 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 11 |
| Guinea | - | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 13 |
| Guyana | 9 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 24 |
| Haiti | 52 | 45 | 44 | 33 | 27 | 19 | 25 | 26 | 33 | 42 |
| Honduras | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 20 | 11 |
| Hong Kong | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Hungary | 92 | 90 | 59 | 52 | 55 | 40 | 38 | 50 | 62 | 92 |
| Iceland | 25 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 14 |
| India | 475 | 446 | 472 | 538 | 465 | 408 | 453 | 469 | 547 | 589 |
| Indonesia | 34 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 19 | 55 | 64 | 55 |
| Iran | 13 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 12 |
| Iraq | 17 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 14 |
| Ireland | 39 | 37 | 36 | 50 | 40 | 28 | 40 | 35 | 44 | 48 |
| Israel | 131 | 119 | 100 | 136 | 118 | 77 | 75 | 74 | 78 | 55 |
| Italy | 290 | 216 | 233 | 249 | 169 | 160 | 134 | 190 | 259 | 250 |
| Ivory Coast | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | - | 1 | - | 5 | 3 | 1 |

a/ Data shown in this table cover projects financed under the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing and include experts who were members of firms and organizations working under subcontract to the Participating and Executing Agencies.

Table 6
UNDP: Equipment Ordered for Projects, by Country or Area of Procurement ^{a/}
1972-1981
(thousand dollars)

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | TOTAL | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | TOTAL | GRAND TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Alghanistan | 8 | 30 | 144 | 7 | 16 | 205 | -18 | 55 | 48 | 80 | 146 | 311 | 516 |
| Albania | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Algeria | 5 | - | - | -4 | - | 1 | - | 34 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 53 | 54 |
| American Samoa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Angola | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 18 | 22 | 95 | 146 | 146 |
| Antigua | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Argentina | 20 | 32 | 187 | 95 | 37 | 371 | -1 | 14 | 69 | 82 | 16 | 180 | 551 |
| Australia | 253 | 269 | 220 | 631 | 225 | 1,598 | 580 | 711 | 1,241 | 952 | 1,167 | 4,651 | 6,249 |
| Austria | 270 | 218 | 539 | 858 | 1,018 | 2,903 | 498 | 1,591 | 2,739 | 2,866 | 1,689 | 9,383 | 12,286 |
| Bahamas | - | 18 | 5 | 10 | - | 33 | - | - | - | 11 | 4 | 15 | 48 |
| Bahrain | 6 | 1 | - | 16 | - | 23 | 2 | 5 | 24 | 26 | - | 57 | 80 |
| Bangladesh | - | - | 14 | 50 | 35 | 99 | 47 | 198 | 162 | 236 | 120 | 763 | 862 |
| Barbados | 1 | - | 11 | 40 | - | 52 | 4 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 25 | 71 | 123 |
| Belgium | 303 | 183 | 158 | 618 | 905 | 2,167 | 248 | 504 | 848 | 731 | 739 | 3,070 | 5,237 |
| Belize | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Benin | 12 | 20 | 60 | 56 | 46 | 194 | 11 | 50 | 1,380 | 99 | 237 | 1,777 | 1,971 |
| Bermuda | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 26 | 8 | 19 | 86 | 86 |
| Bhutan | - | - | - | 1 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 75 | 34 | 9 | 130 | 270 | 298 |
| Bolivia | 20 | 51 | 31 | 165 | 10 | 277 | 13 | 148 | 93 | 55 | 50 | 359 | 636 |
| Botswana | 9 | 5 | 40 | 29 | 3 | 86 | 42 | 79 | 176 | 69 | 65 | 431 | 517 |
| Brazil | 29 | 44 | 36 | 77 | 16 | 202 | 21 | 86 | 61 | 251 | 101 | 520 | 722 |
| Brunei | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 6 | 9 | 19 | 21 |
| Burma | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4 | - | 17 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 218 | 236 | 253 |
| Burundi | 34 | 35 | 124 | 78 | 48 | 319 | 4 | 158 | 290 | 271 | 113 | 836 | 1,155 |
| Canada | 617 | 848 | 1,890 | 1,229 | 629 | 5,213 | 934 | 2,402 | 3,508 | 8,179 | 2,708 | 17,731 | 22,944 |
| Cape Verde | - | - | - | - | 82 | 82 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 2 | 38 | 120 |
| Central African Republic | 48 | 54 | 76 | 65 | 25 | 268 | 21 | 34 | 5 | 62 | 51 | 173 | 441 |
| Chad | 32 | 81 | 290 | 138 | 29 | 570 | 414 | 188 | 1 | - | 32 | 635 | 1,205 |
| Chile | -92 | -28 | -29 | 38 | 72 | -39 | 77 | 157 | 49 | 87 | 32 | 402 | 363 |
| China | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 170 | - | 10 | 91 | 271 | 271 |
| Colombia | 4 | 35 | 26 | 82 | 24 | 171 | 27 | 67 | 351 | 112 | 409 | 966 | 1,117 |
| Comoros | - | - | - | 32 | 18 | 50 | 95 | - | 18 | 123 | 93 | 329 | 379 |
| Congo | 55 | 2 | 38 | 33 | 6 | 134 | - | 59 | 77 | 365 | 259 | 760 | 894 |
| Cook Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 14 | 16 | 16 |
| Costa Rica | 4 | 35 | 61 | 53 | 5 | 158 | 44 | - | 51 | 40 | 7 | 142 | 300 |
| Cuba | 2 | - | 1 | 7 | - | 10 | - | 2 | 143 | 2 | 22 | 169 | 179 |
| Cyprus | 12 | 24 | 10 | 43 | - | 89 | 5 | - | 31 | 65 | 26 | 127 | 215 |
| Czechoslovakia | 111 | 247 | 63 | 40 | - | 461 | 6 | 224 | 86 | 165 | 103 | 584 | 1,045 |
| Democratic Kampuchea | 2 | 10 | 11 | 3 | - | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| Democratic Yemen | 29 | - | 9 | - | 23 | 61 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 326 | 362 | 423 |
| Denmark | 854 | 790 | 637 | 767 | 509 | 3,557 | 477 | 907 | 1,430 | 1,866 | 1,402 | 6,132 | 9,689 |
| Djibouti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 9 | 22 | 22 |
| Dominica | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | 11 | 11 |
| Dominican Republic | 3 | 17 | 11 | 26 | - | 57 | 41 | 80 | 323 | 184 | 41 | 669 | 726 |
| East African Community | - | - | - | 126 | 1 | 127 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 127 |
| Ecuador | 9 | 20 | 26 | 42 | 7 | 104 | 95 | 107 | 216 | 46 | 257 | 721 | 825 |
| Egypt | 15 | 9 | 13 | 29 | 2 | 68 | 24 | 75 | 66 | 21 | 187 | 373 | 441 |
| El Salvador | 9 | 11 | 2 | 35 | 6 | 63 | 7 | 4 | 119 | 38 | 69 | 237 | 300 |
| Equatorial Guinea | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 7 | 57 | 65 | 66 |
| Ethiopia | 119 | 85 | 134 | 135 | 86 | 559 | 32 | 222 | 222 | 299 | 486 | 1,261 | 1,830 |
| Fiji | 3 | 26 | 69 | 79 | 23 | 200 | 26 | 428 | 93 | 124 | 147 | 818 | 1,018 |
| Finland | 36 | 17 | 86 | 54 | 19 | 212 | 373 | 110 | 106 | 216 | 236 | 1,041 | 1,253 |
| France | 1,708 | 2,121 | 2,633 | 4,314 | 2,299 | 13,075 | 2,492 | 8,231 | 9,502 | 7,490 | 8,426 | 36,141 | 49,216 |
| French Frmk Area (CAF) ^{b/} | 299 | 407 | 758 | 1,271 | 491 | 3,226 | 231 | 1,942 | - | 1,153 | 673 | 3,999 | 7,225 |
| Gabon | 13 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 64 | 19 | 117 | 114 | 15 | 48 | 313 | 377 |
| Gambia | - | 9 | 5 | 37 | 9 | 60 | 25 | 31 | 110 | 10 | 100 | 276 | 336 |
| German Dem. Republic | 18 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 52 | 90 | 426 | 605 | 40 | 397 | 91 | 1,559 | 1,649 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 2,922 | 3,514 | 5,642 | 6,813 | 4,934 | 23,815 | 9,280 | 8,071 | 10,602 | 12,799 | 12,347 | 53,099 | 76,914 |
| Ghana | 15 | 85 | 43 | 50 | - | 193 | 8 | 211 | 28 | 48 | 47 | 342 | 535 |
| Greece | 12 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 41 | 70 | 482 | 46 | 62 | 13 | 263 | 304 |
| Guatemala | 8 | 12 | 43 | 58 | 20 | 141 | 17 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 49 | 156 | 297 |
| Guinea | 3 | 2 | 1 | 60 | 10 | 76 | 60 | 130 | 44 | 65 | 50 | 349 | 425 |
| Guinea-Bissau | - | - | - | 4 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 52 | 155 | 21 | - | 233 | 248 |
| Guyana | - | - | 15 | 16 | 40 | 71 | 20 | 75 | 1 | 14 | 11 | 121 | 192 |
| Haiti | - | 21 | 1 | 91 | 16 | 129 | 31 | 156 | 223 | 155 | 48 | 623 | 752 |
| Honduras | 2 | - | 5 | 52 | 58 | 117 | 7 | 146 | 94 | 53 | 12 | 312 | 429 |
| Hong Kong | 24 | 15 | 58 | 127 | 63 | 287 | 142 | 307 | 531 | 551 | 1,117 | 2,648 | 2,935 |
| Hungary | - | 3 | 41 | - | 16 | 59 | 67 | 234 | 64 | 204 | 187 | 756 | 815 |

^{a/} Data shown in this table cover projects financed under the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Co-operation.

^{b/} Countries not specified.

Table 7

UNEP: Cost of Subcontract Awarded, by Headquarters of Contractor a/
1972-1981

(thousand dollars)

| Headquarters of Contractor | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | Total | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total | Grand Total |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------------------|--------|-------------|
| Algeria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 97 | - | - | 97 | 97 |
| Argentina | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Australia | - | 10 | 69 | 10 | 17 | 106 | 70 | 161 | 1,173 | 82 | 536 | 2,022 | 2,128 |
| Austria | 4 | 617 | 208 | 1,484 | 372 | 2,685 | 1,176 | 938 | 919 | 922 | 1,819 | 5,774 | 8,459 |
| Bahrain | 351 | 120 | 36 | 115 | 171 | 793 | - | 3,408 | 1,275 | 98 | 21 | 4,802 | 5,595 |
| Bangladesh | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 | 13 | - | 33 | 108 | 108 |
| Barbados | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 91 | 296 | 1,362 ^{d/} | 1,752 | 1,752 |
| Belgium | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 56 | - | 58 | 58 |
| Benin | 1,056 | 80 | 1,347 | 275 | 245 | 3,003 | 856 | 1,799 | 1,626 | 1,815 | 214 | 6,310 | 9,313 |
| Bolivia | - | - | - | 22 | 24 | 46 | - | 64 | 3 | 37 | 52 | 156 | 202 |
| Bolivia | 20 | - | - | - | - | 20 | 35 | 116 | 74 | 101 | 229 | 555 | 575 |
| Botswana | 1 | - | - | 42 | - | 43 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43 |
| Brazil | - | - | - | 164 | - | 164 | - | 141 | 621 | 242 | 369 | 1,373 | 1,537 |
| Bulgaria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Burundi | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Burundi | - | 49 | 265 | 16 | - | 330 | - | - | 11 | - | - | 11 | 361 |
| Canada | 5,068 | 1,794 | 4,765 | 2,803 | 2,821 | 17,251 | 3,291 | 2,442 | 2,614 | 2,300 | 3,858 | 14,505 | 31,756 |
| Central African Rep. | - | 3 | 14 | - | - | 17 | 21 | - | - | 7 | - | 28 | 45 |
| Chad | - | 4 | - | 265 | 225 | 494 | 496 | 18 | - | - | - | 514 | 1,008 |
| Chile | - | - | - | 15 | 89 | 104 | 374 | 701 | 1,499 | 838 | 763 | 4,165 | 4,269 |
| China | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | - | - | - | - | 31 | 31 |
| Colombia | - | 11 | 62 | -55 | 15 | 33 | 1,632 | 1,834 | 459 | 1,027 | 109 | 5,061 | 5,094 |
| Comoros | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 452 | 3 | 455 | 455 |
| Congo | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | - | - | 45 | 10 | 110 | 165 | 169 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | - | 29 | - | 11 | 19 | 59 | 15 | - | 10 | 574 | 253 | 852 | 911 |
| Cuba | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | 2 | - | - | 31 | 133 | 133 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1,504 | 63 | 21 | 1,929 | 636 | 4,153 | 224 | 875 | 1,071 | 150 | 555 | 2,875 | 7,028 |
| Denmark | 88 | 906 | 2,213 | - | - | 3,207 | - | 34 | 846 | 1,009 | 753 | 2,642 | 5,849 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 28 | 2 | - | - | - | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 |
| Ecuador | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 40 | 14 | 48 | 30 | 152 | 152 |
| Egypt | - | - | - | - | 30 | 30 | 1,843 | 20 | 101 | 431 | 226 | 2,621 | 2,651 |
| El Salvador | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67 | - | - | 67 | 67 |
| Ethiopia | - | - | 22 | - | - | 22 | - | 4 | - | 54 | - | 58 | 80 |
| Fiji | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | - | 79 | 25 | 164 | 164 |
| Finland | 171 | 599 | 534 | 575 | 55 | 1,934 | 54 | 250 | 35 | 256 | 17 | 1,212 | 3,146 |
| France | 8,229 | 7,818 | 4,303 | 3,287 | 1,693 | 25,330 | 1,406 | 3,699 | 5,686 | 4,051 | 5,645 | 20,487 | 45,817 |
| German Dem. Rep. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,222 | - | 340 | 1,562 | 1,562 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 499 | 2,978 | 1,988 | 5,859 | 91 | 11,415 | 6,364 | 1,923 | 2,344 | 4,362 | 432 | 15,405 | 26,820 |
| Ghana | - | 101 | 12 | 12 | - | 125 | - | - | 42 | - | - | 42 | 167 |
| Greece | - | 28 | 42 | 7 | - | 77 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 77 |
| Guatemala | - | - | 10 | - | - | 10 | - | - | 76 | 2 | - | 78 | 88 |
| Guinea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 59 | 86 | 66 | 221 | 221 |
| Guyana | - | - | - | 10 | 16 | 26 | 215 | 48 | 96 | 1,228 | 206 | 1,793 | 1,819 |
| Haiti | 6 | 8 | 27 | 26 | - | 67 | - | - | 44 | 2 | 8 | 54 | 121 |
| Honduras | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | - | 141 | 49 | 231 | 231 |
| Hong Kong | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Hungary | 56 | - | 33 | -27 | - | 62 | - | 175 | 116 | 60 | 715 | 1,066 | 1,128 |
| Iceland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | - | 15 | 55 | 55 |
| India | 285 | 32 | 33 | -161 | 678 | 867 | 209 | 520 | 237 | 705 | 12,321 ^{e/} | 13,992 | 14,859 |
| Indonesia | 45 | - | - | - | - | 45 | 49 | 75 | 119 | 458 | 480 | 1,181 | 1,226 |
| Iran | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,650 | 11 | - | - | - | 5,661 | 5,661 |
| Ireland | - | - | - | 221 | 37 | 258 | 4 | 56 | 115 | - | 547 | 722 | 990 |
| Israel | 285 | 1,397 | 615 | 843 | 160 | 3,300 | 818 | 629 | - | 200 | 235 | 1,882 | 5,182 |
| Italy | 1,630 | 768 | 1,263 | 611 | 2,520 | 6,792 | 524 | 592 | 581 | 1,353 | 2,563 | 5,613 | 12,405 |
| Ivory Coast | 22 | 19 | 46 | 219 | - | 306 | - | - | 104 | 3 | 77 | 184 | 490 |
| Jamaica | - | - | - | - | 30 | 30 | - | 7 | - | 60 | 10 | 77 | 107 |
| Japan | 786 | 614 | 1,868 | 2,893 | 2,667 | 8,828 | 183 | 126 | 4,682 | 600 | 3,311 | 8,902 | 17,730 |
| Jordan | 10 | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 12 |
| Kenya | 258 | 114 | 86 | 8 | -2 | 464 | 4,531 ^{d/} | 22 | 288 | 58 | 8,011 ^{e/} | 12,910 | 13,374 |
| Kuwait | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 97 | - | 97 | 97 |
| Lebanon | 32 | - | - | 645 | 312 | 989 | 200 | 560 | 2,530 | 755 | - | 4,145 | 5,134 |
| Lesotho | - | - | - | 81 | 44 | 125 | 3 | - | 8 | 51 | 64 | 126 | 251 |
| Liberia | - | - | 25 | - | 8 | 33 | - | - | - | 20 | - | 20 | 53 |
| Luxembourg | - | 182 | - | - | - | 182 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 182 |
| Madagascar | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 291 | 20 | 316 | 75 | 702 | 702 |
| Malawi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 19 | 10 | 46 | 46 |
| Malaysia | 32 | 41 | 152 | 15 | - | 240 | - | - | - | 150 | - | 150 | 390 |
| Mali | - | 42 | 63 | 7 | - | 112 | - | 131 | 9 | 480 | 238 | 858 | 970 |
| Mexico | - | - | - | - | 272 | 272 | - | - | 37 | 2 | - | 39 | 311 |
| Mauritania | - | 21 | 33 | 58 | - | 112 | - | 21 | - | 20 | - | 41 | 153 |
| Mauritius | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | - | 40 | 60 | 60 |
| Mexico | - | 13 | - | 268 | 5,145 ^{f/} | 5,526 | 63 | 415 | 7,087 ^{g/} | 496 | 493 | 8,554 | 14,080 |
| Morocco | 20 | 150 | - | 246 | 13 | 429 | - | - | - | - | 14 | 14 | 443 |
| Mozambique | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 78 | 94 | 94 |

- a/ Data shown in this table cover projects financed by the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing.
b/ Includes \$950,000 for a subcontract to the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research.
c/ Includes \$5,700,000 for a subcontract to the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research.
d/ Includes \$1,529,000 for a subcontract to the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology.
e/ Includes \$7,925,000 for a subcontract to the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology.
f/ Includes \$5,131,000 for a subcontract to the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology.

Table 9

UNEP: Number of Fellowships Awarded, by Host Country or Area of Study a/
1972-1981

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | TOTAL | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | TOTAL | Grand TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------------|
| Alghanistan | 5 | 5 | - | - | 21 | 31 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | 35 |
| Algeria | 15 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 30 | 102 | 30 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 18 | 92 | 194 |
| Andorra | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Angola | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 3 | 6 |
| Antigua | 1 | 3 | 12 | - | - | 16 | 2 | - | 1 | 27 | 5 | 35 | 51 |
| Argentina | 133 | 136 | 157 | 161 | 122 | 709 | 59 | 125 | 114 | 76 | 58 | 432 | 1,141 |
| Australia | 95 | 86 | 74 | 153 | 87 | 495 | 79 | 87 | 91 | 154 | 145 | 556 | 1,051 |
| Austria | 68 | 58 | 66 | 74 | 49 | 315 | 105 | 69 | 95 | 116 | 201 | 586 | 901 |
| Bahrain | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Bahrain | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Bangladesh | - | - | 2 | - | 41 | 43 | - | 1 | 24 | 3 | 26 | 54 | 97 |
| Barbados | 4 | 12 | 15 | 28 | 7 | 66 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 32 | 89 | 155 |
| Belgium | 178 | 169 | 158 | 108 | 123 | 736 | 106 | 148 | 142 | 136 | 224 | 756 | 1,492 |
| Belize | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Benin | 3 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 21 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 33 | 54 |
| Bermuda | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 4 |
| Bhutan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Bolivia | 9 | 1 | 7 | 3 | - | 20 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 28 |
| Botswana | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 23 | 38 | 40 |
| Brazil | 43 | 23 | 69 | 72 | 33 | 240 | 21 | 40 | 104 | 78 | 120 | 363 | 603 |
| British Virgin Islands | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 10 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 28 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 51 | 56 | 146 | 174 |
| Burma | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 59 | 66 | 2 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 64 | 92 | 158 |
| Burundi | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 12 |
| Canada | 157 | 143 | 155 | 164 | 115 | 734 | 112 | 136 | 122 | 168 | 211 | 749 | 1,483 |
| Canary Islands | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Cape Verde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Central African Republic | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 6 | 15 |
| Chad | 6 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 11 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 15 |
| Chile | 41 | 37 | 19 | 34 | 42 | 173 | 40 | 21 | 28 | 38 | 51 | 178 | 351 |
| China | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 18 | 42 | 49 | 3 | 143 | 143 |
| Colombia | 24 | 21 | 77 | 29 | 19 | 170 | 12 | 146 | 28 | 31 | 30 | 267 | 417 |
| Congo | 2 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 30 | 4 | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 43 |
| Cook Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Costa Rica | 28 | 14 | 38 | 39 | 19 | 138 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 31 | 98 | 147 | 285 |
| Cuba | - | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 7 | - | 4 | - | 3 | 3 | 10 | 17 |
| Cyprus | 8 | 9 | 5 | - | - | 22 | - | 25 | 8 | 23 | 23 | 79 | 101 |
| Czechoslovakia | 31 | 30 | 17 | 22 | 10 | 110 | 7 | 19 | 31 | 36 | 14 | 107 | 217 |
| Democratic Kampuchea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 19 | 3 | 23 | 23 |
| Democratic Yemen | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | 8 |
| Denmark | 94 | 73 | 59 | 66 | 61 | 353 | 83 | 58 | 133 | 70 | 61 | 405 | 758 |
| Dominica | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Dominican Republic | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 5 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 7 | 10 | 15 |
| Ecuador | 17 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 42 | 72 |
| Egypt | 270 | 128 | 138 | 210 | 117 | 863 | 61 | 122 | 173 | 116 | 155 | 627 | 1,490 |
| El Salvador | 1 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 19 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | 5 | 24 |
| Ethiopia | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 33 | 10 | 16 | 47 | 65 | 28 | 166 | 199 |
| Fiji | 21 | 42 | 30 | 30 | 13 | 136 | 21 | 23 | 45 | 69 | 75 | 233 | 369 |
| Finland | 26 | 25 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 102 | 33 | 30 | 30 | 21 | 65 | 179 | 281 |
| France | 768 | 676 | 605 | 671 | 454 | 3,174 | 479 | 678 | 754 | 897 | 922 | 3,730 | 6,904 |
| French Guinea | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Ghana | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 12 | - | 12 | 14 |
| Gambia | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | 20 | 21 |
| German Dem. Republic | - | 2 | - | 2 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 22 | 15 | 25 | 25 | 92 | 105 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. | 231 | 296 | 267 | 290 | 228 | 1,312 | 292 | 254 | 384 | 509 | 584 | 2,023 | 3,335 |
| Ghana | 7 | 5 | 31 | 32 | 24 | 99 | - | 13 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 121 |
| Greece | 2 | 16 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 34 | 6 | 35 | 5 | 12 | 26 | 84 | 118 |
| Grenada | - | - | 1 | 16 | 1 | 18 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 21 |
| Guadeloupe | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 12 | 13 |
| Guatemala | 3 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 34 | 60 |
| Guinea | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Guinea-Bissau | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 37 | 37 | 38 |
| Guyana | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 16 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 40 |
| Haiti | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| Honduras | 3 | 5 | 11 | 2 | - | 21 | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 8 | 29 |
| Hong Kong | 5 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 38 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 66 | 104 |
| Hungary | 17 | 8 | 21 | 23 | 16 | 85 | 10 | 47 | 27 | 81 | 59 | 224 | 309 |

a/ Data shown in this table cover projects financed by the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing and include participants in seminars, training courses and related projects.

Activity strengthened in the first half of 1982, partly reflecting a relaxation of the fiscal stance and the ensuing increase in both private and public consumption. Large-scale capital outlays in the energy sector also contributed, whereas fixed investment in most other sectors continued to decline. Despite the improvement in the competitive position achieved since 1979, exports stagnated in response to the weakening of foreign demand. Because interest payments on the foreign debt continued to increase, the current external balance deteriorated sharply, posting a deficit of \$2.7 billion (annual rate) in the first half of the year, or 4½ per cent of GDP. While the rise in unemployment was arrested, the tendency for inflation to decelerate was rather less pronounced than in other Member countries.

Against the background of the renewed deterioration of the external balance, high foreign indebtedness and one of the largest budget deficits in the OECD area in relation to GDP, a series of restrictive measures were adopted in October 1982. In addition to incomes policy measures – comprising a 5-month freeze on wages and profit margins, suspension of indexation of wages and transfers until 1985 and a 4 per cent ceiling on public sector wage increases in 1983 and 1984 – the package included reductions in government consumption, unemployment and sickness benefits, and other transfers by about 2 per cent of GDP in 1983 and 3 per cent in 1984. With a view to stimulating employment the Government intends to announce a comprehensive investment programme, the contents of which are as yet unknown.

Assuming that private sector wage agreements, which are up for renewal in early 1983, will be broadly in line with the stipulated ceiling in the public sector – in which case a moderate tax cut will take effect – the measures may lead to a fall in real disposable household income and, hence, private consumption of about 1 per cent in 1983. Public consumption is expected to decelerate significantly. With investment in the energy sector having peaked in 1982, gross capital formation is expected to decline further. However, to the extent that interest rates are reduced as a result of the tighter fiscal stance and lower inflation, the outlook for business investment may gradually improve. Public housing investment is expected to increase, while private residential construction may continue to be depressed. Despite a pick-up in exports, real GDP may nevertheless stagnate in 1983, due to the projected weakness of domestic demand. The labour market is therefore likely to weaken, with unemployment rising to perhaps 11 per cent of the labour force for the year on average. With a fall in imports, partly due to rising domestic production of oil and gas, the current external deficit could fall to some \$1.9 billion in 1983 (about 3½ per cent of GDP).

DENMARK
Demand, output and prices
Percentage changes, volume (1975 prices)

| | 1981 current prices billion D. Kr. | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------------------------|--|-------|------|------|
| Private consumption | 230.1 | -1.1 | 1½ | -1 |
| Government consumption | 114.7 | 3.0 | 3½ | ½ |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 64.1 | -16.3 | -1½ | -5 |
| Final domestic demand | 408.3 | -2.8 | 1½ | -1½ |
| * change in stockbuilding | -1.1* | 0.4 | ½ | 0 |
| Total domestic demand | 407.7 | -2.4 | 2½ | -1½ |
| Exports of goods and services | 151.1 | 5.3 | 1½ | 3 |
| Imports of goods and services | 148.7 | -2.1 | 3 | -1 |
| * change in foreign balance | 2.5* | 2.5 | -½ | 1½ |
| GDP at market prices | 410.2 | 0.1 | 1½ | 0 |
| GDP implicit price deflator | - | 9.6 | 10½ | 6½ |
| <i>Memorandum items</i> | | | | |
| Consumer prices ^a | - | 10.7 | 9 | 7 |
| Industrial production | - | 0 | 3½ | 1 |

* As a percentage of GDP in the previous period.

a) Actual amount of stockbuilding and foreign balance.

b) National accounts implicit private consumption deflator.

In 1981, despite continuing serious economic difficulties, Denmark remained one of the "front runners" among DAC countries as far as ODA volume is concerned, exceeding the 0.7 per cent ODA/GNP target for the fourth consecutive year. Net disbursements of ODA increased by 9 per cent in national currency to \$403 million, corresponding to 0.73 per cent of GNP as compared with 0.72 per cent in 1980. Together with private and other (non-concessional) official flows, the total flow of Danish resources to developing countries amounted to \$844 million in 1981 or to 1.52 per cent of GNP.

In 1980, Denmark found it necessary to temporarily freeze aid appropriations at about 0.70 per cent of GNP in response to economic and budgetary difficulties. However, in 1981, although the economic situation had not improved significantly, it was decided that the upward trend in the GNP ratio of ODA appropriations should be resumed. For 1982, the ODA appropriations/GNP ratio has been raised to 0.73 per cent. The new Danish government intends to submit to Parliament a budget request for ODA appropriations for 1983 corresponding to 0.73 per cent of GNP.¹

In August 1982 an independent commission which had been reviewing the principles and orientation of future Danish aid submitted a report containing recommendations on volume, composition, terms and geographic distribution of future Danish aid. At present Danish ODA is allocated, as a matter of principle, almost equally between bilateral and multilateral contributions, with the former almost equally subdivided into grants (mostly in the form of untied project aid) and highly concessional but tied programme loans. A mixed-credit system, in which development loans are combined with officially guaranteed private export credits, has also been in operation since 1977. Danish commitments for associated financing transactions in 1980 and 1981 amounted to \$10 million and \$30 million respectively, with the corresponding ODA shares constituting \$3 million and \$8 million. As regards multilateral contributions, in 1981 these were channelled to the United Nations agencies (47 per cent), the World

1. In line with Danish budgetary practice these ratios are based on actual drawings on promissory notes to multilateral financial institutions.

Bank Group (27 per cent), the EEC development programmes (17 per cent) and to regional development banks (8 per cent). Denmark released its full second instalment to IDA-6 in 1981 and will release its full third instalment in 1982. Contributions to UNDP, on the other hand, have been frozen at Dkr 328 million annually since 1979 (\$46.1 million in 1981), since it was felt that Denmark's contributions to the programme had become disproportionately high.

Traditionally the financial terms of Danish ODA are highly concessional, the overall grant element of total ODA commitments amounting to 95 per cent in 1981 and that of ODA to least-developed countries to 98 per cent. In 1981, 70 per cent of Denmark's ODA was untied, while 22 per cent was tied to procurement in Denmark, the remaining 8 per cent being extended through the European Communities. Since grant assistance is untied, local costs may, in theory, be financed up to 100 per cent. To an increasing degree recurrent costs on completed projects are being financed to ensure the smooth transfer of the project into the recipient economy and the proper training of local staff. Under loan agreements concluded in 1981, about 8 per cent of the funds made available could be used for local cost or external import financing.

Denmark's bilateral ODA continues to be directed primarily to the poorest developing countries. In 1981, 37 per cent (equal to 0.13 per cent of GNP) was extended to the least-developed countries and 40 per cent to other developing countries with a per capita GNP below \$500. Denmark complies with the provisions of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least-Developed Countries adopted at the Paris Conference in 1981. In recognition of the special problems of the least-developed countries, Denmark made a special contribution of \$2.1 million in 1981 to the UNDP Special Measures Fund.

Grant aid remained largely geared to the basic needs of the poorest people in developing countries with the main emphasis being on agriculture, rural development and health. In 1981, about 61 per cent of grant-financed project assistance was allocated to agriculture and rural development and 24 per cent to health. Great importance is attached to ensuring that individual projects benefit, or at least do not adversely affect, women. Development loans are concentrated on the sectors of infrastructure (notably transport and communication), industrial development (including food industries) and shipping, and lay a certain stress on the mutual benefit of both donor and recipient.

Following a comprehensive review of the structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, certain changes in the administrative structure of DANIDA were carried out in 1981. These include the setting-up of a separate evaluation unit and of a documentation centre to strengthen DANIDA's evaluation capacity.

NOTES ON FINLAND'S MILITARY CONTRIBUTION
TO PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

1. Past Operations

- a. UNEF I, Egypt - 1956-1967
- b. UNOGIL, Lebanon - 1958
- c. UNIPOM, India, Pakistan - 1963-1966
- d. UNEF II, Egypt - 1973-1979
- e. UNFICYP, Cyprus - March 1964-31 Oct. 1977 (Infantry Battalion)

2. Current Operations (921 all ranks)

- a. UNTSO - June 1948 continuing
- b. UNMOGIP - January 1949 continuing
- c. UNFICYP - (10 staff personnel 31 October 1977 to date)
- d. UNIFIL - November 1982 to date

3. U N Commanders

- a. Lt-Gen I.A.E. Martok, Commander UNFICYP May 1966 - Dec. 1967

- b. Lt-Gen Ensio Siilasvuo

- 1) Chief of Staff UNTSO - 1 Aug. 1970 - 26 Oct. 1973
- 2) Commander UNEF II - 26 Oct. 1973 - 19 August 1975
- 3) Chief Co-ordinator, U N Operations Middle East -
- 20 August 1975 - 31 December 1979

- c. Major-General Erkki R. Kaira

- 1) Chief of Staff, UNTSO - February 1980 - 24 February 1981
- 2) Commander UNDOF - 25 February 1981

4. Future U N Operations (UNTAG - Namibia)

The Government of Finland has tentatively agreed to make available to the U N an infantry battalion of about 700 all ranks to participate in UNTAG. This offer is yet to be agreed to by South Africa.

5. Total fatalities up to date - 25

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND
SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

CC: NI: vs
12 March 1983

Republic of Finland

Republic of Finland

Relationship to the UN. Finland joined the United Nations on 14 December 1955 and is a member of all inter-governmental organizations. It maintains that the UN is the principal instrument available to the international community for maintenance of international peace and security, the only universal forum where the nations of the world can unite their efforts for that purpose. Finland expressed its concern over the "gradual weakening" of the Organization and stressed that the suggestions tabled by the Secretary-General in his annual report for restoring the authority and ability of the UN are of crucial importance and have the full support of the Finnish Government. At the initiative of Finland, the Security Council held on 21 October 1970 its first periodic meeting at the ministerial level, in accordance with Article 28(2) of the Charter.

Finland is represented in several UN bodies, like: Council for Namibia; Special Committee on the Charter of the UN and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization; Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations; International Civil Service Commission; Governing Council of UNDP; Committee on Food Aid Policies; Commission on Human Settlements; Commission on Human Rights; Population Commission; Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner for Refugees; Committee on Information; Commission for Social Development; Statistical Commission etc. Finnish nationals hold important functions in the Secretariat and other UN organs (Martti Ahtisaari, Under-Secretary-General, is the Special Representative for Namibia and Klaus A. Sahlgren, Under-Secretary-General, is Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe). Finland currently provides personnel for UNIFIL, UNDOF, UNTSO, UNFICYP and UNMOGIP. As of 31 December 1982 there were 19 Finnish nationals employed in the UN Secretariat in posts subject to geographical distribution (desirable range 11-23). Figures on current Finnish contributions to UN bodies are provided in Annex. The Permanent Representative of Finland is Ambassador Keijo Korhonen. In 1975 he was Chairman of the UN Ad Hoc Group of Qualified Governmental Experts for the Study of the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones.

Foreign Policy of Finland on UN-related issues. The foreign policy of Finland is one of active neutrality. Although a neutrality status for this country has not been defined in any internal or international legal instrument, as in the case of Austria, Finland persisted in obtaining wide world recognition of the neutral nature of its policy. Finland's friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance treaty and its good-neighbourly relationship with the USSR, its principle of keeping out of superpower conflicts, and its Nordic orientation are fundamental elements in Finnish foreign policy. Together with the other four Scandinavian countries, Finland is a member of the Nordic Council. At the 37th General Assembly session, the Foreign Minister of Finland stated that his country was of the opinion that neutral States had a special obligation not only to themselves but to the international community as a whole "to conduct themselves with objectivity and restraint in order to retain the confidence of all sides and thus the ability to perform such peaceful services as may be required in the interests of international peace and security." Finland has the status of "guest" in the Non-Aligned Movement.

Finland favours a comprehensive solution to the situation of the Middle East. It asks for Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied since 1967 and considers imperative that the right of Israel and all other States in the area to secure and recognized boundaries be guaranteed. The Finnish Government recognizes the rights of Palestinians to self-determination and the PLO as "the most significant representative" of their national aspirations. Finland supported all proposals and initiatives aiming at a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. At the 37th session, Finland introduced a motion which led the General Assembly to decide not to act on an Iranian proposal challenging Israel's credentials.

At the last GA session, Finland abstained in the vote on issues with regard to Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Falkland/Malvinas.

It condemns South Africa for its policies of apartheid and illegal occupation of Namibia. In 1970, the Security Council, at the initiative of Finland, adopted a resolution calling for the International Court of Justice to give its advisory opinion on the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia. The UN Fund for Namibia and the Nationhood

Programme for Namibia have also been launched on a Finnish initiative. Finland considers that resolution 435 of the Security Council remains the basis for a peaceful solution of the Namibian problem. To this end, the Finnish Government pledged its efforts by making Namibia a major recipient of its bilateral development aid and by keeping a peacekeeping battalion in a state of preparedness should the Security Council and the parties concerned choose to make use of Finland's services for the implementation of UN plan.

The Finnish Government pays a particular attention to disarmament contending that progress or lack of progress in this area is dictated by political confrontation. It underlines that the two major Powers have the main responsibility for constraining the nuclear arms race. It also welcomed the Geneva talks which, in its view, should result in significant quantitative and qualitative reduction of their nuclear arsenals and in elimination of the danger of nuclear weapons deployed or scheduled to be deployed in Europe. Finland feels that absence of nuclear weapons is an important feature for the stability of this region and pursues the idea of establishing a Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone. The "Kekkonen Plan" put forward by the former Finnish President to create such a zone figures among several proposals formulated by various European countries over the years. Finland endorsed a recent Swedish proposal for a Central European nuclear-free corridor between the two military alliances in Central Europe that could lead to confidence-building, making it easier to achieve European security at the lowest possible level of armaments. In the UN, Finland took the initiative for the undertaking of a comprehensive study on nuclear-weapon-free zones. While Finland maintains that there is an urgent need to eliminate nuclear weapons, the problems related to conventional arms and the efforts towards conventional disarmament and control of arms transfers must not be neglected. Finland is not a member of the Geneva Disarmament Committee but is an active observer.

Finland plays an active role in European affairs. It hosted the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in 1975, when the Helsinki Final Act was adopted. Finland expressed its hope for a successful outcome of the current talks in Madrid taking the view

that a decision to convene a European Conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament and to adopt significant measures in human rights area would have a positive impact for the relations among all CSCE participants.

Finland maintains that human rights must be respected everywhere without any conditions or qualifications. It views the refugee problem as an important aspect of human rights; it contends that the international community must deal with all aspects of this problem.

The Government of Finland welcomed the adoption of the Sea Law Convention regarding it as "the most significant legal instrument of this century".

Finland regrets the prolonged delay in starting global negotiations but thinks that such a situation should not hold up urgent remedial action. It advocates that negotiations in various economic forums must be pursued and all multilateral institutions be fully utilized. Finland expressed the hope that the sixth UN Conference on Trade and Development can give a new stimulus to North-South dialogue. As stated by its Foreign Minister at the 37th session, Finland has committed itself to allocating at least 30 per cent of its bilateral assistance to the least developed countries. He also reaffirmed the determination of the Finnish Government to continue the growth of its international aid programme so that his country's further increase of aid appropriations would reach the UN target of 0.7 per cent before the end of the decade.

List of principal government officials

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| President: | Mauno KOIVISTO |
| Prime Minister | .. Kalevi SORSA (Social Democrat) |
| Foreign Minister | .. Pär STENBACK (Swedish Party) |
| Justice Minister | .. Christoffer TAXELL (Swedish Party) |
| Interior Minister | .. Matti AHDE (Social Democrat) |
| Defense Minister | .. Juhani SAUKKONEN (Center Party) |
| Finance Minister | .. Ahti PEKKALA (Center Party) |
| Education Minister | .. Kaarina SUONIO (Social Democrat) |

STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 28 FEBRUARY 1983

| Name of Fund | 1982 | | 1983 | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | Assessment or Pledge | Payment | Assessment or Pledge | Payment |
| A. Assessed Contributions - Rate of Assessment | | 0.48% | | 0.48% |
| Working Capital Fund for the Biennium 1982/1983 (Additional Advances in 1982) | 288 000 | 288 000 | | |
| Regular Budget | 2 901 534 | 2 901 534 | 2 824 070 | 2 824 070 |
| United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) | 151 472 | 151 472 | 81 513 <u>a/</u> | - |
| United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) | 860 820 | 746 035 | 614 799 <u>b/</u> | - |
| B. Voluntary Contributions | | | | |
| United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (HABITAT) | 110 473 | 110 473 | 90 909 | - |
| United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations | 33 076 | 33 076 | 27 273 | - |
| United Nations Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) | 1 428 | 1 428 | | |
| Trust Fund for Economic and Social Information | 13 131 | 13 131 | | |
| United Nations Education and Training Program for South Africa (UNETPSA) | 88 086 | 88 086 | | |
| United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (UNTFSA) | 88 086 | 88 086 | | |
| United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia | 55 054 | 55 054 | | |
| United Nations Institute for Namibia | 176 173 | 176 173 | | |
| United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia - Nationhood Programme for Namibia | 436 084 | 436 084 | | |
| United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity Against <u>Apartheid</u> | 11 004 | 11 004 | | |
| United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) | 600 000 | 600 000 | 600 000 | - |
| ECE Trust Fund on Human Settlements | 4 274 | 4 274 | | |
| Financing of the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (EMEP) | 17 490 | 17 490 | 16 667 | 16 667 |
| United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) | 44 444 | 44 444 | 36 363 | - |
| Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women | 110 473 | 110 473 | 90 909 | - |
| Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture | 81 729 | 81 729 | | |
| World Assembly on Aging | 10 511 | 10 511 | | |
| Trust Fund for World Disarmament Campaign | 47 447 | 47 447 | 47 447 | 47 447 |
| UNICEF | .. | .. | 2,912,304 | 3,773,585 |
| UNFPA | .. | .. | 918,345 | 1,203,704 |
| UNRWA | .. | .. | | 318,000 |
| UNHCR | .. | .. | 1,809,130 | |

a/ For six-month period ending 31 May 1983.

b/ For six-month period ending 18 July 1983

FINNISH POSITION ON DISARMAMENT

1. Finland pursues a policy of neutrality, an important element of which is an active stand for peace and disarmament. Among the other guiding principles of Finnish security policy, careful attention to relations with the neighbouring Soviet Union occupies a central place. The 1948 treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between the two States is seen as reflecting Finland's permanent security interest. It does not constitute an alliance and takes into consideration Finland's desire to remain outside the conflicts of interest of the great Powers. Equal emphasis is given to the importance of co-operation among the Nordic countries and to efforts to keep Northern Europe a low-tension area. The centre of gravity of Finnish security policy undoubtedly lies in its foreign policy, but a defence capacity of appropriate dimensions is also considered necessary. The discussion on the concept of "Finlandization" has aroused some initial irritation in Finland, but more recently reactions have calmed down; the phrase has been interpreted in Finland as reflecting a particular view held in some Western countries of Finland's position as a tool in the internal political rivalry. Since the 1960s, Finland has sought to promote détente in Europe and disarmament at and outside the United Nations. As a recognition of its good offices, Finland was able to host the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), as well as some bilateral negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, notably some of the initial rounds of the SALT negotiations in 1969 and the early 1970s.

2. Finland holds that the relaxation of international tensions and disarmament serve the security interests of all States, particularly of small States. In its disarmament policy, Finland has followed the maxim of supporting

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all reasonable and realizable proposals, i.e., on the basis of a realistic appraisal of each situation, it has endeavoured to find a balance between what is desirable and what is possible. One aspect of this general attitude is the emphasis Finland has laid on the value of partial measures of disarmament as potential steps toward general and complete disarmament.

3. Finland has followed with keen interest the recent negotiations on the reduction of strategic arms (START) and particularly those on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF), recognizing that, although it is not in a position to influence their outcome, it could no more than other European countries escape the repercussions of a possible failure to reach agreement. The same is true of the Vienna talks on force reductions. As the host country of the Helsinki conference of 1975, Finland has placed special emphasis on its efforts, together with other European neutral and non-aligned States, to promote agreement on a concluding document and a European Conference on disarmament and confidence-building measures at the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference. In this connexion, Finland has also been promoting its initiative on outlining a disarmament programme for Europe, originally presented at the United Nations in October 1979. The aim of this initiative is to examine and mutually establish, through appropriate consultations and negotiations on all aspects of European disarmament, a framework for a comprehensive approach to disarmament negotiations in Europe and the principles that should guide such negotiations.

4. In Finland's opinion, the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is one approach to the increasing of the security of the zonal States. Since 1963, when President Urho Kekkonen made his proposal on a Nordic NWFZ, it has been the consistent policy of the Finnish Government to promote the idea of consolidating the non-nuclear-weapon status of the Nordic countries through

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establishment of an internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area. In 1978, President Kekkonen elaborated his thoughts, proposing a special Nordic arms control arrangement.

5. Though not a member of the Committee on Disarmament, Finland has actively made use of the possibility for non-members to contribute to its work. As a national contribution to the efforts to conclude a treaty banning chemical weapons, a Finnish research project for chemical weapons verification has been going on since 1972 and some of its results have been reported to the Committee on Disarmament. Among Finland's objectives of long standing have been the strengthening of the non-proliferation régime and the conclusion of a total ban on nuclear tests. Finland has announced its wish to become a member of the Committee on Disarmament.

6. At the First Committee of the General Assembly, Finland was the main sponsor during the 37th session of resolution 37/99 F on the review and supplement of the comprehensive study on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects, completed in 1975 under Finnish chairmanship, and resolution 37/99 I, on the Review Conference of the Parties to the ENMOD Convention. Following the former resolution, a new expert study group has begun its work under the chairmanship of Dr. Klaus Törnudd, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Finland. During the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, Finland submitted a working paper on this subject.

7. In the votes on disarmament issues at the General Assembly, Finland's voting pattern has fairly closely resembled that of Sweden (in 1982, 9 different votes; in 1981: 7). In accordance with its general policy, Finland has voted affirmatively on most disarmament resolutions (during the 37th session,

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Finland abstained on 7 resolutions and voted against none).

8. Finland has also made a contribution in the amount of 250,000 markka to the voluntary fund of the World Disarmament Campaign.

FINLAND

Finland's pledges to UNDP for the years 1978-1983 are as follows:

| | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1983*</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <u>In millions of</u> <u>US\$</u> | 5.934 | 6.771 | 7.764 | 7.959 | 7.660 | 8.090 |
| Increase/decrease over previous yr. | 10.3% | 14.1% | 14.7% | 2.5% | (3.7%) | 5.6% |
| <u>In Fmk millions*</u> | 24.500 | 26.500 | 29.000 | 33.800 | 36.500 | 43.700 |
| Increase/decrease over previous yr. | 14.0% | 8.2% | 9.4% | 16.6% | 8.0% | 19.7% |

* at 1 March 1983 exchange rate

For 1983, Finland also pledged Mk. 3.0 mil. for Special Measures Fund for Least-Developed Countries and Mk. 3.5 mil. for UNCDF.

At the 1982 UN Pledging Conference for Development Activities the delegate from Finland said that, "his government's commitment to multilateral development efforts was demonstrated by the fact that they traditionally represented 40 per cent of Finland's total development funding. Reasonably predictable and timely pledges were a basic precondition for the effectiveness of the United Nations development system, and UNDP's central role in the financing and coordinating of development activities should be preserved..." He added, "Finland intends eventually to allocate 0.15 per cent of its gross national product to aid to the least-developed countries: 30 per cent of its bilateral assistance would be given to those countries, and it would increase its support to multilateral institutions that cooperated with those countries."

Resources Office
7 March 1983

UNDP: FINLAND'S VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO UNDP
CENTRAL RESOURCES AND ALLIED FUNDS: AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1979-1983

(in US\$'000 and Local Currency Units-LC)

| | | 1979 | 1980 | % change | 1981 | % change | 1982 | % change | 1983 | % change |
|------------------|----|--------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| UNDP | LC | 26,500 | 29,000 | 9.43 | 33,800 | 16.55 | 36,500 | 7.98 | 43,700 | 19.72 |
| VC | \$ | 6,771 | 7,764 | 14.66 | 7,959 | 2.51 | 7,663 | -3.72 | 8,093 | 5.61 |
| Special Measures | LC | | | | | | | | 3,000 | |
| Fund for LDCs | \$ | | | | | | | | 556 | |
| Capital | LC | 500 | 700 | 40.00 | 1,800 | 157.14 | 3,000 | 66.66 | 3,500 | 16.66 |
| Development | \$ | 127 | 182 | 43.30 | 429 | 135.71 | 545 | 27.03 | 648 | 18.89 |
| Fund | | | | | | | | | | |
| Financing | LC | | | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | 0 | | |
| System for | \$ | | | | 920 | | 889 | -3.37 | | |
| Science and | | | | | | | | | | |
| Technology | | | | | | | | | | |
| for | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy | LC | | | | | | 2,000 | | 2,000 | 0 |
| Account | \$ | | | | | | 421 | | 370 | -12.12 |
| Total | LC | 27,000 | 29,700 | 10.00 | 39,600 | 33.33 | 45,500 | 14.89 | 52,200 | 14.72 |
| | \$ | 6,898 | 7,946 | 15.19 | 9,308 | 17.14 | 9,518 | 2.25 | 9,667 | 1.56 |

| FINLAND | COUNTRY CONTRIBUTION PROFILE | | | Rate of Growth 1977-81 % | 1982 | Percent change 1981-82 |
|---|------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | 1977 | 1980 | 1981 | | | |
| GNP (bil \$) | 30.9 | 49.2 | 48.1 | 11.7 | | |
| <u>Official Development Assistance (ODA)^{a/}</u> | (DISBURSEMENTS) | | | | | |
| Total ODA (mil \$) | 48.7 | 110.5 | 134.7 | 29.0 | | |
| ODA in % of GNP | 0.16 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 15.0 | | |
| Bilateral ODA (mil \$) | 26.9 | 65.4 | 78.3 | 30.6 | | |
| Multilateral ODA (mil \$) | 21.9 | 45.2 | 56.4 | 26.6 | | |
| Grants | 12.3 | 16.4 | 20.1 | 13.1 | | |
| - UN Agencies: | 10.6 | 16.4 | 20.1 | 17.3 | | |
| UNDP | 5.3 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 10.1 | | |
| Aid to Refugees (UNRWA, UNHCR) | .5 | .7 | .8 | 12.5 | | |
| - Other UN | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | | |
| Other grants | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | | |
| Of which food aid | 2.7 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 20.5 | | |
| Capital subscriptions (etc.) | 9.5 | 28.8 | 36.3 | 39.8 | | |
| IBRD | 0.0 | 1.4 | 5.7 | - | | |
| IDA | 5.8 | 14.2 | 20.7 | 37.4 | | |
| Regional banks | 3.7 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 27.9 | | |
| Other | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | - | | |
| Concessional lending | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | | |
| <u>Percent of Total ODA</u> | | | | | | |
| Bilateral ODA | 55.2 | 59.2 | 58.1 | | | |
| Multilateral ODA | 45.0 | 40.9 | 41.9 | | | |
| Multilateral grants | 25.3 | 14.8 | 14.9 | | | |
| UN Agencies | 21.8 | 14.8 | 14.9 | | | |
| Food aid | 5.5 | 3.8 | 4.2 | | | |
| Aid to refugees | 1.0 | .6 | .6 | | | |
| Capital subscription | 19.5 | 26.1 | 27.0 | | | |
| <u>UNDP in Percent of</u> | | | | | | |
| Total ODA | 10.9 | 7.2 | 5.8 | | | |
| Multilateral ODA | 24.2 | 17.7 | 13.8 | | | |
| Multilateral grants | 43.1 | 48.8 | 38.8 | | | |
| UN agencies | 50.0 | 48.8 | 38.8 | | | |
| <u>Consumer Price Index^{b/}</u> | 128.9 | 166.6 | 186.6 | | 207.8 (11/82) | |
| (1975 = 100) | | | | | | |
| <u>Exchange rate index</u> | | | | | | |
| 1975 = 100 (see exchange rate below) | 104.4 | 99.7 | 113.2 | | 141.8 | |
| <u>Exchange rate^{c/}</u> | 4.02 | 3.84 | 4.36 | | 5.46 (11/82) | |
| (markka per \$) | | | | | | |
| <u>Pledges to UNDP: (mil \$)</u> | 5.38 | 7.76 | 7.96 | | 7.66 | -3.77 |
| (mil markka) | | 29.000 | 33.800 | | 36.500 | 7.98 |
| <u>Gain (loss) in contributions to UNDP due to exchange rate changes from 1981-1982 (mil \$)^{d/}</u> | | | | | | - .93 |
| <u>Finland's contribution to UNDP in % of all countries contribution to UNDP</u> | 1.03 | 1.08 | 1.18 | | 1.13 | |
| <u>Contributions to cost sharing (receivables), (mil \$) (Total 1977-1982)</u> | | | | | .02 | |

^{a/} ODA information, including UNDP, refers to disbursements, and is obtained from OECD, Development Cooperation Reviews, 1981 and 1982 and internal OECD sources.

^{b/} IPS; International Financial Statistics

^{c/} 1975 exchange rate is Markka 3.85-41.00; all exchange rates are from UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; these are mid-point rates.

FINLAND
PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(and in its predecessors: the Expanded Programme
of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund)

Use of experts from Finland

During 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981, nationals filled respectively 49, 55, 63, 69, and 54 expert assignments in the implementation of UNDP-assisted projects.

Use of equipment from Finland

During 1981, orders for project equipment placed with suppliers in Finland amounted to an estimated \$ 236,000 with the aggregate since 1959 coming to some \$1.8 million.

Use of consulting services from Finland

In 1981, firms and organizations with headquarters in Finland were awarded \$ 17,000 worth contracts for work on UNDP-assisted projects. Since 1959 subcontracts awarded to Finland have amounted to \$ 3.3 million.

Fellowship for advanced training hosted by Finland

During 1981, 65 fellowships were granted under UNDP-assisted projects for study in Finland for a total since 1959, of 602.

Reported investment commitments from Finland sources related to UNDP-assisted projects

From 1959 to 1981, investment commitments of \$ 1.7 million, were reported for UNDP-assisted projects. Selected samples include:

Industry Survey and Promotion Centre, Nairobi (Kenya)

- For developing various industries\$ 1,310,000

Dairy Development Services (United Rep. of Tanzania)

- For developing dairy industry\$ 400,000

UNDP/DMIS
April 1982

10. NATIONALITY LIST (H - ADMINISTERED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 1983

CONFIDENTIAL

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PART I: UNDP-PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND ABOVE

FINLAND

| NAME | SEX | FUNCTIONAL TITLE | ORGANIZATION UNIT | DUTY STATION | APPT TYPE | SEC/LOAN | SPEC LEAVE |
|-------------------|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| P5 | | | | | | | |
| HOLMSTROM, INGMAR | M | SENIOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS OFF. | EUROPEAN OFFICE, GENEVA | SWITZERLAND | 100 | | |
| HYTTINEN, LARS J. | M | (ON SECONDMENT) | BFA/DOP/STAFF DEV+PLACEMN | USA | PERM | SEC TO UNICEF | |
| 2 | | GRADE TOTAL | | | | | |
| P4 | | | | | | | |
| HAGMAN, MATTI | M | INFORMATION OFFICER | BSA/IAPSU - GENEVA | SWITZERLAND | 100 | | |
| WAHLBERG, JAN E. | M | AREA OFFICER | RBAP/DIVISION II | INDONESIA | PERM | | |
| 2 | | GRADE TOTAL | | | | | |
| P3 | | | | | | | |
| POLLARI, HELI | F | RESOURCES OFFICER | BFA/RESOURCES OFFICE | USA | PERM | | |
| VISAPAA, MARKKU | M | ASST RES REP (PROG) | RBAP/FIJI | FIJI | 100 | | |
| 2 | | GRADE TOTAL | | | | | |
| L7 | | | | | | | |
| HUHTA, JUHA | M | OPERATIONS MANAGER | BSA/UN REVOLVING FUND NAT | USA | 200 | | |
| 1 | | GRADE TOTAL | | | | | |
| L5 | | | | | | | |
| HARJU, PAAVO | M | SR.INDUSTRIAL DEV FIELD ADVISR | RBAS/SUDAN | SUDAN | 200 | | |
| 1 | | GRADE TOTAL | | | | | |
| L1 | | | | | | | |
| HIRVONEN, LEEA | F | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBA/UPPER VOLTA | UPPER VOLTA | 200 | | |
| HUHTALA, ARI | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFF.-UNID | RBAP/VIET NAM | VIET NAM | 200 | | |
| 2 | | GRADE TOTAL | | | | | |
| 10 | | NATIONALITY TOTAL | | | | | |

Table 5

UNDP: Number of Experts Serving in the Field,
by Nationality of Experts ^{a/}
1972-1981

| Nationality of Expert | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Afghanistan | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Algeria | 6 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 10 |
| Angola | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Argentina | 161 | 166 | 206 | 252 | 206 | 156 | 137 | 182 | 181 | 181 |
| Australia | 210 | 216 | 191 | 270 | 220 | 135 | 139 | 163 | 217 | 210 |
| Austria | 73 | 42 | 42 | 82 | 57 | 39 | 48 | 58 | 75 | 76 |
| Bahrain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Bangladesh | 5 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 47 |
| Barbados | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Belgium | 330 | 300 | 302 | 273 | 275 | 203 | 222 | 208 | 283 | 290 |
| Belize | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Benin | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 16 | 15 |
| Bolivia | 27 | 31 | 39 | 43 | 35 | 22 | 16 | 18 | 40 | 40 |
| Botswana | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Brazil | 60 | 48 | 53 | 62 | 45 | 33 | 23 | 41 | 55 | 69 |
| British Virgin Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 43 | 42 | 40 | 39 | 23 | 18 | 21 | 26 | 23 | 35 |
| Burma | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 12 |
| Burundi | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Canada | 305 | 325 | 373 | 337 | 206 | 162 | 167 | 223 | 275 | 269 |
| Cayman Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Central African Republic | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Chad | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Chile | 157 | 153 | 214 | 256 | 227 | 159 | 169 | 222 | 231 | 197 |
| China | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 13 |
| Colombia | 69 | 69 | 80 | 110 | 99 | 64 | 59 | 109 | 85 | 117 |
| Congo | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 8 |
| Costa Rica | 20 | 25 | 19 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 18 | 24 |
| Cuba | 6 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 16 |
| Cyprus | 7 | 7 | 8 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 10 |
| Czechoslovakia | 131 | 68 | 78 | 91 | 66 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 65 | 88 |
| Democratic Kampuchea | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Democratic Yemen | - | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Denmark | 129 | 109 | 117 | 100 | 94 | 76 | 89 | 70 | 107 | 91 |
| Dominica | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Ecuador | 28 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 30 | 18 | 16 | 27 | 52 | 19 |
| Egypt | 242 | 204 | 231 | 239 | 223 | 170 | 134 | 160 | 169 | 159 |
| El Salvador | 9 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 10 |
| Equatorial Guinea | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 19 | 30 | 27 |
| Fiji | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 6 |
| Finland | 47 | 54 | 119 | 62 | 53 | 49 | 55 | 63 | 69 | 54 |
| France | 1,356 | 1,324 | 1,169 | 1,144 | 806 | 625 | 652 | 783 | 896 | 846 |
| Gambia | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| German Democratic Republic | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | 4 | 26 | 15 | 11 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 352 | 350 | 355 | 376 | 279 | 249 | 229 | 200 | 316 | 280 |
| Ghana | 6 | 6 | 11 | 25 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 26 | 44 |
| Greece | 30 | 26 | 33 | 29 | 20 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 28 |
| Grenada | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Guatemala | 12 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 11 |
| Guinea | - | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 13 |
| Guyana | 9 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 24 |
| Haiti | 52 | 45 | 44 | 33 | 27 | 19 | 25 | 26 | 33 | 42 |
| Honduras | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 20 | 11 |
| Hong Kong | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Hungary | 92 | 90 | 59 | 52 | 45 | 40 | 38 | 50 | 62 | 92 |
| Iceland | 25 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 14 |
| India | 475 | 446 | 472 | 538 | 465 | 408 | 453 | 469 | 547 | 589 |
| Indonesia | 34 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 19 | 55 | 64 | 55 |
| Iran | 13 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 12 |
| Iraq | 17 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 14 |
| Ireland | 39 | 37 | 36 | 50 | 40 | 28 | 40 | 35 | 44 | 48 |
| Israel | 131 | 119 | 100 | 136 | 118 | 77 | 75 | 74 | 78 | 55 |
| Italy | 290 | 216 | 233 | 249 | 169 | 160 | 134 | 190 | 259 | 250 |
| Ivory Coast | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | - | 1 | - | 5 | 3 | 1 |

^{a/} Data shown in this table cover Projects financed under the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing and include experts who were members of firms and organizations working under subcontract to the Participating and Executing Agencies.

Table 6

MLCP: Equipment Ordered for Projects, by Country or Area of Procurement ^{a/}
1972-1981

(thousand dollars)

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | TOTAL | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | TOTAL | GRAND TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Afghanistan | 8 | 30 | 144 | 7 | 16 | 205 | -18 | 55 | 48 | 80 | 146 | 311 | 516 |
| Albania | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Algeria | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 34 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 53 | 54 |
| American Samoa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Angola | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10 | 18 | 22 | 95 | 146 | 146 |
| Antigua | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Argentina | 20 | 32 | 187 | 95 | 37 | 371 | -1 | 14 | 69 | 82 | 16 | 180 | 551 |
| Australia | 253 | 269 | 220 | 631 | 225 | 1,598 | 580 | 711 | 1,241 | 952 | 1,167 | 4,651 | 6,249 |
| Austria | 270 | 218 | 539 | 858 | 1,018 | 2,903 | 498 | 1,591 | 2,739 | 2,866 | 1,689 | 9,383 | 12,286 |
| Bahrain | - | 18 | 5 | 10 | - | 33 | - | - | - | 11 | 4 | 15 | 48 |
| Bahrein | 6 | 1 | - | 16 | - | 23 | 2 | 5 | 24 | 26 | - | 57 | 80 |
| Bangladesh | - | - | 14 | 50 | 35 | 99 | 47 | 198 | 162 | 236 | 120 | 763 | 862 |
| Barbados | 1 | - | 11 | 40 | - | 52 | 4 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 25 | 71 | 123 |
| Belgium | 303 | 183 | 158 | 618 | 905 | 2,167 | 248 | 504 | 848 | 731 | 739 | 3,070 | 5,237 |
| Belize | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Benin | 12 | 20 | 60 | 56 | 46 | 194 | 11 | 50 | 1,380 | 99 | 237 | 1,777 | 1,971 |
| Bermuda | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33 | 26 | 8 | 19 | 86 | 86 |
| Bhutan | - | - | - | 1 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 75 | 34 | 9 | 130 | 270 | 298 |
| Bolivia | 20 | 51 | 31 | 165 | 10 | 277 | 13 | 148 | 93 | 55 | 50 | 359 | 636 |
| Botswana | 9 | 5 | 40 | 29 | 3 | 86 | 42 | 79 | 176 | 69 | 65 | 431 | 517 |
| Brazil | 29 | 44 | 36 | 77 | 16 | 202 | 21 | 86 | 61 | 251 | 101 | 520 | 722 |
| Brunei | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 6 | 9 | 19 | 21 |
| Burma | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4 | - | 17 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 218 | 236 | 253 |
| Burundi | 34 | 35 | 124 | 78 | 48 | 319 | 4 | 158 | 290 | 271 | 113 | 836 | 1,155 |
| Canada | 617 | 848 | 1,890 | 1,229 | 629 | 5,213 | 934 | 2,402 | 3,508 | 8,179 | 2,708 | 17,731 | 22,944 |
| Cape Verde | - | - | - | - | 82 | 82 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 2 | 38 | 120 |
| Central African Republic | 48 | 54 | 76 | 65 | 25 | 268 | 21 | 34 | 5 | 62 | 51 | 173 | 441 |
| Chad | 32 | 81 | 290 | 138 | 29 | 570 | 414 | 188 | 1 | - | 32 | 635 | 1,205 |
| Chile | -92 | -28 | -29 | 38 | 72 | -39 | 77 | 157 | 49 | 87 | 32 | 402 | 363 |
| China | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 170 | - | 10 | 91 | 271 | 271 |
| Colombia | 4 | 35 | 26 | 82 | 24 | 171 | 27 | 67 | 351 | 112 | 409 | 966 | 1,137 |
| Comoros | - | - | - | 32 | 18 | 50 | 95 | - | 18 | 123 | 93 | 329 | 379 |
| Congo | 55 | 2 | 38 | 33 | 6 | 134 | - | 59 | 77 | 365 | 259 | 760 | 894 |
| Cook Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 14 | 16 | 16 |
| Costa Rica | 4 | 35 | 61 | 53 | 5 | 158 | 44 | - | 51 | 40 | 7 | 342 | 300 |
| Cuba | 2 | - | 1 | 7 | - | 10 | - | 2 | 143 | 2 | 22 | 169 | 179 |
| Cyprus | 12 | 24 | 10 | 43 | - | 89 | 5 | - | 31 | 65 | 26 | 127 | 216 |
| Czechoslovakia | 111 | 247 | 63 | 40 | - | 461 | 6 | 224 | 86 | 165 | 103 | 584 | 1,045 |
| Democratic Kampuchea | 2 | 10 | 11 | 3 | - | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| Democratic Yemen | 29 | - | 9 | - | 23 | 61 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 336 | 362 | 423 |
| Denmark | 854 | 790 | 637 | 767 | 509 | 3,557 | 477 | 907 | 1,480 | 1,866 | 1,402 | 6,132 | 9,689 |
| Djibouti | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 9 | 22 | 22 |
| Dominica | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | 11 | 11 |
| Dominican Republic | 3 | 17 | 11 | 26 | - | 57 | 41 | 80 | 323 | 184 | 41 | 669 | 736 |
| East African Community | - | - | - | 126 | 3 | 127 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 127 |
| Ecuador | 9 | 20 | 26 | 42 | 7 | 104 | 95 | 107 | 216 | 46 | 257 | 721 | 825 |
| Egypt | 15 | 9 | 13 | 29 | 2 | 68 | 24 | 75 | 66 | 21 | 187 | 373 | 441 |
| El Salvador | 9 | 11 | 2 | 35 | 6 | 63 | 7 | 4 | 119 | 38 | 69 | 237 | 300 |
| Equatorial Guinea | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 7 | 57 | 65 | 66 |
| Ethiopia | 119 | 85 | 134 | 135 | 86 | 559 | 32 | 222 | 222 | 299 | 486 | 1,261 | 1,820 |
| Fiji | 3 | 26 | 69 | 79 | 23 | 200 | 26 | 428 | 93 | 124 | 147 | 818 | 1,018 |
| Finland | 36 | 17 | 86 | 54 | 19 | 212 | 373 | 110 | 106 | 216 | 236 | 1,041 | 1,253 |
| France | 1,708 | 2,121 | 2,633 | 4,314 | 2,299 | 13,075 | 2,492 | 8,231 | 9,502 | 7,490 | 8,426 | 36,141 | 49,216 |
| French Franc Area (CAF) ^{b/} | 299 | 407 | 758 | 1,271 | 491 | 3,226 | 231 | 1,942 | - | 1,153 | 673 | 3,999 | 7,225 |
| Gabon | 13 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 64 | 19 | 117 | 114 | 15 | 48 | 313 | 377 |
| Gambia | - | 9 | 5 | 37 | 9 | 60 | 25 | 31 | 110 | 10 | 100 | 276 | 336 |
| German Dem. Republic | 18 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 52 | 90 | 426 | 605 | 40 | 397 | 91 | 1,559 | 1,649 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 2,922 | 3,514 | 5,642 | 6,813 | 4,934 | 23,815 | 9,280 | 8,071 | 10,602 | 12,799 | 12,347 | 53,099 | 76,914 |
| Ghana | 15 | 85 | 43 | 50 | - | 193 | 8 | 211 | 28 | 48 | 47 | 342 | 535 |
| Greece | 12 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 41 | 70 | 422 | 46 | 62 | 13 | 263 | 304 |
| Guatemala | 8 | 12 | 43 | 58 | 20 | 141 | 17 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 49 | 156 | 297 |
| Guinea | 3 | 2 | 1 | 60 | 10 | 76 | 60 | 130 | 44 | 65 | 50 | 349 | 425 |
| Guinea-Bissau | - | - | - | 4 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 52 | 155 | 21 | - | 233 | 248 |
| Guyana | - | - | 15 | 16 | 40 | 71 | 20 | 75 | 1 | 14 | 11 | 121 | 192 |
| Haiti | - | 21 | 1 | 91 | 16 | 129 | 31 | 156 | 223 | 155 | 48 | 623 | 752 |
| Honduras | 2 | - | 5 | 52 | 58 | 117 | 7 | 146 | 94 | 53 | 12 | 312 | 429 |
| Hong Kong | 24 | 15 | 58 | 127 | 63 | 297 | 142 | 307 | 531 | 551 | 1,117 | 2,648 | 2,935 |
| Hungary | - | 3 | 41 | - | 16 | 59 | 67 | 234 | 66 | 204 | 187 | 756 | 815 |

^{a/} Data shown in this table cover projects financed under the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost-Sharing.

^{b/} Countries not specified.

Table 7

UNEP, Cost of Subcontracts Awarded, by Headquarters of Contractor a/
1972-1981

(D thousand dollars)

| Headquarters of Contractor | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | Total | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total | Grand Total |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------------------|--------|-------------|
| Algeria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 97 | - | - | 97 | 97 |
| Algeria | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Argentina | - | 10 | 69 | 10 | 17 | 106 | 70 | 161 | 1,173 | 82 | 536 | 2,022 | 2,128 |
| Australia | 4 | 617 | 208 | 1,484 | 372 | 2,685 | 1,176 | 938 | 919 | 922 | 1,819 | 5,774 | 8,459 |
| Austria | 351 | 120 | 36 | 115 | 171 | 793 | - | 3,408 | 1,275 | 98 | 21 | 4,802 | 5,595 |
| Bahrain | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 | 13 | - | 33 | 108 | 108 |
| Bangladesh | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 91 | 296 | 1,345 ^{d/} | 1,732 | 1,732 |
| Barbados | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 56 | - | 58 | 58 |
| Belgium | 1,056 | 80 | 1,347 | 275 | 245 | 3,003 | 856 | 1,799 | 1,626 | 1,815 | 214 | 6,310 | 9,313 |
| Benin | - | - | - | 22 | 24 | 46 | - | 64 | 3 | 37 | 52 | 156 | 202 |
| Bolivia | 20 | - | - | - | - | 20 | 35 | 116 | 74 | 101 | 229 | 555 | 575 |
| Bolivia | 1 | - | - | 42 | - | 43 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43 |
| Brazil | - | - | - | 164 | - | 164 | - | 141 | 621 | 242 | 369 | 1,373 | 1,537 |
| Bulgaria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Burma | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Burundi | - | 49 | 265 | 16 | - | 330 | - | - | 11 | - | - | 11 | 341 |
| Canada | 5,068 | 1,794 | 4,765 | 2,803 | 2,821 | 17,251 | 3,291 | 2,442 | 2,614 | 2,300 | 3,858 | 14,505 | 31,756 |
| Central African Rep. | - | 3 | 14 | - | - | 17 | 21 | - | - | 7 | - | 28 | 45 |
| Chad | - | 4 | - | 265 | 225 | 494 | 496 | 18 | - | - | - | 514 | 1,008 |
| Chile | - | - | - | 15 | 89 | 104 | 374 | 701 | 1,489 | 838 | 763 | 4,155 | 4,269 |
| China | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | - | - | - | - | 31 | 31 |
| Colombia | - | 11 | 62 | -55 | 15 | 33 | 1,632 | 1,834 | 459 | 1,027 | 109 | 5,061 | 5,094 |
| Cosmos | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 452 | 3 | 455 | 455 |
| Congo | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | - | - | 45 | 10 | 110 | 165 | 169 |
| Costa Rica | - | 29 | - | 11 | 19 | 59 | 15 | - | 10 | 574 | 253 | 852 | 911 |
| Cuba | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | 2 | - | - | 31 | 133 | 133 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1,504 | 63 | 21 | 1,929 | 636 | 4,153 | 224 | 875 | 1,071 | 150 | 555 | 2,875 | 7,028 |
| Denmark | 88 | 906 | 2,213 | - | - | 3,207 | - | 34 | 846 | 1,009 | 753 | 2,642 | 5,849 |
| Democratic Republic | 28 | 2 | - | - | - | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 |
| Ecuador | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 40 | 14 | 48 | 30 | 152 | 152 |
| Egypt | - | - | - | - | 30 | 30 | 1,843 | 20 | 101 | 431 | 226 | 2,621 | 2,651 |
| El Salvador | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67 | - | - | 67 | 67 |
| Ethiopia | - | - | 22 | - | - | 22 | - | 4 | - | 54 | - | 58 | 80 |
| Fiji | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | - | 79 | 25 | 164 | 164 |
| Finland | 171 | 599 | 534 | 575 | 55 | 1,934 | 54 | 850 | 35 | 256 | 17 | 1,212 | 3,146 |
| France | 8,229 | 7,818 | 4,303 | 3,267 | 1,693 | 25,310 | 1,746 | 3,699 | 5,686 | 4,051 | 5,645 | 20,887 | 45,617 |
| German Dem. Rep. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 340 | - | 340 | 340 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 499 | 2,978 | 1,988 | 5,859 | 91 | 11,415 | 6,364 | 1,903 | 2,344 | 4,262 | 432 | 15,405 | 26,820 |
| Ghana | - | 101 | 12 | 12 | - | 125 | - | - | 42 | - | - | 42 | 167 |
| Greece | - | 28 | 42 | 7 | - | 77 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 77 |
| Guatemala | - | - | 10 | - | - | 10 | - | - | 76 | 2 | - | 78 | 88 |
| Guinea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 59 | 86 | 66 | 221 | 221 |
| Guyana | - | - | - | 10 | 16 | 26 | 215 | 48 | 96 | 1,228 | 206 | 1,793 | 1,819 |
| Haiti | 6 | 8 | 27 | 26 | - | 67 | - | - | 44 | 2 | 8 | 54 | 121 |
| Honduras | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | - | 141 | 49 | 231 | 231 |
| Hong Kong | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Hungary | 56 | - | 33 | -27 | - | 62 | - | 175 | 116 | 60 | 715 | 1,066 | 1,128 |
| Iceland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | - | 15 | 55 | 55 |
| India | 285 | 32 | 33 | -161 | 678 | 867 | 209 | 520 | 237 | 705 | 12,321 ^{e/} | 13,992 | 14,859 |
| Indonesia | 45 | - | - | - | - | 45 | 49 | 75 | 119 | 458 | 480 | 1,181 | 1,226 |
| Iran | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,850 | 11 | - | - | - | 5,861 | 5,861 |
| Ireland | - | - | - | 23 | 37 | 268 | 4 | 56 | 115 | - | 547 | 722 | 930 |
| Israel | 285 | 1,397 | 615 | 843 | 160 | 3,300 | 818 | 629 | - | 200 | 235 | 1,882 | 5,182 |
| Italy | 1,630 | 768 | 1,263 | 611 | 2,520 | 6,792 | 524 | 592 | 581 | 1,353 | 2,563 | 5,613 | 12,405 |
| Ivory Coast | 22 | 19 | 46 | 219 | - | 306 | - | - | 104 | 3 | 77 | 184 | 490 |
| Jamaica | - | - | - | - | 30 | 30 | - | 7 | - | 60 | 10 | 77 | 107 |
| Japan | 786 | 614 | 1,868 | 2,893 | 2,667 | 8,828 | 183 | 126 | 4,682 | 600 | 3,311 | 8,902 | 17,730 |
| Jordan | 10 | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 12 |
| Korea | 258 | 114 | 86 | 8 | -2 | 464 | 4,531 ^{f/} | 22 | 288 | 58 | 8,011 ^{g/} | 12,910 | 13,374 |
| Kuwait | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 97 | - | 97 | 97 |
| Lebanon | 32 | - | - | 645 | 312 | 989 | 300 | 560 | 2,530 | 755 | - | 4,145 | 5,134 |
| Lesotho | - | - | - | 81 | 44 | 125 | 3 | - | 8 | 51 | 64 | 126 | 251 |
| Liberia | - | - | 25 | - | 8 | 33 | - | - | - | 20 | - | 20 | 53 |
| Luxembourg | - | 182 | - | - | - | 182 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 182 |
| Madagascar | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 291 | 20 | 316 | 75 | 702 | 702 |
| Malawi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 19 | 10 | 46 | 46 |
| Malaysia | 32 | 41 | 152 | 15 | - | 240 | - | - | - | 150 | - | 150 | 390 |
| Maldives | - | 42 | 63 | 7 | - | 112 | - | 131 | 9 | 480 | 238 | 858 | 970 |
| Malta | - | - | - | - | 272 | 272 | - | - | 37 | 2 | - | 39 | 311 |
| Mauritania | - | 21 | 33 | 58 | - | 112 | - | 21 | - | 20 | - | 41 | 153 |
| Mauritius | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | - | 40 | 60 | 60 |
| Mexico | - | 13 | - | 368 | 5,145 ^{h/} | 5,526 | 63 | 415 | 7,087 ^{i/} | 496 | 493 | 8,554 | 14,080 |
| Morocco | 20 | 150 | - | 246 | 13 | 429 | - | - | - | - | 14 | 14 | 443 |
| Mozambique | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 78 | 94 | 94 |

a/ Data shown in this table cover projects financed by the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Agreement, the Special

Assurance Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing.

b/ Includes \$170,000 for a subcontract to the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research.

c/ Includes \$3,700,000 for a subcontract to the International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics.

d/ Includes \$4,529,000 for a subcontract to the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology.

e/ Includes \$7,925,000 for a subcontract to the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology.

f/ Includes \$3,131,000 for a subcontract to the International Noise and Vibration Laboratory Centre in Mexico.

Table 9

UNEP: Number of Fellowships Awarded, by Host Country or Area of Study of
1972-1981

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | TOTAL | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | TOTAL | Grand TOTAL |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------------|
| Alghanistan | 5 | 5 | - | - | 21 | 31 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | 35 |
| Algeria | 15 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 30 | 102 | 30 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 18 | 92 | 194 |
| Andorra | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Angola | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 3 | 6 |
| Antigua | 1 | 3 | 12 | - | - | 16 | 2 | - | 1 | 27 | 5 | 35 | 51 |
| Argentina | 133 | 136 | 157 | 161 | 122 | 709 | 59 | 125 | 114 | 76 | 58 | 432 | 1,141 |
| Australia | 95 | 86 | 74 | 153 | 87 | 495 | 79 | 87 | 91 | 154 | 145 | 556 | 1,051 |
| Austria | 68 | 58 | 66 | 74 | 49 | 315 | 105 | 69 | 95 | 116 | 201 | 586 | 901 |
| Bahamas | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Bahrain | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Bangladesh | - | - | 2 | - | 41 | 43 | - | 1 | 24 | 3 | 26 | 54 | 97 |
| Barbados | 4 | 12 | 15 | 28 | 7 | 66 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 32 | 89 | 155 |
| Belgium | 178 | 169 | 158 | 108 | 123 | 736 | 106 | 148 | 142 | 136 | 224 | 756 | 1,492 |
| Belize | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Benin | 3 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 21 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 33 | 54 |
| Bermuda | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 4 |
| Bhutan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Bolivia | 9 | 1 | 7 | 3 | - | 20 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 28 |
| Botswana | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 23 | 38 | 60 |
| Brazil | 43 | 23 | 69 | 72 | 33 | 240 | 21 | 40 | 104 | 78 | 120 | 363 | 603 |
| British Virgin Islands | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 10 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 28 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 51 | 56 | 146 | 174 |
| Burma | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 59 | 66 | 2 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 64 | 92 | 158 |
| Burundi | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 12 |
| Canada | 157 | 143 | 155 | 164 | 115 | 734 | 112 | 136 | 122 | 168 | 211 | 749 | 1,483 |
| Canary Islands | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Cape Verde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Central African Republic | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 6 | 15 |
| Chad | 6 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 11 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 15 |
| Chile | 41 | 37 | 19 | 34 | 42 | 173 | 40 | 21 | 28 | 38 | 51 | 178 | 351 |
| China | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 18 | 42 | 49 | 3 | 143 | 143 |
| Colombia | 24 | 21 | 77 | 29 | 19 | 170 | 12 | 146 | 28 | 31 | 30 | 267 | 417 |
| Congo | 2 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 30 | 4 | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 43 |
| Cook Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Costa Rica | 28 | 14 | 38 | 39 | 19 | 138 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 31 | 98 | 147 | 285 |
| Cuba | - | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 7 | - | 4 | - | 3 | 3 | 10 | 17 |
| Cyprus | 8 | 9 | 5 | - | - | 22 | - | 25 | 8 | 23 | 23 | 79 | 101 |
| Czechoslovakia | 31 | 30 | 17 | 22 | 10 | 110 | 7 | 19 | 31 | 36 | 14 | 107 | 217 |
| Democratic Kampuchea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 19 | 3 | 23 | 23 |
| Democratic Yemen | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | 8 |
| Denmark | 94 | 73 | 59 | 66 | 61 | 353 | 83 | 58 | 133 | 70 | 61 | 405 | 758 |
| Dominica | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Dominican Republic | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 5 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 7 | 10 | 15 |
| Ecuador | 17 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 42 | 72 |
| Egypt | 270 | 128 | 138 | 210 | 117 | 863 | 61 | 122 | 173 | 116 | 155 | 627 | 1,490 |
| El Salvador | 1 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 19 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 5 | 24 |
| Ethiopia | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 33 | 10 | 16 | 47 | 65 | 28 | 166 | 199 |
| Fiji | 21 | 42 | 30 | 30 | 13 | 136 | 21 | 23 | 45 | 69 | 75 | 233 | 369 |
| Finland | 26 | 25 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 102 | 33 | 30 | 30 | 21 | 65 | 179 | 281 |
| France | 768 | 676 | 605 | 671 | 454 | 3,174 | 479 | 678 | 754 | 897 | 922 | 3,730 | 6,904 |
| French Guinea | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Gabon | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 12 | - | 12 | 14 |
| Gambia | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | 20 | 21 |
| German Dem. Republic | - | 2 | - | 2 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 22 | 15 | 25 | 25 | 92 | 105 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. | 231 | 296 | 267 | 290 | 228 | 1,312 | 292 | 254 | 384 | 509 | 584 | 2,023 | 3,335 |
| Ghana | 7 | 5 | 31 | 32 | 24 | 99 | - | 13 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 121 |
| Greece | 2 | 16 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 34 | 6 | 35 | 5 | 12 | 26 | 84 | 118 |
| Grenada | - | - | 1 | 16 | 1 | 18 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 21 |
| Guadeloupe | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 12 | 13 |
| Guatemala | 3 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 34 | 60 |
| Guinea | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Guinea-Bissau | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 37 | 37 | 38 |
| Guyana | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 16 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 40 |
| Haiti | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| Honduras | 3 | 5 | 11 | 2 | - | 21 | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 8 | 29 |
| Hong Kong | 5 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 38 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 66 | 104 |
| Hungary | 17 | 8 | 21 | 23 | 16 | 85 | 10 | 47 | 27 | 81 | 59 | 234 | 309 |

Notes: Data shown in this table cover projects financed by the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing and include participants in seminars, training courses and related projects.

FINLAND

National accounts estimates suggest that GDP declined in the first half of 1982, mainly as a result of a reduction in private investment. While this has been accompanied by little further rise in unemployment – the seasonally-adjusted rate fluctuating around the 6 per cent mark – both price and wage inflation have eased somewhat. Continued buoyancy of exports to the Soviet Union generated a shift into small surplus of the seasonally-adjusted current external account during the first half of 1982. For the year as a whole, GDP is estimated to have risen by about ½ per cent, mainly reflecting carry-over from 1981. While maintaining the stabilization strategy of recent years, fiscal policy has moved to a more expansionary stance and monetary conditions have remained easy. In early October 1982 the markka was devalued in two steps by about 9½ per cent. The second step, taken in the wake of the 16 per cent devaluation of the Swedish krona, was accompanied by a range of measures, including a price freeze until mid-December 1982 and action to improve corporate profitability. The 1983 budget proposal envisaged a less expansionary stance, but the lagged effects of earlier measures as well as the recent decision to increase transfers to households should help to support domestic demand.

Uncertainty surrounds prospects for wage developments and external demand in 1983: the projections are based on a relatively moderate outcome for wage settlements and the assumption that trade with the Soviet Union will provide much less support to the economy than in the recent past. Prospects point to

continued sluggish growth of domestic demand, with GDP growing by 1¼ per cent in 1983 and unemployment rising. The devaluation and accompanying measures should help limit the otherwise expected sharp decline in industrial investment, but have clouded the prospects for a further improvement on the inflation front. Finland may, on balance, improve its competitive position in 1983, but given the expected sluggishness of OECD markets and a deterioration in the terms of trade, the current account may register a marginal deficit.

Net disbursements of Finnish ODA rose from 0.23 per cent of GNP in 1980 to 0.28 per cent in 1981; they reached \$135 million – an increase of 41 per cent in terms of national currency, as compared with an increase of 18 per cent in the preceding year. In real terms, ODA volume in 1981 exceeded that recorded in 1980 by 26 per cent and the 1975/1976 average by 71 per cent, a growth rate of 10 per cent per annum. The rise in ODA disbursements reflected sharp increases in the aid budget; this increased, on average, by 28 per cent per annum over the 1977-1981 period, as compared with a corresponding growth rate of 11 per cent for the overall central budget. As a consequence the share of aid appropriations in the central budget was almost 1 per cent in 1981 as against 0.60 per cent in 1977.

ODA volume prospects are highly encouraging. For 1982, aid appropriations have been increased by 31 per cent in national currency in order to reach the interim target of 0.32 per cent of estimated GNP. Aid disbursements are expected to continue to grow quickly in line with the Government's intention to raise appropriations to 0.7 per cent by the end of the decade.

The composition of Finnish ODA remains characterised by a high multilateral share (42 per cent in 1981) and the provision of bilateral assistance mainly in grant form (89 per cent of total bilateral ODA in 1981). Following Finland's decision to extend its aid in grant form to least-developed countries, and to others in similar economic circumstances, the share of loans in bilateral ODA declined from 53 per cent in 1975 to only 11 per cent in 1981. However, the volume of loans is expected to increase in the coming years in line with an envisaged diversification of the geographic distribution of the aid programme. Since development loans consist essentially of programme aid, this trend will strengthen the non-project component of Finnish ODA. Within the grant programme a gradual diversification is taking place from an almost complete reliance on small projects so as to include larger integrated projects of both capital and technical assistance.

The Finnish Fund for Industrial Development Co-operation (FINNFUND), which was established in 1979 with a view to promoting joint ventures in developing countries with the participation of Finnish and local enterprises, became operational in early 1980. The capital of the Fund amounts to some \$20 million, of which 90 per cent is held by the Government. At present the Fund is participating in seven projects in Latin America, Africa and Asia in the fields of wood processing, mining, electronics, manufacturing (a tractor assembly plant), chemicals and handicrafts (silverware).

Finnish financial terms remain among the most concessional of DAC countries (96 per cent grant element in 1981) and Finland is in compliance with the DAC Terms Recommendation which stipulates that the overall grant element of ODA commitments should be at least 86 per cent. Only development loans are formally (up to 80 per cent) tied to procurement in Finland. While bilateral grants are formally untied, they are normally extended for projects in sectors where procurement takes place in Finland.

About two-thirds of Finnish bilateral ODA is extended to low-income countries, including least-developed countries. Although the share of Finnish bilateral ODA extended to LLDCs has been declining in recent years, it is still significantly above the DAC average: 31 per cent in 1981, as against 18 per cent in 1980 for all DAC countries combined. Finland has accepted the recommendations by the UN Conference on the Least-Developed Countries, including the achievement of a target of 0.15 per cent of GNP for LLDCs. About 60 to 65 per cent of bilateral ODA appropriations are concentrated on six "programme countries" (Egypt, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia), for which country programmes are established and multi-year commitments extended. Namibia will become a programme country after reaching independence and there are preparations for a further expansion in the number of programme countries.

Finnish aid to date has had a strong sectoral concentration, the main emphasis being on industrial and economic infrastructure development. In a recent review, it was decided that sectoral distribution should be broadened with more attention being given to agriculture and food production, and to energy co-operation.

In the field of aid administration, important organisational changes have been made in the Department for International Development Co-operation. The Department is now organised both on sectoral (functional) and geographic lines, the latter through the setting-up of desks dealing with individual recipient countries in an enlarged Planning Division. In addition, a unit for evaluation has been set up in the Planning Division and a Secretariat for Economic and Budgetary Planning has been formed. The post of Under-Secretary of State for Development Co-operation was created at the beginning of 1981.



De gauche à droite : la « ligne verte », dans une rue du vieux Nicosie ; forces de l'Onu en patrouille sur la ligne verte ; le « check point », seul point de passage entre les deux Nicosie ; Katina Papadopoulos et un jeune soldat chypriote grec. Jacques Espérandieu avec Kyprianou.



Kyrenia ; puis celle, en août, de 40 % de l'île, au nord d'une ligne Kyrenia-Famagouste. Il ne reste plus alors aux 200 000 Chypriotes grecs du Nord qu'à se réfugier dans le Sud. Et aux 60 000 Chypriotes turcs du Sud qu'à en faire autant... en sens inverse ! Depuis, c'est le statu quo.

« Statu quo dangereux, explique un diplomate. L'écart qui se creuse entre les deux parties de l'île éloigne chaque jour un peu plus la perspective d'une réunification. » Ecart économique, surtout. Dans le Sud, un boom d'autant plus surprenant que l'afflux de 200 000 réfugiés laissait craindre le pire. C'était compter sans la créativité et le sens des affaires des Chypriotes grecs. Les rois du tourisme de Famagouste ? Ils sont devenus les rois du tourisme de... Limassol. Les rois du citron de Kyrenia ? Ils sont devenus les rois du pamplemousse de la région de Larnaca.

Radicalisation

« antigrecque »

De plus, Chypre joue à plein ses deux autres atouts : l'aide internationale (américaine, grecque) et la présence à portée de bateau des promoteurs marchés arabes. On vend des chaussures à l'Irak, des œillets au Liban, du ciment et du textile partout. On construit l'aéroport d'Oman, les nouveaux souks de Sharjah. Bref, comme dit Andreas Aristidou, le directeur du Plan : « On profite sur le plan économique d'une situation géographique qui nous a fait tant de mal sur le plan politique. »

Rien de tel dans le Nord. « Normal, m'a affirmé Rauf Denktash, nous sommes victimes de l'embargo décidé par les Grecs. » C'est vrai. Vrai aussi que la seule aide ici (60 % du Budget) vient de la Turquie. Et qu'en envoyant de l'argent Ankara a aussi exporté ses problèmes : monnaie dévaluée, inflation galopante. Vrai enfin que les paysans chypriotes turcs, traditionnellement vignerons, ont eu du mal à se

mettre aux agrumes, qui dominent dans le Nord. Restent les chiffres, édifiants : 5 200 dollars de revenu annuel par tête dans le Sud, quatre fois moins dans le Nord ; 4,5 % de croissance dans le Sud, moins de 1 % dans le Nord ; 3 % de chômeurs dans le Sud, dix fois plus dans le Nord. Le tout, alors que la partie occupée aujourd'hui par les Turcs représentait 70 % des ressources de l'île avant 1974. Résultat : une radicalisation « antigrecque » au Nord, où Kyrenia est devenue Gyrne et Famagouste, Gazi Magusa. Où les statues d'Atatürk remplacent partout

Spyros Kyprianou, président de l'Etat chypriote.



celles des héros grecs. Où l'on ne manque pas une occasion de traîner le visiteur étranger devant les fosses communes où reposent les Chypriotes turcs « victimes des atrocités de ceux du Sud ».

L'avenir, dans ces conditions ? Voilà bientôt huit ans qu'on en discute, chaque semaine, dans le cadre surréaliste du Ledra Palace, un ancien hôtel de grand luxe situé sur la Ligne verte, et transformé aujourd'hui en camp retranché par les forces de l'Onu, qui en ont fait... leur caserne ! Là, sous les colonnades de marbre rose, Hugo Gobbi reçoit régulièrement Mavromatis, le Grec, et Onan, le Turc. Pour discuter. La seule évolution sensible date de 1977 : ce fut l'acceptation, par l'archevêque Makarios, peu de temps avant sa mort, de l'idée d'une fédération pour résoudre le problème chypriote.

« Une douloureuse concession », dit aujourd'hui Spyros Kyprianou. « Un premier pas », répond le bouillant Rauf Denktash. Difficile, dans ces conditions, de concilier les points de vue. Alors, Kyprianou continue d'arpenter le monde, de l'Onu aux non-alignés, des pays de la Communauté européenne au camp socialiste, à la recherche de soutiens et de résolutions. Alors, Denktash continue de tempêter contre ces tentatives d'« internationalisation » et menace de rompre les pourparlers intercommunautaires. Alors, dans les tavernes de la vieille ville de Nicosie, on confie parfois à voix basse que la solution passe peut-être d'abord par le renouvellement d'un personnel politique « trop tourné vers le passé ».

En attendant, dans Axiothea, Katina continue d'arroser les fleurs qu'elle a plantées sur les décombres pour « égayer le paysage ». Elle assure souvent avoir vécu en rêve tout ce qui s'est produit à Chypre. Mais quand on l'interroge aujourd'hui sur l'avenir, elle répond invariablement que voilà bientôt neuf ans qu'elle a cessé de rêver. JACQUES ESPÉRANDIEU ■

Singapour : l'avenir nous appartient

Ni Cuba, ni Israël, ni troisième Chine, Singapour sait surtout ce qu'il ne veut pas être. Mais il est prêt à prendre la succession de Hong Kong.

De notre envoyé spécial à Singapour

« Si vous dites : vive le marxisme, on vous envoie en prison sans procès. Maintenant, si vous avez un bateau à réparer, communiste ou pas, nous sommes toujours à votre service. » Un peu caricatural, ce raccourci de la politique singapourienne, formulé par un expert, professeur de sciences politiques et député du parti au pouvoir, illustre la maxime à laquelle tente de s'amarrer cet îlot-ville-Etat du fond de l'Orient : Singapour est petit, mais n'a pas de complexe.

Aucun respect, en tout cas, pour sa vieille cousine, Hong Kong. Singapour mise sur le déclin de la colonie britannique, indiquent les experts occidentaux en contact régulier avec les milieux d'affaires singapouriens. Officiellement, on affiche la plus grande retenue — fair-play britannique et discrétion chinoise obligent. « Hong Kong est trop grand pour nous, proteste un homme d'affaires. Nous n'avons que faire de toute cette corruption, et leurs capitalistes sans foi ni loi nous effraient. » Si Hong Kong est le grand casino de l'Orient, Singapour, deuxième port du monde après Rotterdam, en est le club des marchands : moins de panache, mais autant d'âpreté au gain.

Dès l'apparition des premiers symptômes d'inquiétude pour l'avenir de Hong Kong, à l'automne dernier, Singapour a pris des disposi-

tions pour recueillir une part de l'héritage. Dans la semaine qui a suivi la visite à Pékin et à Hong Kong de Margaret Thatcher et les déclarations intransigeantes du Premier ministre britannique sur le « respect des traités », des centaines d'hommes d'affaires de la colonie ont déposé des demandes de permis de résidence à Singapour. Prix du permis : 1 million de dollars de Singapour (3 millions de Francs) en investissements. Les autorités singapouriennes ont envoyé une équipe de « rabatteurs » chargés d'aller chercher les Chinois susceptibles d'apporter des capitaux « productifs », par opposition aux dollars de la spéculation immobilière.

La Chine populaire elle-même, qui fait tout pour rassurer les capitalistes de Hong Kong, multiplie cependant ses placements dans la cité rivale. Selon les experts occidentaux, plusieurs milliards de dollars, représentant une partie des réserves en devises de la Banque de Chine, sont gérés depuis peu par des succursales singapouriennes de banques étrangères.

Deux cents banques sont représentées à Singapour (elles sont cent vingt à Hong Kong). La petite république vient de se donner une arme supplémentaire pour concurrencer sur son propre terrain la colonie britannique, qui reste la troisième capitale financière du monde. En présentant, le 5 mars, au Parlement, son Budget

pour l'année fiscale commençant le 1^{er} avril, le ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie, Tony Tan, a annoncé que les banques de Singapour seraient exonérées pendant cinq ans d'impôts sur les revenus de prêts syndiqués consentis à l'étranger.

Sans l'avouer, donc, Singapour se voit bien coiffé de la couronne de Hong Kong. « Nous sommes l'un des pays les plus sûrs, avec les hommes d'affaires les plus respectueux de leurs engagements », affirme K.C. Tan, président de la Chambre de commerce chinoise de Singapour. « Et puis, ajoute, en pesant ses mots, ce vénérable héritier de trois générations d'entrepreneurs chinois, nous devons conserver notre esprit oriental, travailler dur et garder nos traditions. »

Le petit Singapour n'a pas de complexe ? Si. Mais on ne le voit pas, tellement il est gros. Aussi gros que la Chine. Les trois quarts (76,7 %) des 2 500 000 citoyens de Singapour sont chinois d'origine, mais, pour un peu, on croirait que le « père de la patrie » n'est autre que le pionnier de la colonisation, Thomas Stamford Raffles. Ce Britannique, employé de la Compagnie des Indes orientales, obtint d'un sultan malais la cession de ces quelque 600 kilomètres carrés de marais et d'épaisses végétations équatoriales, où il vit, dès 1819, ce que serait le Singapour d'aujourd'hui : « Notre objectif n'est pas la conquête d'un territoire, c'est le commerce ; un grand emporium. » République indépendante depuis 1965, l'ex-colonie continue d'élever des statues au colonisateur.

Quant à l'arrière-arrière-petit-fils de coolies ou de marchands venus des côtes chinoises du Fujian ou de Canton, il irait « en prison sans procès » s'il lui prenait l'idée de crier : « Chinois de Singapour, unissez-vous ! »

Communisme et chauvinisme sont les deux bêtes noires du Premier ministre,





Chypre : l'an IX du partage

Turcs au nord, Grecs
au sud : l'écart
économique se creuse au
bénéfice des seconds.

De notre envoyé spécial à Chypre

Elle s'appelle Katina Papadopoulos. Elle a 70 ans. Elle habite une petite maison blanche, juste au coin d'Axiothea et d'Ayios Georghios, dans le vieux Nicosie. Elle est née là, dans ce quartier autrefois aristocratique, aux maisons à deux étages et aux balcons sculptés. Elle a décidé de rester là, dans ce quasi-désert de ruines, aux poutres noircies, aux portes défoncées et aux volets qui pendent.

Il s'appelle Vefet. Il est gardien d'une petite maison tranquille du quartier de Kumsal, au fronton barré d'une inscription presque inconvenante : Barbalik Muzesi, le musée de la Barbarie. A l'intérieur, sur les murs blancs, des photos atroces rappellent le souvenir de trois enfants et de leur mère massacrés un jour, ici, « parce qu'ils étaient d'origine turque ».

Katina est chypriote grecque ; Vefet, chypriote turc. Entre eux, moins de 200 mètres, la même ville, la même île, et pourtant deux mondes. D'un côté, 5 500 km², 550 000 habitants d'origine grecque, un Etat, la République de Chypre, et un président, Spyros Kyprianou, reconnu par la communauté internationale. De l'autre, 3 500 km², 120 000 habitants d'origine turque, un « Etat fédéré turc de Kibris » (Chypre en ture) et un

« président », Rauf Denktash, reconnu par un seul pays : la Turquie. Au milieu, traversant Chypre d'ouest en est, un no man's land d'une cinquantaine de mètres, qui porte, à Nicosie, le nom de Prassimi Grammi (la « ligne verte »). Situation incongrue dans une île à peine plus grande que la Corse et moins peuplée que Bordeaux. Situation oubliée pourtant, ou presque, par le monde entier depuis bientôt neuf ans.

« Eh oui, que voulez-vous : le drame, ici, c'est justement qu'il n'y a pas de drame. » Lui, c'est Hugo Gobbi, Argentin rondouillard au sourire avenant. Ici, à Nicosie, il est le représentant spécial du secrétaire général des Nations unies. Sa mission : maintenir la paix à Chypre. Rude tâche, si l'on veut bien se souvenir qu'on se bat depuis plusieurs millénaires pour ce bout de terre caillouteuse, stratégiquement située au croisement de l'Europe, du Proche-Orient et de l'Afrique. Entre Aryens et Sémites, entre chrétiens et musulmans. Entre communauté grecque et communauté turque, depuis un peu plus d'un quart de siècle.

L'origine du conflit : l'Histoire, bien sûr, et les trois siècles d'occupation de l'île par les Ottomans, dont les Chypriotes turcs sont aujourd'hui les descendants. La volonté du dernier colonisateur, surtout : la Grande-Bretagne qui, dans les années 50, jouera sur les divisions des deux communautés, afin que l'indépendance de l'île intervienne dans les meilleures conditions possibles (pour elle). En 1960, cela donne une Constitution d'autant moins applicable qu'elle confère en même temps au Président (Chypriote grec) et au vice-Président (Chypriote turc) un droit de veto qui paralyse l'action gouvernementale. En 1963, cela donne des troubles d'autant plus violents que l'archevêque Makarios, alors chef de l'Etat, vient d'annoncer son intention d'amender cette Constitution dans un sens plus favorable aux intérêts des Grecs (80 % de la population).

Le pire, toutefois, est pour juillet 1974. Au départ, un coup d'Etat contre l'Archevêque, soupçonné de « trahison » par une extrême droite chypriote prônant l'Enosis, le rattachement à la mère patrie grecque. Pour les colonels au pouvoir à Athènes, une bonne occasion de détourner l'attention des problèmes intérieurs qui se multiplient. Pour les autorités d'Ankara, une excellente raison de voler au secours des membres de la communauté turque. En deux temps : l'occupation, en juillet, d'une poche autour de

*Rauf Denktash, « président
de l'Etat fédéré turc de Kibris ».*



être. De principe, aussi. Et peut-être même de sécurité. Est-il opportun de céder au moment où, après un long engourdissement, les Soviétiques se réveillent au Proche-Orient ? Ils renforcent les rangs de leurs experts en Syrie, qui se dote de batteries de missiles Sam 5 capables de menacer la suprématie aérienne d'Israël dans la région. Ils viennent aussi de conclure un traité de coopération avec la Libye...

Autant d'arguments déployés par le ministre israélien des Affaires étrangères, Yitzhak Shamir, lors de sa récente visite officielle à Washington. Avec, peut-être, d'autres considérations moins planétaires : la préparation de l'élection pour la Maison-Blanche dans laquelle pèse l'électorat juif... Shamir a regagné Jérusalem en annonçant, satisfait : « Les Améri-

nautaires, autour du président Gemayel. Les premiers mois de son mandat auront peut-être déçu ceux qui attendaient de lui d'impossibles miracles. La prudence de sa gestion traduit une grande habileté. Il a su profiter des revers subis par les formations militaires chrétiennes pour installer l'armée régulière, appuyée par la Force multinationale, dans l'ensemble de Beyrouth. Il met fin à l'anarchie des ports clandestins. Il nettoie, autant qu'il le peut, une administration désorganisée et longtemps abandonnée aux combines et aux trafics.

En acceptant d'être son avocat auprès de l'Amérique, Saeb Salam apporte la preuve que l'Islam libanais cautionne sa démarche. Et ce, avec l'approbation implicite des pays musulmans modérés.

Au lendemain de son élection à la

A SUIVRE

ISRAËL : continuité. Elu, le 22 mars par la Knesset, sixième président de l'Etat, Haïm Herzog est un Travailleur. Comme son prédécesseur, Yitzhak Navon. La victoire du candidat de l'opposition, qui révèle l'effritement de la coalition au pouvoir, a exaspéré le Premier ministre, Menahem Begin. Ancien général et diplomate de style très « British », le lauréat compte de solides amitiés à Londres et à Washington.

POLOGNE : délicatesse. L'ostracisme ouest-européen — depuis l'« état de guerre » de décembre 1981 — commence à peser aux dirigeants polonais. Priorité : renouer avec l'Allemagne fédérale. Egard insigne, le prochain ambassadeur de Varsovie à Bonn sera le vice-ministre des Affaires étrangères lui-même, Tadeusz Olechowski. Le poste était vacant depuis octobre 1981.

FINLANDE : fauteuil. Après treize mois de pouvoir, joli succès pour le président Mauno Koivisto et le Parti social-démocrate, majoritaire, qui accentue son avance aux élections législatives (20-21 mars). Déception chez les Conservateurs, en recul. Et surtout pour les communistes, qui chutent de 4 points, à 14 %. L'après-Kekkonen se porte bien.

SOUDAN : mieux. Ventre mou de l'Est africain et espace fragile de la stratégie occidentale, le Soudan sort du gouffre. Après le bâton, la carotte : les bailleurs de fonds assouplissent leurs crédits. La gabegie est en baisse, la récolte du coton en hausse. Jugement nuancé d'un expert : « Equilibre financier dans dix ans, si tout va très bien... »

ZIMBABWE : saignée. Poumon économique du pays, les 5 000 fermiers blancs de l'ex-Rhodésie s'inquiètent : près de 40 d'entre eux sont morts assassinés depuis un an. La guerre civile larvée entre factions africaines rivalises accélère l'exode : de 200 000 à la veille de l'indépendance (1980), le nombre de Blancs serait tombé à 160 000.

NICARAGUA : intrusion. Les forces contre-révolutionnaires basées au Honduras ont lancé une opération d'envergure contre le régime sandiniste de Managua. Parvenus « à une centaine de kilomètres » de la capitale, les partisans de l'ex-dictateur Anastasio Somoza auraient cependant été repoussés. Accusé de fournir un soutien indirect aux envahisseurs, Washington précise : « No comment. »



Le roi Hussein de Jordanie à Londres, le 18 mars.

cains commencent à nous comprendre mieux. »

Le Liban ne s'y trompe pas : une fois encore, il réalise qu'il sert au mieux de laboratoire, au pis de monnaie d'échange, dans le jeu politique américain au Proche-Orient. Aussi le président libanais Amine Gemayel a-t-il dépêché à Washington un émissaire de poids : le vieux leader sunnite Saeb Salam, qui arrive dans la capitale des Etats-Unis sur la trace du ministre libanais des Affaires étrangères. Les deux missions ne s'annulent pas. La seconde a surtout pour objet de démontrer à l'Amérique qu'un consensus national commence à se former, par-delà les querelles commu-

présidence, Amine Gemayel croyait fermement les Etats-Unis capables d'imposer à Israël quelques concessions en faveur du Liban, dont ils s'affirmaient les protecteurs. « On se demande, disent aujourd'hui ses confidents, si ce n'est pas plutôt Israël qui commande... »

Devant le vain et lent ballet de la négociation traînant depuis trois mois, c'est une autre question qui surgit : le Liban, comme il le redoute, devra-t-il attendre, pour voir enfin fixé son sort, que soient réglés l'ensemble des problèmes qui déchirent le Proche-Orient ? Une bien lointaine échéance...

ANDRÉ PAUTARD ■

Enquête à Beyrouth de Marc Luget.

NOTES ON SWEDEN'S TROOP CONTRIBUTION
TO UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS

1. Swedish Participation in U N Operations (Past Operations)
 - a. UNEF I, Egypt, (1956 - 1967)
 - b. UNOGIL, Lebanon, (1958)
 - c. ONUC, Congo, (1960 - 1964)
 - d. UNYOM, Yemen, (1963 - 1964)
 - e. UNIPOM, India, (1965 - 1966)
 - f. UNEF II, Egypt, (1973 - 1979)
2. Current Operations (566 military and 14 Civilian Police)
 - a. UNTSO, June 1948 continuing
 - b. UNMOGIP, January 1949 continuing
 - c. UNFICYP, March 1964 continuing
 - d. UNIFIL, March 1978 continuing
3. Swedish U N Commanders
 - a. Lt-Gen Carl C. Von Horn
 - 1) UNTSO - March 1958 - July 1960
- Jan. 1961 - May 1963
 - 2) Congo - July - Dec. 1960
 - 3) Yemen (UNYOM) - June - Aug. 1963
 - b. Gen Aage Lundström - UNTSO - July - Sept. 1948
 - c. Lt-Gen Thord Bonde - UNTSO - June - July 1948
 - d. Lt-Gen Bengt Liljestrand
 - 1) UNTSO - April 1974 - Aug. 1975
 - 2) UNEF II - Aug. 1975 - Nov. 1976
 - e. Brig Stig Waldenström - Chief Military Observer UNMOGIP -
- June 1979 - May 1980
 - f. Major-General Carl-Gustaf Stahl - Commander UNDOF -
- June 1982 to date
4. Record of Participation in UNIFIL
 - a. Swedish Reinforced Company (245 all ranks)
 - 1) A reinforced Swedish Company of 245 all ranks was temporarily transferred from UNEF; it was the second unit to arrive in Southern Lebanon. The advance party of this unit arrived in Naqoura on 23 March 1978 and was withdrawn on 17 May 1978.

.../

2) The first casualties of UNIFIL in line of duty occurred on 29 March when a member of the Swedish Contingent was killed and another seriously wounded when their vehicle hit a mine near Khardala Bridge.

b. Swedish Medical Unit (212 all ranks)

The Swedish Medical Unit took over from the Norwegian Medical Unit on 21 August 1980.

5. Future U N Operations (UNTAG - Namibia)

The Government of Sweden has tentatively agreed to make the following units available to the U N when UNTAG starts:

- 1) A Transport Company - 400
- 2) A Movement Control Unit - 30
- 3) A Postal Unit - 10

6. Total fatal casualties sustained up to date - 44.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND
SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS
Political Affairs Division

CONFIDENTIAL

CC:LS:sf

16 March 1983

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

Relationship to the United Nations

Sweden, which joined the United Nations on 19 November 1946, has made strong support for the work of the Organisation a cornerstone of its foreign policy. Not involved in any war since 1814, Sweden has long followed a policy frequently defined as "non-participation in alliances in peacetime aiming at neutrality in the event of war." Stockholm, however, stresses that this policy, far from relegating Sweden to a passive role in international affairs, has traditionally challenged the country to actively promote the peaceful settlement of international disputes, increased world cooperation in the economic and social fields, and the protection of human rights. Foreign policy is the special political interest of Prime Minister Olof Palme, whose Social Democratic Party returned to power in October 1982. Mr. Palme, a committed internationalist and Socialist, has been outspoken in advocating nuclear disarmament, increased aid to developing countries, and solidarity with the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement (whose meetings Sweden attends as an invited guest). Mr. Palme returned to Swedish leadership with an enhanced international profile: During his years out of office, he was a member of the Brandt Commission, chaired the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, served as the UN's mediator in the Iran-Iraq conflict, and continued active participation in the Socialist International.

Sweden remains proud of the achievements of Dag Hammarskjöld, who served as the United Nations' second Secretary-General from 10 April 1953 until his tragic death on 18 September 1961. Firm in its support for UN efforts at conflict resolution, Sweden has taken part in more UN peace-keeping operations than any other country. Sweden formerly participated in UNEF I, UNOGIL, ONUC, the UN Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian), UNYOM, UNIPOM and UNEF II. Sweden at present is the largest contributor, along with the Soviet Union and the United States, of observers to UNTSO, and Swedes currently serve in UNMOGIP, UNFICYP and, as a medical unit, in UNIFIL. The present UNDOF commander is Sweden's Major-General Carl Gustaf Stahl and

until June 1982, Sweden's Brigadier-General Stig Waldenstrom was Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP.

Sweden has served two terms on the Security Council, in 1957-58 and 1975-76. The country at present is a member of the Committee on Disarmament, Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Committee of Trustees of the UN Trust Fund for South Africa (of which former Permanent Representative Thunborg was chairman), Commission for Social Development, Committee on NGOs, and Commission on Human Settlements. A member of virtually all the UN specialised agencies, Sweden sits on the governing bodies of UNDP, UNICEF, ITU and the UNHCR Programme, as well as UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board.

Sweden's assessment for its contribution to the regular UN budget has newly been increased from 1.31 to 1.32 per cent, for a gross contribution of \$7,017,801 for 1983. Sweden is the fourth largest contributor to UNDP, having pledged \$48.6 million at the November pledging conference. It is a major contributor to UNICEF (\$30,216,957 in 1982) and to the UNHCR (\$14,276,373 in 1982). Sweden gives generously to UNRWA, having pledged \$8,108,108 for 1983, and to UNFPA, having allotted the Fund \$6,486,486 for 1983, as well as to international food aid programmes, especially the WFP. Sweden also focuses on UNEP, to which it has pledged \$2,500,000 for 1983 plus an additional \$1 million to combat the most serious environmental problems facing developing countries. Other Swedish contributions include the following: over \$6,000,000 to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (1982); over \$1.7 million to the various UN trust funds and training programmes for Namibia and South Africa; \$540,540 to the Fund for Drug Abuse Control (1983); \$325,071 to the Trust Fund for Assistance to Lebanon (1982); \$202,703 for Habitat and the same sum for the Centre for Transnational Corporations. Sweden absorbs every six months roughly \$3.5 million of the costs of providing a contingent to UNFICYP, and it contributed an additional \$200,000 to the Force in 1982.

Permanent Representative Anders Ferm presented his credentials to Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar on 11 March 1983, replacing Anders Thunborg who returned to Sweden to become Minister of Defence. High-ranking Swedish nationals employed within the UN

system include Jan Martenson, Under-Secretary-General, Department for Disarmament Affairs; Pierre Vinde, UNDP Assistant Administrator for Finance and Administration; Olof Rydbeck, Commissioner-General of UNRWA; and Dr. Hans Blix, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Foreign Policy on Issues before the United Nations

Because of Sweden's own preoccupation with "the erosion of the authority of the United Nations," the country genuinely welcomed the Secretary-General's Annual Report and it was among the nucleus of states that drafted resolution 37/67. With its Nordic partners, Sweden is now working to formulate concrete proposals on strengthening the UN's capacity to eliminate threats to peace. Sweden particularly supports a larger role for the Secretary-General in keeping with Article 99 of the Charter and would like to see the proposals of the Palme Commission figure in the discussion of Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's Report.

In the field of disarmament, one of Sweden's top priorities for many years has been achievement of a comprehensive test ban, and the country intends this spring to submit to the Committee on Disarmament a revised version of a 1977 Swedish draft CTB treaty. A second disarmament priority for Sweden has been the complete prohibition of the development and stockpiling of chemical weapons. Sweden has proposed in the CD that a prohibition on attacks against nuclear facilities be considered in the context of a treaty on radiological weapons. The country actively promoted the Convention on inhumane conventional weapons, but remains concerned that the Protocol on incendiary weapons does not provide adequate verification machinery. Other disarmament concerns of Sweden are full implementation of the Sea-Bed Treaty, follow-up to the expert group report on the relationship of disarmament to development, and support for the work of the Group of Scientific Experts to consider international cooperative measures to detect seismic events (which is chaired by Sweden's Ola Dahlman). Sweden co-sponsored with Mexico the "Nuclear Arms Freeze" resolution in the 37th General Assembly. Stockholm has proposed as a confidence-building measure the removal of short-range nuclear weapons from a 300 km.-wide zone in Central Europe and has declared that if the CSCE agrees to

convene a European disarmament conference, Sweden would be prepared to host it.

On Middle East questions, Sweden has often taken positions closer to those of the Arab States than have the other Nordic countries. While affirming that a durable Middle East peace presupposes the right of every State to live peacefully within secure and recognised borders, Sweden maintains that Israel must recognise the Palestinians' right to determine their own future, including the right to establish a state of their own. Sweden further contends that the PLO must participate as an equal partner in direct negotiations to solve the Palestinian problem. Because its policy is only to recognise states, Sweden does not give diplomatic recognition to the PLO, but its Foreign Ministry meets on occasion with staff of the PLO's Information Bureau in Stockholm and PLO Chairman Arafat has been invited to visit Sweden later this year as a guest of the ruling Social Democratic Party. After previously abstaining, Sweden at the 37th General Assembly voted to endorse the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Palestine. Sweden, probably alone of the Nordic countries, is considering attending the Paris conference this August as a means of encouraging the PLO to continue its present "constructive" political approach. Stockholm vehemently condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon, but is firmly opposed to the expulsion of Israel from any UN body. In March, Defence Minister Thunborg led a Swedish delegation to Lebanon, where it inspected the Swedish medical unit serving UNIFIL.

As the Secretary-General's Special Representative regarding the Iran-Iraq conflict, Prime Minister Palme still maintains his availability to mediate should the warring parties "show a real desire for peace." Because of Mr. Palme's sensitive role, Sweden did not participate in the vote on General Assembly resolution 37/3.

Sweden has been more outspoken than most Nordic countries on the Namibia issue and it voted for General Assembly resolution 37/233B which inter alia condemns attempts to link Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Sweden maintains that Security Council resolution 435 offers the "only course for achieving a peaceful and democratic solution,"

and it charges the Western Five with special responsibility for its implementation. Sweden for many years has advocated mandatory, comprehensive UN sanctions against South Africa to force an end to apartheid and Stockholm itself has prohibited new Swedish investments in South Africa and Namibia and recommended that all sports and cultural contacts with South Africa cease. At the same time, Sweden has increased its humanitarian support to victims of South African policies and its economic aid to the frontline states.

Regarding Afghanistan, Sweden has consistently called for a withdrawal of all foreign troops and expressed support for efforts by the Secretary-General to reach a political solution. Sweden has praised the work of the UNHCR and other agencies in the region and has appealed for continued large-scale humanitarian assistance. Sweden's stance on Kampuchea differs noticeably from those of other Western countries. Sweden has all along abstained on the credentials question and refused to join the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea because it did not believe the UN could play any decisive role as long as Democratic Kampuchea was allowed to represent the country within the Organisation. Although Sweden has also had blunt criticism for Viet Nam over the presence of its forces in Kampuchea, it is the only large donor country to have continuously supported large-scale assistance inside Kampuchea. In 1982, Sweden contributed some \$4 million through the FAO for agricultural relief and rehabilitation there, and this February it allocated an additional \$1.6 million.

Sweden remained neutral throughout the Falklands/Malvinas crisis and although appealing to both parties to settle their dispute within the framework of Security Council resolutions 502 and 505, it abstained on General Assembly resolution 37/9 because it lacked explicit reference to the principle of self-determination. Developments in Central America are a focus of interest to the Palme Government, partly because of longstanding ties with Socialists and trade unionists there. Sweden advocates negotiated settlements to the tensions in Central America and increased attention to the region's social and economic problems.

Sweden has strongly supported efforts within the Commission on Human Rights to curtail summary and arbitrary executions, torture and enforced or involuntary disappearances. Sweden has shown special concern for the plight of refugees and has made proposals on drafting the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers. Concerning individual countries, Sweden has especially criticised the human rights policies of El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Poland and Turkey.

Prime Minister Palme's views on North-South issues follow closely the thinking of the Brandt Commission, of which he has been a member. Mr. Palme maintains that the North and South "have a common interest in promoting economic development and a more just world order." Sweden has taken an active role in trying to launch global negotiations at the UN, and it ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities in July 1981. Sweden has cancelled the development assistance debts owed it by the poorest developing countries. With its aid target set at one per cent of GNP by Parliament since 1977/78, Sweden has one of the highest development assistance-to-GNP ratios, but the country's multilateral aid has now fallen noticeably as Sweden places greater emphasis on bilateral programmes. Sweden signed the Law of the Sea Convention in Kingston on 10 December 1982, noting that despite a number of features that were not to its benefit, they were outweighed by the Convention's overall contributions.

List of Principal Government Officials

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| King | CARL XVI GUSTAF |
| Speaker of Riksdag (Parliament) | Ingemund BENGTSOON |
| Prime Minister | Olof PALME |
| Deputy Prime Minister | Ingvar CARLSSON |
| Minister of Foreign Affairs | Lennart BODSTROM |
| Minister of Foreign Trade (also responsible for development aid) | Mats HELLSTROM |
| Minister of Defence | Anders THUNBORG |
| Minister of Economy and Budget | Kjell-Olof FELDT |

Minister Without Portfolio
(responsible for international
assistance in previous Social
Democratic Government)

Gertrud SIGURDSEN

(Note: All elected officials listed above are members of
Sweden's Social Democratic Party.)

* * *

The present Chairman of the Governing Board of the Stockholm
International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) is Dr. Rolf G.
Björnerstedt, who was formerly the Assistant Secretary-General
for Disarmament at the United Nations.

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New York
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PAINOKIRJAIMIN - TEXTA - BLOCK LETTERS

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 Sukunimi - Tillnamn - Surname | 2 Etunimet - Förnamn - Given names | Poliisiviran- omaisen leima Polismyndig- hetens stäm- el |
| 3 Kansalaisuus - Medborgarskap - Citizenship | 4 Syntymäaika - Födelsed - Date of birth | |
| 5 Osoite kotimaassa - Adress i hemlandet - Address in native country | | |
| 6 Matkan tarkoitus - Syftet med resan - Object of journey <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Työ - Arbete - Business <input type="checkbox"/> Kokous - Möte - Meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Loma - Fritid - Vacation | 7 Allekirjoitus - Underskrift - Signature | |

POHJOISMAALAISET EIVÄT TÄYTÄ - IFYLLES INTS AV NORDISKA MEDBORGARE - NOT TO BE FILLED
OUT BY RESIDENTS OF THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 8 Saapumispäivä - Ankomstdag Date of entry | Suomeen - Till Finland - To Finland | Ruotsiin - Till Sverige - To Sweden |
| | Norjaan - Till Norge - To Norway | Tanskaan - Till Danmark - To Denmark |
| | Islantiin - Till Island - To Iceland | |
| 9 Passin nro - Passets nr - Passport no. | 10 Milloin ja missä annettu - När och var utfärdad - When and where issued | |

MAJOITTAJA TÄYTTÄÄ - IFYLLES AV INKVARTERAREN

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 11 Saapumispäivä - Ankomstdag | 12 Majoitaja - Inkvarterare | Huone Rum |
| 12 Lähtöpäivä - Avresedag | HOTEL KALASTAJATORPPA HELSINKI | |

1 Sukunimi – Tillnamn – Surname

3 Kansalaisuus – Medborgarskap – Citizenship

5 Osoite kotimaassa – Adress i hemlandet – Address in native country

2 Etunimet – Förnamn – Given names

4 Syntymäaika – Födelsedid – Date of birth

6 Matkan tarkoitus – Syftet med resan – Object of journey

☐ Työ – Arbete – Business

☐ Kokous – Möte – Meeting

☐ Loma – Fritid – Vacation

7 Allekirjoitus – Underskrift – Signature

Polisviranomaisen leima
Polismyndighetens stämpel

POHJOISMAALAISET EIVÄT TÄYTÄ – IFYLLES INTE AV NORDISKA MEDBORGARE – NOT TO BE FILLED OUT BY RECIDENTS OF THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

8 Saapumispäivä
Ankomstdag
Date of entry

Suomeen – Till Finland – To Finland

Norjaan – Till Norge – To Norway

Islantiin – Till Island – To Iceland

Ruotsiin – Till Sverige – To Sweden

Tanskaan – Till Danmark – To Denmark

9 Passin nro – Passets nr – Passport no.

10 Milloin ja missä annettu – När och var utfärdad – When and where issued

MAJOITTAJA TÄYTTÄÄ – IFYLLES AV INKVARTERAREN

11 Saapumispäivä – Ankomstdag

12 Lähtöpäivä – Avresedag

13 Majoittaja – Inkvarterare

HOTEL KALASTAJATORPPA
HELSINKI

Huone
Rum

Polisilomake nro 13
6135931 DORAPRINT OY • OIRIATILIA

MATKUSTAJAKORTTI – RESANDEKORT

1 Sukunimi - Tillnamn - Surname

2 Etunimet - Förnamn - Given names

3 Kansalaisuus - Medborgarskap - Citizenship

4 Syntymäaika - Födelseid - Date of birth

5 Osoite kotimaassa - Adress i hemlandet - Address in native country

6 Matkan tarkoitus - Syftet med resan - Object of journey

☐ Työ - Arbete - Business

☐ Kokous - Möte - Meeting

☐ Loma - Fritid - Vacation

7 Allekirjoitus - Underskrift - Signature

POHJOISMAALAISET EIVÄT TÄYTÄ - IFYLLES INTE AV NORDISKA MEDBORGARE - NOT TO BE FILLED OUT BY RESIDENTS OF THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

8 Saapumispäivä - Ankomstdag - Date of entry

Suomeen - Till Finland - To Finland

Ruotsiin - Till Sverige - To Sweden

Norjaan - Till Norge - To Norway

Tanskaan - Till Danmark - To Denmark

Islantiin - Till Island - To Iceland

9 Passin nro - Passets nr - Passport no.

10 Milloin ja missä annettu - När och var utfärdad - When and where issued

MAJOITTAJA TÄYTTÄÄ - IFYLLES AV INKVARTERAREN

11 Saapumispäivä - Ankomstdag

12 Lähtöpäivä - Avresedag

13 Majoittaja - Inkvarterare
HOTEL KALASTAJATORPPA
HELSINKI

Huone
Rum

MATKUSTAJAKORTTI - RESANDEKORT

Police no. 13
PRINTED BY ORIMATTILA

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 Sukunimi - Tillnamn - Surname | 2 Etunimet - Fönamn - Given names | Polisviranomaisen leima Polismyndighetens stämpel |
| 3 Kansalaisuus - Medborgarskap - Citizenship | 4 Syntymäaika - Födelse tid - Date of birth | |
| 5 Osoite ko imaassa - Adress i hemlandet - Address in native country | | |
| 6 Matkan tarkoitus - Syftet med resan - Object of journey <input type="checkbox"/> Työ - Arbete - Business <input type="checkbox"/> Loma - Fritid - Vacation <input type="checkbox"/> Kokous - Möte - Meeting | 7 Allekirjoitus - Underskrift - Signature | |
| POHJOISMAALAISET EIVÄT TÄYTÄ - FYLLES INTE AV NORDISKA MEDBORGARE - NOT TO BE FILLED OUT BY RESIDENTS OF THE NORDIC COUNTRIES | | |
| 8 Saapumispäivä - Ankomstdag - Date of entry | Suomeen - Till Finland - To Finland Norjaan - Till Norge - To Norway Islantiin - Till Island - To Iceland | Ruotsiin - Till Sverige - To Sweden Tanskaan - Till Danmark - To Denmark |
| 9 Passin nro - Passets nr - Passport no. | 10 Milloin ja missä annettu - När och var utfärdad - When and where issued | |
| MAJOITTAJA TÄYTTÄÄ - IFYLLES AV INKVARTERAREN | | |
| 11 Saapumispäivä - Ankomstdag | 12 Majoittaja - Inkvarterare | Huone Rum |
| 12 Lähtöpäivä - Avresedag | HOTEL KALASTAJATORPPA HELSINKI | |

SWEDISH POSITION ON DISARMAMENT

1. Sweden is a neutral country. In official Swedish statements, it is frequently pointed out that neutrality is a concept which acquires its formal application in war, and consequently the designation "policy of neutrality" serves the purpose of demonstrating Sweden's intention to maintain neutrality in the event of war. Nonalignment (freedom from alliances) is mentioned as a necessary precondition for the policy of neutrality. Since Sweden does not rely on military assistance from outside Powers, a strong national defence is considered necessary. According to the official Swedish view, a prime objective for Sweden and its neighbours is to safeguard the peace and stability in that part of Europe.
2. In a Swedish statement during the 37th session of the General Assembly, the concept of "common security" was underlined as a point of departure of the Swedish position on disarmament. It was said to signify renunciation of policies seeking advantages through armaments and of the search for military superiority. In a positive sense, it was said to imply commitment to negotiations and making overall parity between the military alliances at the lowest possible level of armaments the guiding principle. The role of the United Nations was stressed by calling it the most valuable tool for common security. A rather pessimistic view on the likely outcome of the ongoing disarmament talks was contrasted with the emerging massive popular movements against the arms race, which were viewed as reasons for optimism. The Governments, it was emphasized, should be responsive to this public concern.
3. In the Madrid follow-up conference to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), Sweden, in co-operation with the other European

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neutral and non-aligned States, has sought to work for an agreement on a concluding document and, in this connexion, for the convening of a conference on disarmament and confidence-building measures in Europe. Sweden has offered to host such a conference which is scheduled to begin 15 November 1983.

4. Based on one of the proposals included in the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, headed by Mr. Olof Palme, Sweden has also taken the initiative in sounding out attitudes to a corridor in Central Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons. According to the concept, the zone would extend from Central Europe to the outermost northern and southern flanks of the two alliances, and its breadth could be 300 kilometers. The geographic extension of the zone would, however, be subject to negotiations, as well as a reliable mechanism of inspection. The primary intention of the corridor proposal was to reduce the danger of the so-called battlefield nuclear weapons being employed at an early phase of a European war and thereby risking the initiation of a rapidly escalating nuclear war. The Swedish Government does not consider that by making this inquiry it has launched its own fully detailed zone proposal. The Government supports the proposal as such, but has for its part chosen not to be bound by details. The Swedish initiative could rather be seen as one way of accelerating a more specific debate on the role of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

5. The replies so far received from members of the Warsaw Pact express general support for the idea of a European corridor free of battlefield nuclear weapons. These States, however, advocate that the corridor should be twice as broad as the extent mentioned in the Swedish proposal.

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6. The NATO side maintains, inter alia, that a zone of this kind would involve a departure from NATO's collective security system which is based on deterrence with nuclear weapons. It refers to the fact that it considers itself inferior as regards conventional weapons. Most of the neutral and non-aligned States have reacted favourably.

7. It should be pointed out that this initiative has become an extremely contentious issue in internal Swedish political life. The Swedish Government has also expressed its interest in some other proposals included in the report of the Palme Commission which, inter alia, holds that the preconditions for a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe should be examined closely.

8. Sweden has recently taken a positive view of the idea of a Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone, originally proposed by Finland. The aim is to have an agreement between the Nordic countries on a joint commitment concerning the absolute absence of nuclear weapons on their territories. This would be combined with undertakings by the nuclear-weapon Powers to respect the zone and not to employ or threaten to employ nuclear weapons against the zone and to take measures which reduce the presence of nuclear weapons near the Nordic area.

9. It is Sweden's view that a Nordic zone requires undertakings on the part of those States which possess nuclear weapons in its vicinity. There is a strong demand that the Baltic Sea be made nuclear-weapon free. There are reasons, however, such as requirements of international law, why Sweden cannot assume that the Baltic Sea can be included in the zone on the same terms as the Nordic territories. The fact that there are nuclear-armed naval units in the Baltic Sea presents a problem for Sweden in this respect. The Swedish Parliament has unanimously stated that the Swedish Government

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should keep in close contact with the other Nordic Governments on the issue of the Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone and explore whether there is a common ground between the Nordic countries for this purpose.

10. Sweden is a member of the Committee on Disarmament (CD), as it was a member of the Committee's predecessors, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) and the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) from the very beginning. On a number of issues under negotiation at the CD, Sweden has been actively promoting its own views intended to bring the talks to a successful conclusion. It has given particular emphasis to the efforts to reach agreement on a total ban on nuclear tests and on a comprehensive programme of disarmament. Sweden has also contributed effectively, inter alia, to the negotiations on chemical and radiological weapons, as well as on security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States.

11. Sweden's role on disarmament questions at the General Assembly and in the United Nations framework in general has been very prominent. During the 37th session, Sweden was the main sponsor of six resolutions, one of which was subsumed by an omnibus resolution. On its initiative, resolutions were adopted, inter alia, on the relationship between disarmament and development, and on the reduction of military budgets: on both of these subjects, a United Nations study has recently been completed under Swedish chairmanship. Sweden also took the initiative of creating the new Department for Disarmament Affairs. Another resolution sponsored by Sweden led to the setting up of a new expert study group on the military use of research and development. This group is chaired by a Swede. A study group on the comparison of military budgets was also established on a Swedish initiative. The chairman

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of this group is also Swedish. During the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, Sweden submitted working papers, inter alia, on military research and development, and on the need for a study on the naval arms race, and (together with Mexico) a draft resolution on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze.

12. Sweden has voted on disarmament issues in the General Assembly largely independently from the position of other Western European States and in accordance with its active posture in the promotion of disarmament. Within the Nordic group, it has occupied a central position; during the 36th and 37th sessions, its votes coincided slightly more often with those of Finland (1982: 9 different votes; 1981: 7) than with those of Norway and Denmark (1982: 13 different votes, 1981: 7).

13. Sweden is also one of the strongest supporters of the World Disarmament Campaign and was the first one to make a financial contribution to the voluntary fund of the Campaign in the amount of 500,000 Swedish kronors. The contribution was made at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in June/July 1982.

SWEDEN

Sweden's pledges to UNDP for the years 1978-1983 are as follows:

| | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1983*</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <u>In millions of</u> <u>US\$</u> | 61.135 | 70.258 | 76.555 | 62.618 | 53.140 | 48.650 |
| Increase/decrease over previous yr. | 6.2% | 14.9% | 9.0% | (18.2%) | (15.1%) | (8.4%) |
| <u>In SKr millions</u> | 280.000 | 300.000 | 320.000 | 335.000 | 355.000 | 360.000 |
| Increase/decrease over previous yr. | 9.8% | 7.1% | 6.7% | 4.7% | 6.0% | 1.4% |

* at 1 March 1983 exchange rate

For 1983, the Swedish Government has also pledged Kr. 50.0 mil. for the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries and Kr. 32.0 mil. for UNCDF.

Speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, the Swedish delegate reiterated their support for UNDP as a unique programme for multilateral development cooperation and for its financing and coordinating role, and said that, "We are all aware of the present decline in UNDP's financial support. We hope that the Intersessional Committee of the Whole of the Governing Council will consider the resource issues in depth and will be able to make creative and constructive recommendations after having taken all options into account."

Referring to the close working relationship between the UNDP and the World Bank, the Swedish delegate stated that "technical assistance, although financed by loans and credits, has long been an integral part of World Bank operations. The Bank also serves as executing agency for projects financed by UNDP. Borrowers from the Bank often combine bank loans with UNDP grants for the financing of technical assistance. The Nordic delegations think it might be worthwhile if the two institutions together examined whether further cooperation between them could increase their effectiveness through a better utilization of the UNDP field office network and the skills and experience of the resident coordinators. The country programmes could be prepared in closer cooperation between the recipient government, the UNDP and the Bank and include activities financed from both sources." The Swedish delegate added "it might also prove feasible to cooperate more closely at headquarters level in fields such as economic and social research and evaluation of operations."

Resources Office
7 March 1983

UNDP: SWEDEN'S VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO UNDP
CENTRAL RESOURCES AND ALLIED FUNDS; AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1979-1983

(in US\$'000 and Local Currency Units-LC)

| | | 1979 | 1980 | % change | 1981 | % change | 1982 | % change | 1983 | % change |
|---|----|---------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| UNDP | LC | 300,000 | 320,000 | 6.66 | 335,000 | 4.68 | 355,000 | 5.97 | 360,000 | 1.40 |
| VC | \$ | 70,258 | 76,555 | 8.96 | 62,618 | -18.21 | 53,144 | -15.13 | 48,649 | -8.46 |
| Spec.Measure | LC | 30,000 | 30,000 | 0 | 35,000 | 16.66 | 50,000 | 42.85 | 50,000 | 0 |
| Fund for LDCs | \$ | 7,026 | 7,177 | 2.14 | 6,542 | -8.85 | 7,485 | 14.41 | 67.57 | -9.73 |
| Capital | LC | 25,000 | 30,000 | 20.00 | 30,000 | 0 | 32,000 | 6.66 | 32,000 | 0 |
| Development Fund | \$ | 5,855 | 7,177 | 22.57 | 5,608 | -21.87 | 4,790 | -14.59 | 4,324 | -9.73 |
| United Nations Volunteers | LC | | 988 | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | | 230 | | | | | | | |
| Financing System for Science and Technology for Development | LC | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | | 5,000 | | | | 1,000 | | | |
| Energy Account | LC | | | | 5,000 | | 10,000 | 100.00 | | |
| | \$ | | | | 921 | | 1,489 | 61.67 | | |
| UN Sahelian Office | LC | | | | | | 2,051 | | 2,000 | -2.49 |
| | \$ | | | | 139 | | 234 | | 233 | -.43 |
| Total | LC | 355,000 | 380,988 | 7.32 | 405,000 | 6.30 | 449,051 | 10.87 | 444,000 | -1.13 |
| | \$ | 83,139 | 96,139 | 15.63 | 75,828 | -21.13 | 68,142 | -10.14 | 59,963 | -12.01 |

SWEDEN 1982

COUNTRY CONTRIBUTION PROFILE

| | <u>1977</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>Rate of Growth ^{a/} 1977-81</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>Percent change 1981-82</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| GNP (bil \$) | 78.4 | 121.6 | 15.7 | | | |
| <u>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</u> | | | | | | |
| Total ODA (mil \$) | 779.4 | 923.1 | 5.8 | | | |
| ODA in % of GNP | 0.99 | 0.76 | | | | |
| Bilateral ODA (mil \$) | 486.0 | 675.8 | 11.6 | | | |
| Multilateral ODA (mil \$) | 293.3 | 247.3 | -5.5 | | | |
| - multilateral grants | 177.6 | 222.2 | 7.8 | | | |
| -- of which to UN agencies | 151.3 | 211.3 | 11.8 | | | |
| --- of which to UNDP (mil \$) | 57.56 | 76.55 | 10.0 | 62.62 | 53.14 ^{e/} | -15.1 |
| (Kronor bil.) | | | | 335.00 | 355.00 | + 6.0 |
| <u>Percent of Total ODA</u> | | | | | | |
| Bilateral ODA | 62.4 | 73.2 | | | | |
| Multilateral ODA | 37.6 | 26.8 | | | | |
| Multilateral grants | 22.8 | 24.1 | | | | |
| <u>UNDP in percent of</u> | | | | | | |
| Total ODA | 7.4 | 8.3 | | | | |
| Multilateral ODA | 19.6 | 31.0 | | | | |
| Multilateral grants | 32.4 | 34.5 | | | | |
| UN agencies | 38.0 | 36.2 | | | | |
| <u>Consumer price index</u> | | | | | | |
| (1975 = 100) | 122.9 | 164.7 | | 184.7 | 201.3 | (8/82) |
| <u>Exchange rate index</u> | | | | | | |
| (1975 = 100) (see exch. rate below) | 106.4 | 99.7 | | 127.0 | 138.9 | (7/82) |
| <u>Exchange rate b/ c/</u> | | | | | | |
| (Kronors per dollar) | 4.669 | 4.373 | | 5.571 | 6.091 | (7/82) |
| <u>Gain (loss) in contribution</u> | | | | | | |
| to UNDP due to exchange rate change from 1981 to 1982 (bil \$) ^{d/} | | | | | -13.23 | |
| <u>Sweden's contribution to UNDP in % of all countries contributions to UNDP</u> | | | | | | |
| | 11.0 | 10.7 | | 9.3 | 8.0 | |

^{a/} compound annual rate

^{b/} Memo: 1975 exchange rate is 4.385 Kr. = \$1.00 (mid point rate)

^{c/} Midpoint rate: 1977, 1980, 1981

^{d/} Gain (loss) calculated as follows:

| | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Contributions in millions of kronors | 335.00 | 355.00 |
| 2. Percent change in contributions, 1981-82 equals 6.0% | | |
| 3. Apply percent change (6.0%) to 1981 dollar value of contribution to derive 1982 dollar contribution at 1982 exchange rate | 62.61 | 66.38 |
| 4. Subtract actual dollar value for contributions at most current 1982 exchange rate | | 53.14 |
| 5. Equals loss in 1982 (mil. \$) | | -13.23 |

^{e/} As of 1 November exchange rate

RO/4 November 1982

SWEDEN

PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (and in its predecessors: the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund)

Use of experts from Sweden

During 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981, nationals filled respectively 182, 159, 204, 229 and 223 expert assignments in the implementation of UNDP-assisted projects.

Use of equipment from Sweden

During 1981, orders for project equipment placed with suppliers in Sweden amounted to an estimated \$2 million with the aggregate since 1959 coming to some \$25.1 million.

Use of consulting services from Sweden

In 1981, firms and organizations with headquarters in Sweden were awarded \$376,000 worth contracts for work on UNDP-assisted projects. Since 1959 subcontracts awarded to Sweden have amounted to \$7.9 million.

Fellowship for advanced training hosted by Sweden

During 1981, 196 fellowships were granted under UNDP-assisted projects for study in Sweden for a total since 1959, of 2,660.

Membership in the Governing Council of the UNDP

Sweden is a member of the 48-nation Governing Council which directs the work of the UNDP.

/...

Reported investment commitments from Sweden
sources related to UNDP-assisted projects

From 1959 to 1981, investment commitments of \$198.7 million were reported for UNDP-assisted projects. Selected samples include:

Post and Telecommunications (Lesotho)

- For improving postal and telecommunication services \$ 4,800,000

Preparation of a Power Development Programme
and Related Training Activities (Madagascar)

- For constructing hydro-power plant
on the river Vohitra 10,000,000

National Telecommunication and
Postal Training Institute (Zambia)

- For improving the national and
international telecommunication facilities 2,500,000

Assistance to Tanzania Petroleum Development
Corporation (United Republic of Tanzania)

- For establishing an Ammonia-Urea plant 137,500,000
(estimate)

Fisheries Development (Somalia)

- For fisheries development 3,170,000

10. NATIONALITY LIST (H - ADMINISTERED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1982

CONFIDENTIAL

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PART I: UNDP-PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND ABOVE

SWEDEN

| NAME | SEX | FUNCTIONAL TITLE | ORGANIZATION UNIT | DUTY STATION | APPT TYPE | SEC/LOAN | SPEC LEAVE |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|---------------|
| ASG | | | | | | | |
| VINDE, PIERRE | M | ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR | BUREAU: FINANCE + ADMIN (| USA | 100 | | |
| 1 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| D2 | | | | | | | |
| BERNANDER, BERNT A. | M | (ON NON-REIMBURSABLE LOAN) | RBAP/THAILAND | THAILAND | PERM LN TO | ESCAP | |
| ENGLUND, KARL H. | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBAP/VIET NAM | VIET NAM | PERM | | |
| JOHANSSON, TORSTEN | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBA/UGANDA | UGANDA | 100 | | |
| 3 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| D1 | | | | | | | |
| ASPLUND, GUNNAR | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBA/ANGOLA | ANGOLA | PERM | | |
| OLIN, ULLA H. | F | PRINCIPAL OFFICER | BPPE/DIV: PROG DEV, SUPPT+ | USA | PERM SEC FR UN | | |
| SJOGREN, PER N. | M | CHIEF | BFA/DIV: ADM + MGMT SERV(| USA | PERM | | |
| 3 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| P5 | | | | | | | |
| NERMAN, L. AKE T. | M | SR. REGIONAL PROJECTS OFFICER | RBA/DIV: REGIONAL PROJECT | USA | PERM | | |
| STEFANSON, ROLF | M | DEPUTY RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBLA/JAMAICA | JAMAICA | PERM | | |
| STROJE-WILKENS, MADELEINE | F | | RBA/KENYA | KENYA | 100 | | |
| WIBERG, CARL E. | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBA/LESOTHO | LESOTHO | PERM | | |
| 4 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| P4 | | | | | | | |
| CARLSSON, BJORN TORE | M | PLANNING/CO-ORDINATION OFFICER | OA PLANNING + CO-ORD OFFI | USA | PERM | | |
| ERIKSSON, LARS E. | M | DEPUTY RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBLA/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO | TRINIDAD-TOBAGO | PERM | | |
| FRISMARK, ANDERS O. | M | ASST RES REP (ADMIN) | RBAP/THAILAND | THAILAND | PERM | | |
| JANVID, PER H. | M | DEPUTY RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBAS/SAUDI ARABIA | SAUDI ARABIA | PERM | | |
| KNUTSSON, ROLF G. | M | CHIEF OF SECTION | BSA/UNV/CO-ORD GENEVA | SWITZERLAND | PERM | | |
| 5 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| P3 | | | | | | | |
| SMEDLER, ASE | F | COUNTRY OFFICER | BSA/CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT F | USA | 100 | | |

10. NATIONALITY LIST (H - ADMINISTERED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 1983

CONFIDENTIAL

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PART 1: UNDP-PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND ABOVE

SWEDEN

| NAME | SEX | FUNCTIONAL TITLE | ORGANIZATION UNIT | DUTY STATION | APPT TYPE | SEC/LOAN | SPEC LEAVE |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|---------------|
| ASG | | | | | | | |
| VINDE, PIERRE | M | ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR | BUREAU: FINANCE + ADMIN (| USA | 100 | | |
| 1 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| D2 | | | | | | | |
| BERNANDER, BERNT A. | M | (ON NON-REIMBURSABLE LOAN) | RBAP/THAILAND | THAILAND | PERM LN TO | ESCAP | |
| ENGLUND, KARL H. | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBAP/VIET NAM | VIET NAM | PERM | | |
| JOHANSSON, TORSTEN | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBA/UGANDA | UGANDA | 100 | | |
| 3 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| D1 | | | | | | | |
| ASPLUND, GUNNAR | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBA/ANGOLA | ANGOLA | PERM | | |
| OLIN, ULLA H. | F | PRINCIPAL OFFICER | BPPE/DIV: PROG DEV, SUPPT+ | USA | PERM SEC FR UN | | |
| SJOGREN, PER N. | M | CHIEF | BFA/DIV: ADM + MGMT SERV(| USA | PERM | | |
| 3 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| P5 | | | | | | | |
| NERMAN, L. AKE T. | M | SR. REGIONAL PROJECTS OFFICER | RBA/DIV: REGIONAL PROJECT | USA | PERM | | |
| STEFANSON, ROLF | M | DEPUTY RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBLA/JAMAICA | JAMAICA | PERM | | |
| STROJE-WILKENS, MADELEINE | F | ASST RES REP (PROG) | RBA/KENYA | KENYA | 100 | | |
| WIBERG, CARL E. | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBA/LESOTHO | LESOTHO | PERM | | |
| 4 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| P4 | | | | | | | |
| CARLSSON, BJORN TORE | M | PLANNING/CO-ORDINATION OFFICER | OA PLANNING + CO-ORD OFFI | USA | PERM | | |
| ERIKSSON, LARS E. | M | DEPUTY RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBLA/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO | TRINIDAD-TOBAGO | PERM | | |
| FRISMARK, ANDERS O. | M | ASST RES REP (ADMIN) | RBAP/THAILAND | THAILAND | PERM | | |
| JANVID, PER H. | M | DEPUTY RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBAS/SAUDI ARABIA | SAUDI ARABIA | PERM | | |
| KNUTSSON, ROLF G. | M | CHIEF OF SECTION | BSA/UNV/CO-ORD GENEVA | SWITZERLAND | PERM | | |
| 5 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| P3 | | | | | | | |
| SMEDLER, ASE | F | COUNTRY OFFICER | BSA/CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT F | USA | 100 | | |

10. NATIONALITY LIST (H - ADMINISTERED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 1983

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PART I: UNDP-PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND ABOVE

SWEDEN

| NAME | SEX | FUNCTIONAL TITLE | ORGANIZATION UNIT | DUTY STATION | APPT TYPE | SEC/LOAN | SPEC LEAVE |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| 1 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| P2 | | | | | | | |
| ASPLUND, BO GUNNAR | M | ASSOC. POLICY ANALYSIS OFFICER | BPPE/DIV:POLICY CO-ORD + | USA | | | 100 |
| LINDBERG, LENA | F | PROGRAMME OFFICER | RBAP/VIET NAM | VIET NAM | | | 100 |
| LOTSE, CECILIA | F | ASSOCIATE RECRUITMENT OFFICER | BFA/DOP/RECRUITMENT SECTI | USA | | | 100 |
| STJARNERKLINT, ANN-KRISTINA | F | ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER | RBAP/LAO | LAO | | | 100 |
| 4 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| L6 | | | | | | | |
| WIDSTRAND, CARL | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBA/UPPER VOLTA | UPPER VOLTA | | | 200 |
| 1 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| L5 | | | | | | | |
| MAHNER, HANS | M | SENIOR PROGRAMME ADVISER | INTERIM FUND SCI + TECH F | USA | | | 200 |
| 1 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| L3 | | | | | | | |
| NIELSEN, DAG | M | | BFA/DMIS/OPS/DATA MGMT UN | USA | | | 200 |
| 1 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| L2 | | | | | | | |
| ANDERSSON, IRENE | F | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFF.-UNID | RBA/SIERRA LEONE | SIERRA LEONE | | | 200 |
| HOGNERT, LENNART | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBA/LESOTHO | LESOTHO | | | 200 |
| LUNDELL, PER | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBAP/BANGLADESH | BANGLADESH | | | 200 |
| MATTSSON, JAN ARNE | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFF.-UNID | RBAP/SRI LANKA | SRI LANKA | | | 200 |
| MOBERG, KATARINA | F | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBAS/OEMOCRATIC YEMEN | OEM. YEMEN | | | 200 |
| NICACIO, PEDRO | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBA/NIGERIA | NIGERIA | | | 200 |
| OLSEN, HANS C. | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | EUROPEAN OFFICE, GENEVA | SWITZERLAND | | | 200 |
| 7 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| L1 | | | | | | | |

10. NATIONALITY LIST (H - ADMINISTERED)

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PART I: UNDP-PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND ABOVE

SWEDEN

| NAME | SEX | FUNCTIONAL TITLE | ORGANIZATION UNIT | DUTY STATION | APPT TYPE | SEC/LOAN | SPEC LEAVE |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| BARSK-RUNDQUIST, ELISABETH | F | EXPERT (OPE) | STAFF ON SPECIAL ASSIGNME | USA | 200 | | |
| GUSTAFSSON, LARS GORAN | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBA/ZAMBIA | ZAMBIA | 200 | | |
| LANTZ, PETRA | F | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFF.-UNID | RBA/MDZAMBIQUE | MOZAMBIQUE | 200 | | |
| ODERGREN, CECILIA | F | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFF.-UNID | RBA/ANGOLA | ANGOLA | 200 | | |

4 GRADE TOTAL

35 NATIONALITY TOTAL

Table 5 (continued)

UNDP: Number of Experts Serving in the Field,
by Nationality of Experts a/
1972-1981

| Nationality of Expert | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Jamaica | 12 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 22 | 23 |
| Japan | 168 | 106 | 129 | 151 | 146 | 84 | 60 | 67 | 117 | 112 |
| Jordan | 43 | 42 | 39 | 44 | 35 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 30 |
| Kenya | 6 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 16 | 23 |
| Kuwait | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Lebanon | 29 | 32 | 27 | 34 | 21 | 24 | 19 | 23 | 26 | 21 |
| Lesotho | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Liberia | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Luxembourg | 5 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Madagascar | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 12 |
| Malawi | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 |
| Malaysia | 13 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 20 | 24 |
| Mali | 7 | 6 | 10 | 21 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 24 | 27 |
| Malta | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Mauritania | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Mauritius | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Mexico | 21 | 17 | 18 | 25 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 36 | 74 | 28 |
| Morocco | 6 | 17 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 13 |
| Mozambique | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - |
| Nepal | 3 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 20 | 54 |
| Netherlands | 359 | 352 | 326 | 347 | 285 | 215 | 239 | 232 | 296 | 275 |
| New Zealand | 85 | 82 | 72 | 82 | 63 | 54 | 58 | 63 | 70 | 85 |
| Nicaragua | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 13 |
| Niger | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Nigeria | 9 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 24 |
| Norway | 107 | 107 | 120 | 144 | 93 | 73 | 57 | 63 | 77 | 80 |
| Pakistan | 68 | 78 | 82 | 101 | 101 | 82 | 89 | 92 | 124 | 119 |
| Panama | 13 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| Papua New Guinea | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Paraguay | 7 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 5 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Peru | 53 | 54 | 53 | 78 | 62 | 62 | 71 | 96 | 128 | 123 |
| Philippines | 61 | 68 | 73 | 94 | 87 | 67 | 63 | 84 | 150 | 173 |
| Poland | 116 | 99 | 94 | 113 | 118 | 97 | 124 | 140 | 155 | 165 |
| Portugal | 17 | 13 | 7 | 19 | 27 | 20 | 40 | 46 | 61 | 81 |
| Republic of Korea | 21 | 22 | 16 | 22 | 21 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 22 | 15 |
| Romania | 38 | 40 | 40 | 33 | 35 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 28 |
| Rwanda | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 6 |
| Saint Lucia | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Samoa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | - |
| Senegal | 7 | 3 | 6 | 50 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 38 |
| Seychelles | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Sierra Leone | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 12 |
| Singapore | 5 | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 8 |
| Solomon Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Somalia | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| South Africa | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Spain | 117 | 113 | 94 | 121 | 85 | 64 | 84 | 94 | 115 | 110 |
| Sri Lanka | 44 | 42 | 51 | 63 | 64 | 46 | 55 | 66 | 97 | 99 |
| Sudan | 25 | 31 | 26 | 35 | 37 | 32 | 38 | 47 | 55 | 63 |
| Suriname | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Swaziland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sweden | 258 | 260 | 264 | 275 | 236 | 182 | 159 | 204 | 229 | 223 |
| Switzerland | 191 | 187 | 167 | 180 | 127 | 99 | 91 | 95 | 136 | 119 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 51 | 50 | 52 | 47 | 45 | 39 | 33 | 33 | 28 | 27 |
| Thailand | 10 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 17 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 56 | 218 |
| Togo | 3 | - | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| Tonga | - | - | - | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 8 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 14 |
| Tunisia | 16 | 22 | 24 | 31 | 34 | 29 | 26 | 36 | 62 | 55 |
| Turkey | 29 | 33 | 24 | 27 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 32 | 42 | 47 |

a/ Data shown in this table cover projects financed under the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing and include experts who were members of firms and organizations working under subcontract to the Participating and Executing Agencies.

Table 6 (continued)

UNIP: Equipment Ordered for Projects, by Country or Area of Procurement ^{a/}
1972-1981

(thousand dollars)

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | TOTAL | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | TOTAL | GRAND TOTAL |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Spain | 189 | 101 | 31 | 56 | 37 | 414 | 56 | 1,543 | 1,050 | 198 | 220 | 3,067 | 3,481 |
| Sri Lanka | 137 | 5 | 39 | 13 | 4 | 198 | 52 | 38 | 110 | 100 | 253 | 553 | 751 |
| Sudan | - | 4 | 6 | 58 | 56 | 124 | 151 | 371 | 323 | 158 | 132 | 1,135 | 1,259 |
| Suriname | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 8 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 37 | 40 |
| Swaziland | 11 | 11 | 14 | 30 | 14 | 80 | 30 | 278 | 427 | 428 | 154 | 1,317 | 1,397 |
| Sweden | 1,075 | 1,246 | 1,519 | 1,700 | 1,323 | 6,863 | 552 | 2,437 | 3,063 | 2,698 | 2,048 | 10,798 | 17,661 |
| Switzerland | 979 | 1,328 | 1,668 | 2,566 | 1,627 | 8,168 | 2,530 | 5,709 | 7,414 | 7,924 | 6,072 | 29,649 | 37,817 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2 | 13 | 39 | 18 | - | 72 | 29 | 59 | 80 | 4 | 136 | 308 | 380 |
| Thailand | 81 | 62 | 111 | 156 | 14 | 424 | 174 | 1,522 | 1,504 | 5,739 | 934 | 9,873 | 10,297 |
| Togo | 40 | 46 | 73 | 20 | 6 | 185 | 11 | 131 | 14 | 75 | 89 | 320 | 505 |
| Tonga | - | 4 | - | - | 5 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 16 | 34 | 45 | 83 | 15 | 193 | 2 | 78 | 41 | 5 | 38 | 164 | 357 |
| Tunisia | 20 | 18 | 6 | 20 | 11 | 75 | 4 | 64 | 48 | 13 | 64 | 173 | 248 |
| Tuvalu | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | - | 11 | 11 |
| Turkey | 8 | 9 | 1 | - | 2 | 20 | 20 | 74 | 15 | 63 | 56 | 228 | 248 |
| Uganda | 63 | 4 | -2 | 16 | 15 | 96 | 9 | 60 | 45 | 28 | 173 | 315 | 411 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | 318 | 57 | 290 | 673 | 991 | 2,329 | 1,694 | 1,310 | 545 | 149 | 80 | 3,778 | 6,107 |
| United Arab Emirates | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 33 | 27 | 3 | 61 | 131 | 131 |
| United Kingdom | 5,281 | 5,671 | 6,398 | 11,049 | 5,453 | 33,852 | 6,409 | 13,352 | 17,001 | 16,840 | 20,024 | 73,626 | 107,478 |
| United Rep. of Cameroon | 69 | 17 | 44 | 291 | 15 | 436 | 4 | 49 | 84 | 306 | 239 | 732 | 1,168 |
| United Rep. of Tanzania | 30 | 37 | 42 | 111 | 3 | 223 | -13 | 140 | 671 | 149 | 244 | 1,191 | 1,414 |
| United States of America | 9,279 | 9,039 | 13,426 | 19,771 | 15,274 | 66,789 | 13,866 | 17,988 | 29,421 | 39,364 | 39,517 | 140,156 | 206,945 |
| Upper Volta | 32 | 73 | 209 | 122 | 63 | 509 | 72 | 174 | 313 | 355 | 380 | 1,294 | 1,803 |
| Uruguay | - | 7 | 14 | 44 | 75 | 140 | -1 | 58 | 57 | 30 | 2 | 146 | 286 |
| Vanuatu | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | 11 | 17 | - | 13 | 41 | 45 |
| Venezuela | - | 9 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 26 | 14 | 43 | 86 | 45 | 14 | 202 | 228 |
| Viet Nam | 3 | 2 | 53 | 6 | - | 64 | - | - | 7 | 131 | 22 | 160 | 224 |
| Yemen | 58 | 31 | 47 | 36 | 76 | 248 | 18 | 81 | 138 | 26 | 43 | 306 | 554 |
| Yugoslavia | - | 4 | 56 | 31 | 2 | 93 | - | 16 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 33 | 126 |
| Zaire | 30 | 59 | 47 | 50 | 13 | 199 | 3 | 60 | 32 | 190 | 30 | 315 | 514 |
| Zambia | 48 | 13 | 94 | 194 | 53 | 402 | 17 | 534 | 80 | 99 | 41 | 771 | 1,173 |
| Zimbabwe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 271 | - | 271 | 271 |
| Other | 29 | 34 | 223 | 241 | 79 | 606 | 91 | 596 | 756 | - | 10 | 1,453 | 2,059 |
| Total | 31,381 | 33,670 | 46,897 | 68,311 | 42,430 | 222,689 | 49,703 | 94,210 | 121,650 | 144,028 | 141,219 | 550,810 | 773,499 |
| Developing Countries | 3,072 | 3,566 | 6,133 | 7,212 | 3,588 | 23,571 | 4,118 | 15,685 | 16,311 | 22,398 | 18,687 | 77,199 | 100,770 |

^{a/} Data shown in this table cover projects financed under the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing.

Table 7 (continued)

UNIT: Cost of Subcontracts Awarded, by Headquarters of Contractor a/
1972-1981

(thousand dollars)

| Headquarters of Contractor | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | Total | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total | Grand Total |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------|-------------|
| Israel | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 81 | 267 | 523 | 291 | 1,162 | 1,162 |
| Netherlands | 1,211 | 281 | 997 | 972 | 10 | 3,471 | 753 | 1,630 | 971 | 873 | 2,031 | 6,258 | 9,729 |
| New Zealand | 126 | - | - | 334 | - | 460 | 475 | 457 | 828 | 1,585 | 136 | 3,481 | 3,941 |
| Nicaragua | - | - | - | 200 | - | 200 | - | - | - | 95 | - | 95 | 295 |
| Niger | - | 12 | - | 87 | 36 | 135 | - | - | 130 | 41 | 55 | 276 | 411 |
| Nigeria | 14 | 348 | 12 | 55 | 25 | 454 | 53 | 826 | 2,504 | - | 4 | 3,387 | 3,841 |
| Niue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 13 | 26 | 26 |
| Norway | 163 | 896 | 3,222 | 2,432 | 433 | 7,146 | 183 | 182 | 835 | 2,828 | 1,050 | 5,078 | 12,224 |
| Oman | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Pakistan | - | - | 45 | - | 113 | 158 | 114 | 20 | 64 | 62 | 222 | 462 | 620 |
| Panama | 28 | - | - | - | - | 28 | 190 | - | 210 | 1 | 9 | 410 | 438 |
| Paraguay | - | - | - | - | - | - | 85 | 139 | - | 21 | 278 | 523 | 523 |
| Peru | - | - | - | - | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 62 | 48 | 11 | 161 | 176 |
| Philippines | - | 59 | - | 207 | 1,292 ^{b/} | 1,652 | - | 17 | 229 | 7,946 ^{c/} | 176 | 8,346 | 10,018 |
| Poland | - | - | 14 | 75 | 368 | 457 | 4 | 525 | 29 | 216 | 210 | 976 | 1,433 |
| Portugal | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | - | 25 | 958 | 125 | 1,108 | 1,115 |
| Puerto Rico | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Republic of Korea | 155 | - | - | - | - | 155 | - | - | - | 990 | 25 | 1,015 | 1,170 |
| Romania | - | 39 | 116 | 1 | - | 156 | - | 20 | - | - | 27 | 47 | 203 |
| Rwanda | 168 | - | 29 | - | - | 197 | - | - | 3 | - | 18 | 21 | 218 |
| Saudi Arabia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 480 | 480 | 480 |
| Scotland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 585 | 585 | 585 |
| Senegal | 141 | 32 | - | 18 | - | 191 | - | 12 | 73 | 135 | 835 | 1,055 | 1,246 |
| Sierra Leone | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 28 | 54 | 54 |
| Singapore | 59 | 61 | 6 | 19 | - | 145 | - | - | - | 444 | - | 444 | 589 |
| Swaziland | 46 | 32 | 2 | 419 | - | 499 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 502 |
| Spain | 62 | 179 | 57 | 517 | 2 | 817 | 24 | 635 | 310 | 237 | 1,877 | 3,083 | 3,900 |
| Sri Lanka | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52 | 306 | 358 | 358 |
| Sudan | - | 1 | - | 130 | - | 131 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 131 |
| Swaziland | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Sweden | 536 | 1,095 | 642 | 219 | 15 | 2,307 | 45 | 381 | 308 | 206 | 376 | 1,316 | 3,623 |
| Switzerland | 586 | 2,955 | 606 | 1,383 | 327 | 5,857 | 428 | 4,563 | 571 | 2,330 | 490 | 8,422 | 14,279 |
| Thailand | - | - | - | 89 | - | 89 | 17 | 23 | 253 | 270 | 1,302 | 1,765 | 1,854 |
| Togo | - | 1 | 40 | - | 49 | 90 | 6 | - | 5 | 18 | - | 29 | 119 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | - | 65 | 16 | -38 | - | 43 | 9 | - | 8 | - | - | 17 | 60 |
| Tunisia | 17 | 2 | - | - | 12 | 31 | - | - | 325 | 25 | - | 350 | 381 |
| Turkey | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 138 | - | - | 138 | 138 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | 101 | 773 | 110 | 3,519 | 879 | 5,382 | - | 8 | 1,141 | - | 586 | 1,735 | 7,117 |
| United Kingdom | 6,510 | 3,567 | 4,323 | 5,950 | 2,922 | 23,272 | 1,565 | 2,965 | 5,766 | 12,160 | 8,157 | 30,913 | 54,135 |
| United Republic of Cameroon | 4 | - | 62 | - | - | 66 | - | 19 | - | - | 402 | 421 | 487 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | - | - | 91 | - | - | 91 | 31 | 77 | - | 19 | - | 127 | 218 |
| United States of America | 5,248 | 2,204 | 4,882 | 21,756 | 4,589 | 38,679 | 2,470 | 13,188 | 19,258 | 15,718 | 12,147 | 62,781 | 101,460 |
| Upper Volta | - | - | 42 | 189 | - | 231 | 38 | 71 | 89 | 68 | 145 | 411 | 642 |
| Uruguay | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 8 | 28 | 28 |
| Venezuela | - | - | - | - | - | - | 196 | 88 | 348 | 494 | 327 | 1,453 | 1,453 |
| Viet Nam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | - | 50 | 50 |
| West Indies | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Yemen | - | 423 | - | - | 4 | 427 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 427 |
| Yugoslavia | 6 | 36 | - | 20 | 125 | 197 | - | 112 | - | - | 1,130 | 1,342 | 1,429 |
| Zaire | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| Zambia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 840 | - | 24 | 21 | 885 | 885 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | 450 | 450 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 450 |
| Organization of American States | - | - | - | - | 40 | 40 | 1,098 | - | - | - | - | 1,098 | 1,138 |
| Japan/France | - | - | - | - | - | - | 55 | - | - | - | - | 55 | 55 |
| Int'l Committee: Switzerland/United States of America | 105 | - | - | - | - | 105 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 105 |
| Czechoslovakia/France | - | 318 | - | - | - | 318 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 318 |
| Canada/Czechoslovakia/France/Italy | - | - | - | - | 2,363 | 2,363 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,363 |
| International Organization | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Total | 35,773 | 31,992 | 35,273 | 61,560 | 32,476 | 197,076 | 35,936 | 49,822 | 73,013 | 75,171 | 81,689 | 318,631 | 515,727 |
| Developing Countries | 1,683 | 3,118 | 1,883 | 4,380 | 8,772 | 19,836 | 17,371 | 8,351 | 19,826 | 22,062 | 33,081 | 100,669 | 120,508 |

a/ Data shown in this table cover projects financed by the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Agreement, the Special Programme Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing.

b/ Refers to a subcontract to the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

c/ Includes \$7,738,775 for a subcontract to the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

Table 9 (continued)

U.I.P.: Number of Fellowships Awarded, by Host Country or Area of Study ^{a/}
1972-1981

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | TOTAL | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | TOTAL | GRAND TOTAL |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Spain | 117 | 115 | 144 | 143 | 67 | 586 | 58 | 99 | 75 | 106 | 157 | 495 | 1,081 |
| Sri Lanka | 17 | 33 | 8 | 32 | 12 | 102 | 29 | 27 | 43 | 67 | 77 | 243 | 345 |
| Sudan | 7 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 17 | 102 | 10 | 23 | 23 | 12 | 6 | 74 | 176 |
| Suriname | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 6 |
| Swaziland | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | 5 | - | 1 | 15 | 128 | 7 | 151 | 156 |
| Sweden | 89 | 97 | 119 | 118 | 109 | 532 | 113 | 116 | 147 | 232 | 196 | 804 | 1,336 |
| Switzerland | 262 | 177 | 194 | 189 | 121 | 943 | 172 | 179 | 247 | 373 | 203 | 1,174 | 2,117 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 12 | 2 | 7 | 6 | - | 27 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 46 | 73 |
| Thailand | 152 | 97 | 183 | 160 | 65 | 657 | 98 | 163 | 221 | 246 | 272 | 1,000 | 1,657 |
| Togo | 16 | 18 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 52 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 16 | 49 | 101 |
| Tonga | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 23 | 22 | 37 | 23 | 41 | 146 | 26 | 32 | 41 | 29 | 11 | 139 | 285 |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Tunisia | 75 | 14 | 36 | 51 | 29 | 205 | 27 | 16 | 36 | 37 | 56 | 172 | 377 |
| Turkey | 35 | 25 | 7 | - | 1 | 68 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 37 | 24 | 90 | 158 |
| Tuvalu | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Uganda | 8 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 39 | 10 | 7 | - | 2 | 2 | 21 | 60 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | 95 | 51 | 60 | 53 | 22 | 281 | 101 | 19 | 8 | 99 | 63 | 290 | 571 |
| United Arab Emirates | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| United Kingdom | 1,053 | 965 | 927 | 1,085 | 772 | 4,802 | 768 | 1,059 | 1,066 | 1,198 | 1,259 | 5,350 | 10,152 |
| United Rep. of Cameroon | 47 | 53 | 18 | 100 | 15 | 233 | 13 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 45 | 93 | 326 |
| United Rep. of Tanzania | 39 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 26 | 92 | 19 | 18 | 206 | 162 | 92 | 497 | 589 |
| United States of America | 1,062 | 826 | 845 | 1,127 | 851 | 4,711 | 941 | 1,171 | 1,320 | 1,599 | 1,775 | 6,806 | 11,517 |
| Upper Volta | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 39 |
| Uruguay | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 3 | 8 | 21 |
| Vanuatu | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Venezuela | 19 | 25 | 49 | 40 | 11 | 144 | 24 | 16 | 18 | 28 | 27 | 113 | 257 |
| Viet Nam | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 8 | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Yemen | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 11 | 14 | 14 |
| Yugoslavia | 31 | 45 | 40 | 21 | 13 | 150 | 16 | 39 | 33 | 56 | 95 | 239 | 389 |
| Zaire | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 25 | 2 | - | - | 4 | - | 6 | 31 |
| Zambia | 16 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 35 | 4 | 74 | 120 | 110 | 81 | 389 | 424 |
| Zimbabwe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Other | - | - | 6 | 15 | - | 21 | 18 | 54 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 93 | 114 |
| Undefined | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Total ^{b/} | 7,881 | 6,516 | 6,834 | 7,909 | 5,198 | 34,338 | 5,508 | 7,184 | 9,718 | 11,705 | 11,443 | 45,558 | 79,896 |
| Developing countries | 2,620 | 1,959 | 2,337 | 2,774 | 1,632 | 11,322 | 1,407 | 2,321 | 2,964 | 3,860 | 4,156 | 14,708 | 26,030 |

^{a/} Data shown in this table cover projects financed by the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing and include participants in seminars, training courses and related projects.

^{b/} The total differ from those in Table 8 because some fellowship awards called for study in two or more countries.

After a setback in 1980, when Sweden's ODA/GNP ratio dropped to 0.79 per cent, ODA disbursements rose in 1981 by 14 per cent in national currency to \$916 million, corresponding to 0.83 per cent of GNP. Sweden thus remained one of the "front runners" among DAC countries in terms of ODA volume, having exceeded the 0.7 per cent ODA/GNP target each year since 1974. Together with private and other (non-concessional) official flows, the total flow of Swedish resources to developing countries amounted to \$1 462 million in 1981 or to 1.32 per cent of GNP.

The increase in the 1981 ODA/GNP ratio mainly reflected the fact that contributions to IDA, which were nil in 1980, were resumed in 1981. However, due to the modest growth in bilateral disbursements, which actually declined in relation to GNP (from 0.56 per cent in 1980 to 0.54 per cent in 1981), overall ODA disbursements again fell short of aid budget appropriations. The level of these has been fixed at just above 1 per cent of GNP for the last three fiscal years. According to indicative planning figures, this level is likely to be maintained for fiscal years 1983/1984 and 1984/1985, despite severe budgetary constraints and cuts in a number of other public expenditure categories.

Swedish ODA remained highly concessional (with a grant element of almost 100 per cent in 1981) and largely untied. For the last two fiscal years a figure of 14.8 per cent of total ODA appropriations was set as the limit for tied aid. Although no such limit was set for fiscal year 1982/1983, it is expected that the proportion of tied aid will remain roughly the same. However, without resorting to the formal tying of aid, several measures have been taken to increase aid-financed procurement of Swedish goods and services. In this connection, increased attention is being given to areas where Swedish industry has a competitive advantage, when working out new projects with recipients.

About one-third of Swedish ODA continued to be allocated as multilateral contributions and about two-thirds as bilateral aid, the latter almost exclusively in the form of grants. Roughly one-quarter of bilateral assistance consists of "import-support" which is mainly used by developing countries for the financing of imports of raw materials, intermediate goods and spare parts. A major part of import support is tied to procurement in Sweden.

Swedish shares in the resources of the multilateral UN Agencies (e.g. UNDP and UNICEF) remain at very high levels. These organisations have now requested that their resources be substantially increased. However, Sweden is unlikely to be able to increase its contributions pro rata, a fact which may lead to a relative decline in its shares. Sweden is also in favour of multi-year commitments to UN Agencies such as the UNDP and UNICEF, in order to provide these organisations with a sounder financial base. Sweden, for its part, is already extending three-year commitments to these organisations. As regards IDA, Sweden reduced its share in IDA-6 to 3 per cent (as against 3.8 per cent in IDA-5); however, in order not to endanger the operations of IDA, Sweden has released its full second instalment to IDA-6 and will release its third instalment in full in 1982.

Sweden's bilateral ODA continued to be directed mainly to the poorest developing countries and to the poorest population groups in these countries. A relatively large share of bilateral ODA was channelled to least-developed countries (26 per cent, equalling 0.14 per cent of Swedish GNP, in 1981). Together with imputed multilateral flows, about 30 per cent of total Swedish ODA appropriations are now directed to this group of countries, corresponding to almost 0.30 per cent of Swedish GNP. In 1981, an additional \$9 million was provided by Sweden to the UNDP Special Measures Fund in order to further assist LLDCs.

In its proposals to Parliament on Sweden's programme for international development co-operation for fiscal year 1982/1983, the Government indicated a number of areas to which special attention should be given. These included: the consolidation of previous and on-going projects and programmes; the pursuit of a continuing dialogue between Sweden and recipient countries; and rural development, including the development of small-scale industries and infrastructure in rural areas. Through intensified dialogue with recipient countries ("concerned participation") Sweden will present its views and call attention to questions which it considers of importance, such as health care and family planning, improving the status of women, environment and soil conservation and energy.

In 1981, a system of associated financing ("concessionary credits") was established by Sweden, whereby officially guaranteed private export credits are subsidised through the aid budget above the so-called OECD consensus level. Appropriations for this type of credit have been increased from approximately \$24 million for fiscal year 1981/1982 to some \$59 million for fiscal year 1982/1983.

SWEDEN

In spite of some decline in total domestic demand, activity strengthened somewhat in the first half of 1982, spurred by an increase in net exports following the 10 per cent devaluation of the krona in September 1981. With a marked weakening in net exports, real GDP probably stagnated in the second half. Unemployment has been edging upward reaching 3.5 per cent of the labour force (s.a.) in the third quarter. Consumer price inflation decelerated in line with the OECD average, to a year-on-year rate of 7.5 per cent in September. Interest rates were reduced early in 1982 but with increasing capital outflows, short-term interest rates were then raised again later in the year.

A comprehensive economic programme was announced following the October 8th change of government, including a 16 per cent devaluation of the krona, a tightening of monetary policy and a VAT increase of 1½ percentage points. Other elements of the programme include increased taxes on dividends and compulsory allocation of 20 per cent of corporate profits to investment funds. As a result of the devaluation and the increase in indirect taxes, consumer price increases are projected to accelerate considerably in 1983 and a further decline in household real disposable income is likely, although some catch-up of wages and transfers is foreseen. Private consumption may nevertheless fall by as much as 2½ per cent. With investment still weak and

SWEDEN
Demand, output and prices
Percentage changes, volume (1975 prices)

| | 1981 current prices billion S.Kr. | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------------------------|---|------|------|------|
| Private consumption | 296.6 | -0.5 | -½ | -2½ |
| Government consumption | 169.6 | 2.0 | 1½ | 1 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 109.3 | -4.9 | -3½ | -1½ |
| Final domestic demand | 575.5 | -0.7 | -½ | -1½ |
| * change in stockbuilding | -4.2 ^a | -1.9 | 0 | ½ |
| Total domestic demand | 571.3 | -2.7 | -½ | -½ |
| Exports of goods and services | 174.9 | 1.4 | 4½ | 5½ |
| Imports of goods and services | 176.6 | -4.4 | 1½ | -1 |
| * change in foreign balance | -1.7 ^a | 1.8 | 1 | 2 |
| GDP at market prices | 569.6 | -0.8 | ½ | 1½ |
| GDP implicit price deflator | - | 9.9 | 8¼ | 9¾ |
| Memorandum items | | | | |
| Consumer prices ^b | - | 11.6 | 10¼ | 12 |
| Industrial production | - | -3.5 | 0 | 3 |

* As a percentage of GDP in the previous period.

a) Actual amount of stockbuilding and foreign balance.

b) National accounts implicit private consumption deflator.

a further deceleration in public consumption, final domestic demand may decrease by about 1½ per cent in 1983. But the improvement in competitiveness is expected to increase net foreign demand, more than offsetting the decline in domestic demand. Real GDP may thus grow by some 1½ per cent in 1983 while the deficit on current account is expected to be slightly reduced, falling to some 2½ per cent of GDP. An important uncertainty concerns future wage developments: the strong improvement in profits in the exposed sector in the wake of the devaluation may be followed by higher wagedrift. Furthermore, given the weakness of productive investment in recent years, it is difficult to assess precisely how supply will respond in industry and therefore the degree to which the improvement in competitiveness will be fully exploited.

NOTES ON NORWAY'S TROOP CONTRIBUTION
TO UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

1. Past Operations

- a. UNEF I, Egypt - 1956-1967
- b. UNOGIL, Lebanon - 1958
- c. ONUC, Congo - 1960-1964
- d. UNYOM, Yemen - 1963-1964

2. Current Operations (849 all ranks)

- a. UNTSO - June 1948 continuing
- b. UNMOGIP - January 1949 continuing
- c. UNIFIL - March 1978 continuing

3. U N Commanders

- a. Major-General Christian Kaldager, Commander ONUC -
1 Aug. 1963 - 31 Dec. 1963
- b. Lieutenant-General Odd-Bull, Chief of Staff UNTSO -
June 1963 - 31 July 1970
- c. Brigadier Thor A. Johnsen, Chief Military Observer UNMOGIP,
June 1982 to date

4. Total fatal casualties up to date - 17

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND
SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS
Political Affairs Division

CONFIDENTIAL
CC: LS:jmt
18 March 1983

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

Relationship to the United ^{Nation} ~~States~~

Norway has always been closely associated with the United Nations. As one of the twenty-six signatories of the 1942 Declaration of United Nations, Norway joined the Organisation as an original Member on 27 November 1945. The United Nations' first Secretary-General was Norway's Trygve Lie, who was installed on 2 February 1946 and tendered his resignation on 10 November 1952. Edvard Hambro of Norway served as President of the General Assembly's 25th Session in 1970. Norway has three times been a Member of the Security Council, in 1949-50, 1963-64 and 1979-80. The country has traditionally promoted the United Nations as a forum for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts and has sought to further the Organisation's efforts to eliminate colonialism, protect human rights and encourage economic and social development. Other traditional cornerstones of Norwegian foreign policy are active cooperation with the Nordic countries and membership in NATO. Although not a member of the European Community, Norway over the past year has begun to take part in the EC's political cooperation system, collaborating especially with working groups on the Middle East and East-West relations.

Norway has been steadfast in its support for UN peace-keeping operations. In the past, the country contributed troops or observers to UNEF I, UNOGIL, ONUC, UNYOM and UNIPOM. At present, Norway participates in UNTSO and provides one of the larger contingents to UNIFIL. Norwegians also serve with UNMOGIP and Brigadier-General Thor Johnsen of Norway has been the Group's Chief Military Observer since 8 June 1982. The country's active involvement to alleviate the plight of refugees was recognised by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in October 1982, when he awarded the Nansen Medal for outstanding service to refugees to Crown Princess Sonja of Norway.

For the 38th General Assembly, Norway has been endorsed by the Western Group as its candidate for Chairman of the First Committee. The country is a member of the Committee of 24 on decolonisation, and Norwegian delegate Ole Kolby, who was the Committee's Vice Chairman in 1982, is expected to be re-elected to that post in 1983. In March, Norway was elected Chairman of the UN Education and Training Programme for South Africa (UNETPSA). Norway is the Western member of the Advisory Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women, and a Norwegian serves as Rapporteur to the Working Group on UNRWA. Norway is currently a member of ECOSOC, to whose work the country has given great emphasis over the years. Norway also serves at present on the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year (1985), the Population Commission, Commission on the Status of Women, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on Human Settlements, Committee on Natural Resources and Commission on Transnational Corporations. A member of virtually all the UN specialised agencies, Norway sits on the governing bodies of the FAO, WMO, IMO and the Programme of the UNHCR, and it also serves on the World Food Council and UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board.

Norway does not favour zero budgetary growth for the Organisation, although it recognises the need for some restraint. Norway's assessment for its contribution to the regular UN budget has newly been increased from 0.50 to 0.51 percent, for a gross contribution of \$3,000,575 for 1983. Norway's top priority for voluntary financing is UNDP, to which it has made a special additional contribution for the Programme's financial crisis. Norway is the highest per capita contributor to UNICEF, to which it donated \$19,000,717 in 1982. Norway is also a major contributor to UNFPA, to which it has pledged \$11,084,567 for 1983. The country gives generously to all the UN trust funds and programmes for Namibia and South Africa and especially is the second greatest donor, after the United

States, to UNETPSA (\$710,552 in 1982). Other voluntary contributions by Norway include: \$9,100,464 to the UNHCR (1982); \$7,102,000 to UNRWA (1983); over \$3 million to the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (1982); \$914,426 to the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (1982); \$837,708 to the Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women (1983); \$820,205 to UNEP (1983); \$610,000 to UNFICYP in 1982 and \$305,000 pledged to the Force for 1983; and \$209,292 to the Centre for Transnational Corporations (1983).

Norway's Permanent Representative is Tom Eric Vraalsen, who presented his credentials to the Secretary-General on 31 March 1982. The highest-ranking Norwegian employed in the UN system is Paul Thyness, UNDP Assistant Administrator for Special Activities. Norway considers it is under-represented within the UN, both in terms of quantity and level of posts. As of June 1982, Norwegians filled only 9 geographical posts out of a desirable range of 11-23.

Foreign Policy on Questions before the United Nations

After issuance of the Secretary-General's Annual Report, Norway declared in the General Debate that it was "prepared to co-operate with him in investigating ways and means" of reconstructing "the concept of collective action for peace and security within the framework of the Charter." Noting its own direct interest in peace-keeping, Norway expressed strong support for the Secretary-General's suggestion that Member States study the possibility of underpinning the authority of such operations by some kind of guarantees. Norway also concurred that the Security Council should, if need be, act earlier to prevent the outbreak of conflicts and it endorsed the recommendation that a more systematic UN capacity for fact-finding be developed. Norway co-sponsored resolution 37/67 and, with its Nordic partners, hopes later to present a formal document containing Nordic suggestions on how the UN could be strengthened.

Norway has for some time lobbied for a limited expansion of the Committee on Disarmament that would permit it to

become a full member. At present, it participates actively in the CD's work as an observer. In the First Committee last fall, Norway co-sponsored a resolution on a comprehensive test ban, for which the country previously has offered seismic facilities to be part of a verification system. Norway attaches great importance to achieving disarmament progress in the field of conventional weapons - especially "inhumane conventional weapons" - and it has worked actively for a comprehensive agreement banning all chemical weapons. At the Second Special Session on Disarmament, Norway proposed changes in the UN's institutional arrangements relating to disarmament, in particular transformation of Centre for Disarmament into Department and that the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies be given a review capacity vis-a-vis the UN Institute for Disarmament Research. (In January, Norway announced a \$25,000 contribution to UNIDIR.) With the other Nordic countries, Norway has asked for a follow-up to the Secretary-General's report on the relationship between disarmament and development. Norway voted against both nuclear freeze resolutions in the 37th General Assembly, and it has not been receptive to proposals for European nuclear-free zones

Norway's stance on Middle East questions is very close to European Community Positions. Oslo Asserts that all States in the region must have the right to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries. It also advocates implementation of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination. In Norway's view, this implies that Israel must withdraw from the occupied territories and that Palestinian representatives should participate in negotiations on the solution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. However, Norway does not recognise the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and it has strongly protested attempts to expel Israel from any UN body. Norway has been favourable to US efforts to negotiate

a Middle East peace, and the Commander of the US-sponsored Multinational Force and Observers in Sinai is Norway's Lieutenant-General Frederik Bull-Hansen. Because Norway has traditionally maintained close relations with Israel. Israeli officials were taken aback by Oslo's forceful condemnation of the invasion of Lebanon. A major concern for Norway has been whether UNIFIL can develop a valid role under the new circumstances. Norway is willing for its UNIFIL contingent to remain in southern Lebanon because it considers a UN presence there to be important; at the same time, Norway has expressed concern for the safety of its troops and for the financial state of the Force. Norway has given generously to UNRWA's emergency relief programme in Lebanon. At the end of February, Norwegian Foreign Minister Stray made official visits to several Middle East countries.

Norway has spoken out very little recently on the Iran-Iraq conflict. However, the question remains of interest to it because in 1980, Norway took the initiative with Mexico of bringing the issue before the Security Council. At that time, Norway worked very hard, albeit unsuccessfully, to secure adoption of a more comprehensive resolution detailing elements of a peaceful solution to the conflict. The country therefore is gratified that some of the same elements have figured in the Secretary-General's and his Special Representative's approach to the conflict. Norway has similarly commented very little on the Cyprus dispute, but it gives full support to the intercommunal talks process.

Public engagement in Norway for ending apartheid is very strong, and Norway thus has gone perhaps further than any other Nordic country in its "economic disengagement policy" towards South Africa. It has also extended significant humanitarian and political aid to southern African liberation movements for many years. Oslo is firm that Namibian independence must be based on resolution 435.

Regarding Afghanistan, Norway supports the Secretary-General's efforts to resolve the problem and it has repeatedly emphasized that the presence of foreign military forces in Afghanistan has gravely undermined East-West relations. Norway has given a great deal of humanitarian assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Concerning Kampuchea, Norway has also emphasized the humanitarian aspect of the problem. Although it has been highly critical of Viet Nam and has supported the ASEAN positions in voting on substantive GA resolutions, Norway has recently abstained on the credentials question. On the Falklands/Malvinas dispute, Norway has reiterated its support for negotiations between the parties, but it abstained on resolution 37/9 because the text did not place emphasis on the principle of self-determination.

The furtherance of human rights has traditionally been of high importance to Norway, whose Government has a special advisory post on human rights at the ambassadorial level. Generally, the country wants to strengthen UN machinery in this field and see it become more independent. Norway has expressed particular concern over the situation in Iran, "where the violations of human rights are becoming increasingly severe", and in El Salvador and Guatemala. Norway has signed the Convention on the Taking of Hostages. Norway is very interested in the promotion of the rights of women and has established its own advisory committee which instructs all Norwegian delegates to ensure that multilateral programmes do not have an adverse effect on the situation of women, but rather promote their advancement. Norway has also taken an active interest in improving the situation of women within the UN system itself.

Norway has been among the most responsive of the industrialised countries to the needs of the developing world. From the outset the country has actively supported the launching of a new round of global negotiations. Norway was the first country to pledge to the Common Fund for

Commodities, which helped the Fund gain viability. With its own development aid maintained at one percent of GNP, Norway has consistently spoken out in such fora as the World Bank on the crucial importance of maintaining multilateral assistance and keeping contributions at present levels. Norway has announced it intends "to take a very active part" in the preparations for UNCTAD VI, particularly as co-ordinator of the "B" group in Geneva. Norway's chief delegate is commonly considered one of the "Fathers" of the Law of the Sea Convention, which Norway signed on 10 December 1982 in Kingston. The country was particularly involved in the drafting of provisions on shipping, fishing rights, marine resources and the continental shelf. Norway intends to participate actively in the Preparatory Commission in the belief that its work will be crucial to gaining universal acceptance for the Convention.

List of Principal Government Officials

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| King | OLAV V |
| Prime Minister | Kåre WILLOCH |
| Minister of Foreign Affairs | Svenn STRAY |
| Minister of Defense | Anders C. SJAASTAD |
| Minister of Finance and Customs | Rolf PRESTHUS |
| Minister of Commerce and Shipping | Arne SKAUGE |
| Minister of Oil and Energy | Vidkunn HVEDING |
| Human Rights Advisor to the Foreign Minister | Kirsten OHM |

(Note: All elected officials listed above are member of Norway's Conservative Party.)

24 March 1983

NORWEGIAN POSITION ON DISARMAMENT

1. The fundamental element of Norway's security policy has since 1949 been its membership in NATO. However, Norway has restricted its military integration within NATO in two ways, i.e. by not permitting (a) nuclear weapons and (b) foreign military bases on its territory in peacetime. Those restrictions are parts of the idea of a "Nordic balance" which plays an important role in Norwegian thinking on security problems. This means that various foreign policy orientations of the five Nordic countries which result from their historical experiences and perceived security needs contribute to stability in the Nordic area and make it a zone of relatively low tension in the East-West context.

2. In accordance with this basic policy, the Norwegian position on disarmament is characterized by a willingness to promote negotiations which can lead to security at a lower and more stable level of armaments. Norway, however, is also influenced by considerations of the need of parity or symmetry, which refers not only to the nuclear balance between the United States and the Soviet Union, but also to the situation in Europe. This is reflected, inter alia, in Norway's emphasis on the need to establish a balance in conventional forces after agreement is reached on the reduction of nuclear weapons.

3. Norway has, consequently, shown an active interest in the negotiations on the reduction of strategic arms (SALT/START), on the assumption that these can contribute to a better climate between East and West. The present Norwegian Government fully supports the American position in the negotiations on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF), based on NATO's so-called two-track decision of 1979 to deploy 572 United States missiles in Western Europe,

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starting in December 1983, if no agreement is reached by then. The Labour party, however, which is now the opposition but which formed the Government at the time the decision on the INF position was taken, has recently become highly critical of the deployment of American missiles. Considering that the situation in Central Europe is decisive for Norwegian security, Norway is deeply interested in the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe, in which it participates with special status. In the Madrid follow-up conference to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), Norway has emphasized the importance of agreeing on a precise mandate for the envisaged Conference on disarmament and confidence-building measures in Europe.

4. As to the Finnish proposals of 1963 and 1978 for a Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone, Norway's reaction has underlined the fact that there was considerable stability in the Nordic area. It has pointed out that the Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone should be considered in a wider geographical framework than the Nordic countries only. The conclusions of a recent study on the idea of a nuclear-weapon-free zone including Norway, initiated by the present Norwegian Government, reflect a positive attitude in principle, but also a number of reservations concerning practical aspects. It holds that the successful conclusion of the ongoing negotiations on questions affecting European security in general is a prerequisite for the creation of such a zone.

5. Norway is not a member of the Committee on Disarmament but since 1981 it has actively participated in the Committee's work as an observer. Among the views Norway has sought to promote at the CD are the strengthening of the non-proliferation régime, the need for a total ban on nuclear tests, the

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responsibility of the nuclear Powers to find a solution to the question of security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States and the need for a convention banning chemical weapons. Norway has on several occasions announced its wish to become a member of the Committee on Disarmament.

6. At the General Assembly and its First Committee, Norway has, inter alia, emphasized the importance of strengthening the role of the United Nations in disarmament. During the 37th session, Norway introduced and was the main sponsor of the extensive omnibus resolution 37/99 K, "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament", which was adopted without a vote and, inter alia, clarified and strengthened the roles of the present Department for Disarmament Affairs, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies. During the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, Norway submitted a working paper on the institutional questions, in which it stressed, inter alia, that the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be expanded to allow countries with special interest to become members.

7. In the votes taken at the General Assembly on disarmament issues, the voting pattern of Norway has been generally similar to that of the other members of the Nordic group, except in questions reflecting East-West disagreement, in which it has followed the pattern of the NATO countries. In the 40 votes on disarmament resolutions in 1982 (not counting those adopted by consensus), Norway and Denmark voted differently twice (in 1981:0), Norway and Iceland 3 times (in 1981:1), Norway and Sweden 13 times (in 1981:7), and Norway and Finland 18 times (in 1981:12). In seven votes, Norway cast a negative vote, while one or more Nordic countries voted affirmatively. The

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differences with Denmark concerned two resolutions on a freeze on nuclear weapons, on which Denmark abstained and Norway gave a negative vote.

8. In its previous composition, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies included a Norwegian member, Ambassador O. Vaernø . Norway has again advanced Ambassador Vaernø's candidature in this respect and the Secretary-General has in principle concurred with Norway's inclusion.

10. NATIONALITY LIST (H - ADMINISTERED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 1983

CONFIDENTIAL

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PART I: UNDP-PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND ABOVE

NORWAY

| NAME | SEX | FUNCTIONAL TITLE | ORGANIZATION UNIT | DUTY STATION | APPT TYPE | SEC/LOAN | SPEC LEAVE |
|------|-----|------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|------------|
|------|-----|------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|------------|

4 GRADE TOTAL

L 1

EKAAS, SISSEL

F JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER

RBA/NIGER

NIGER

200

1 GRADE TOTAL

13 NATIONALITY TOTAL

Table 5 (continued)

UNDP: Number of Experts Serving in the Field,
by Nationality of Experts ^{a/}
1972-1981

| Nationality of Expert | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Jamaica | 12 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 22 | 23 |
| Japan | 168 | 106 | 129 | 151 | 146 | 84 | 60 | 67 | 117 | 112 |
| Jordan | 43 | 42 | 39 | 44 | 35 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 30 |
| Kenya | 6 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 16 | 23 |
| Kuwait | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Lebanon | 29 | 32 | 27 | 34 | 21 | 24 | 19 | 23 | 26 | 21 |
| Lesotho | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Liberia | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Luxembourg | 5 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Madagascar | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 12 |
| Malawi | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 |
| Malaysia | 13 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 20 | 24 |
| Mali | 7 | 6 | 10 | 21 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 24 | 27 |
| Malta | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Mauritania | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Mauritius | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Mexico | 21 | 17 | 18 | 25 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 36 | 74 | 28 |
| Morocco | 6 | 17 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 13 |
| Mozambique | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - |
| Nepal | 3 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 20 | 54 |
| Netherlands | 359 | 352 | 326 | 367 | 285 | 215 | 239 | 232 | 296 | 275 |
| New Zealand | 85 | 82 | 72 | 82 | 63 | 54 | 58 | 63 | 70 | 85 |
| Nicaragua | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 13 |
| Niger | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Nigeria | 9 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 24 |
| Norway | 107 | 107 | 120 | 144 | 93 | 73 | 57 | 63 | 77 | 80 |
| Pakistan | 68 | 78 | 82 | 101 | 101 | 82 | 89 | 92 | 124 | 119 |
| Panama | 13 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| Papua New Guinea | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Paraguay | 7 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 5 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Peru | 53 | 54 | 53 | 78 | 62 | 62 | 71 | 96 | 128 | 123 |
| Philippines | 61 | 68 | 73 | 94 | 87 | 67 | 63 | 84 | 150 | 173 |
| Poland | 116 | 99 | 94 | 113 | 118 | 97 | 124 | 140 | 155 | 165 |
| Portugal | 17 | 13 | 7 | 19 | 27 | 20 | 40 | 46 | 61 | 81 |
| Republic of Korea | 21 | 22 | 16 | 22 | 21 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 22 | 15 |
| Romania | 38 | 40 | 40 | 33 | 35 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 28 |
| Rwanda | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 6 |
| Saint Lucia | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Samoa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | - |
| Senegal | 7 | 3 | 6 | 50 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 38 |
| Seychelles | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Sierra Leone | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 12 |
| Singapore | 5 | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 8 |
| Solomon Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Somalia | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| South Africa | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Spain | 117 | 113 | 94 | 121 | 85 | 64 | 84 | 94 | 115 | 110 |
| Sri Lanka | 44 | 42 | 51 | 63 | 64 | 46 | 55 | 66 | 97 | 99 |
| Sudan | 25 | 31 | 26 | 35 | 37 | 32 | 38 | 47 | 55 | 63 |
| Suriname | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Swaziland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sweden | 258 | 260 | 264 | 275 | 236 | 182 | 159 | 204 | 229 | 223 |
| Switzerland | 191 | 187 | 167 | 180 | 127 | 99 | 91 | 95 | 136 | 119 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 51 | 50 | 52 | 47 | 45 | 39 | 33 | 33 | 28 | 27 |
| Thailand | 10 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 17 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 56 | 218 |
| Togo | 3 | - | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| Tonga | - | - | - | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 8 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 14 |
| Tunisia | 16 | 22 | 24 | 31 | 34 | 29 | 26 | 36 | 62 | 55 |
| Turkey | 29 | 33 | 24 | 27 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 32 | 42 | 47 |

^{a/} Data shown in this table cover projects financed under the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing and include experts who were members of firms and organizations working under subcontract to the Participating and Executing Agencies.

Table 6 (continued)
IILIF: Equipment Ordered for Projects, by Country or Area of Investment ^{a/}
1972-1981

(thousand dollars)

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | TOTAL | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | TOTAL | GRAND TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Iceland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | 3 |
| India | 103 | 127 | 301 | 238 | 273 | 1,042 | 192 | 392 | 604 | 923 | 2,712 | 4,823 | 5,865 |
| Indonesia | 4 | 60 | 98 | 153 | 17 | 332 | 57 | 392 | 270 | 194 | 642 | 1,355 | 1,687 |
| Iran | 30 | 22 | 39 | 95 | 84 | 270 | 23 | 48 | 10 | - | - | 81 | 351 |
| Iraq | - | 9 | 4 | 2 | - | 7 | 1 | 87 | 32 | 40 | 13 | 173 | 180 |
| Ireland | 6 | - | - | 9 | 17 | 32 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 40 |
| Israel | 11 | 77 | -1 | - | 77 | 164 | 20 | 1 | 16 | 47 | 131 | 215 | 379 |
| Italy | 747 | 639 | 1,002 | 2,550 | 761 | 5,709 | 365 | 1,559 | 2,734 | 2,981 | 5,341 | 12,930 | 18,689 |
| Ivory Coast | 58 | 155 | 94 | 213 | 12 | 532 | 2 | 146 | 56 | 16 | 43 | 263 | 795 |
| Jamaica | 49 | 16 | 64 | 34 | 52 | 215 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 322 | 102 | 447 | 662 |
| Japan | 1,954 | 2,618 | 3,000 | 3,538 | 1,602 | 12,722 | 3,345 | 7,088 | 9,429 | 12,120 | 15,460 | 47,442 | 60,164 |
| Jordan | 12 | 43 | 17 | 88 | 30 | 190 | 6 | 14 | 57 | 14 | 79 | 170 | 360 |
| Kenya | 195 | 124 | 331 | 303 | 179 | 1,132 | 253 | 569 | 780 | 532 | 269 | 2,403 | 3,535 |
| Kuwait | 21 | 2 | 5 | 8 | - | 36 | - | 76 | 142 | 21 | 31 | 270 | 306 |
| Lao People's Dem. Rep. | - | 3 | 68 | 89 | 10 | 170 | 2 | 172 | 267 | 212 | 203 | 856 | 1,036 |
| Lebanon | 109 | 48 | 90 | 127 | 13 | 387 | 7 | 16 | 1 | 51 | 167 | 342 | 629 |
| Lesotho | 20 | 16 | 50 | 24 | 58 | 168 | 204 | 285 | 150 | 95 | 51 | 785 | 953 |
| Liberia | 63 | 78 | 73 | 145 | 8 | 367 | 2 | 137 | 19 | 47 | 110 | 315 | 682 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 6 | - | 9 | 1 | - | 16 | - | - | - | 80 | 5 | 85 | 101 |
| Liechtenstein | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 169 | 130 | 38 | 327 | 387 |
| Luxembourg | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 7 |
| Madagascar | 22 | 41 | 50 | 214 | 194 | 521 | 108 | 180 | 136 | 92 | 142 | 658 | 1,179 |
| Malawi | 18 | 59 | 45 | 36 | 17 | 175 | 66 | 113 | 296 | 284 | 342 | 1,101 | 1,276 |
| Malaysia | 89 | 103 | 113 | 37 | 36 | 378 | 36 | 38 | 109 | 51 | 92 | 326 | 704 |
| Maldives | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 19 | 28 | 14 | 50 | 111 | 113 |
| Mali | 135 | 109 | 403 | 221 | 50 | 918 | 54 | 304 | 191 | 260 | 377 | 1,186 | 2,104 |
| Malta | - | 2 | - | 7 | - | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Mauritania | 22 | 126 | 74 | 60 | 9 | 291 | 1 | 10 | 31 | 46 | 73 | 161 | 452 |
| Mauritius | 12 | 23 | 13 | 38 | 1 | 87 | - | 48 | 44 | 27 | 13 | 132 | 219 |
| Mexico | - | 13 | 37 | 77 | 36 | 163 | 35 | 68 | 43 | 497 | 109 | 752 | 915 |
| Mongolia | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 54 | 122 | 126 |
| Morocco | 42 | 55 | 26 | 68 | 1 | 192 | 9 | 48 | 2 | 134 | - | 343 | 435 |
| Mozambique | - | - | - | 195 | 33 | 228 | 10 | 496 | 548 | 359 | 104 | 1,517 | 1,745 |
| Multi-Island Projects | - | - | - | 11 | 7 | 18 | - | 20 | 7 | - | 32 | 59 | 77 |
| Namibia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56 | - | 46 | - | 102 | 102 |
| Nepal | 9 | 3 | 17 | 23 | 3 | 55 | 5 | 315 | 53 | 699 | 131 | 1,203 | 1,258 |
| Netherlands | 934 | 878 | 890 | 1,289 | 568 | 4,559 | 809 | 1,993 | 2,518 | 2,124 | 1,995 | 9,439 | 13,998 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 3 | 2 | 11 | 24 | - | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 |
| New Caledonia | - | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 6 |
| New Zealand | 203 | 27 | 5 | 31 | 14 | 280 | 66 | 48 | 71 | 104 | 155 | 454 | 734 |
| Nicaragua | 2 | 8 | 25 | 39 | 10 | 84 | 15 | 83 | 25 | 213 | 113 | 449 | 533 |
| Niger | 12 | 22 | 66 | 56 | 23 | 179 | 5 | 121 | 118 | 108 | 457 | 809 | 968 |
| Nigeria | 170 | 159 | 71 | 86 | 115 | 601 | 55 | 152 | 184 | 208 | 51 | 650 | 1,251 |
| Niue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Norway | 128 | 198 | 304 | 866 | 378 | 1,874 | 65 | 412 | 415 | 464 | 384 | 1,740 | 3,614 |
| Oman | - | - | - | 11 | 1 | 12 | - | 14 | - | - | 10 | 24 | 36 |
| Pakistan | 2 | 1 | 56 | 18 | 22 | 99 | 45 | 111 | 463 | 282 | 316 | 1,217 | 1,316 |
| Paraguay | 20 | 9 | 37 | 74 | - | 140 | 47 | 17 | 29 | 98 | 91 | 282 | 422 |
| Papua New Guinea | 9 | - | 1 | 30 | 1 | 41 | - | 47 | 59 | 26 | 57 | 189 | 230 |
| Paraguay | 33 | 13 | 43 | 78 | 11 | 178 | -23 | 137 | 117 | 2 | 12 | 345 | 423 |
| Peru | 18 | 4 | -10 | 19 | 32 | 63 | 24 | 506 | 390 | 85 | 61 | 1,066 | 1,129 |
| Philippines | 19 | 16 | 62 | 96 | 20 | 213 | 79 | 157 | 393 | 1,328 | 420 | 2,377 | 2,590 |
| Poland | 46 | 34 | 25 | 2 | 57 | 164 | 82 | 88 | 27 | 47 | 508 | 752 | 916 |
| Portugal | - | - | - | - | 87 | 87 | 12 | 58 | 88 | 21 | 55 | 234 | 321 |
| Qatar | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 52 | 59 |
| Republic of Korea | 3 | - | 8 | 20 | - | 31 | -2 | 7 | 43 | 31 | 25 | 104 | 135 |
| Romania | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 6 | 33 | 164 | 2 | 1 | 223 | 423 | 429 |
| Rwanda | 19 | 79 | 109 | 157 | 47 | 411 | 263 | 159 | 276 | 95 | 419 | 1,212 | 1,623 |
| Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Saint Lucia | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 26 | 26 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| Saudi Arabia | 29 | 59 | 15 | 7 | - | 110 | - | 12 | 21 | 63 | 67 | 163 | 273 |
| Scotland | 7 | 13 | 5 | 21 | 16 | 62 | - | 4 | 59 | - | 31 | 94 | 156 |
| Senegal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 40 | 41 | 41 |
| Seychelles | 101 | 78 | 230 | 167 | 84 | 650 | 66 | 369 | 109 | 370 | 1,130 | 2,044 | 2,694 |
| Sierra Leone | - | - | - | 11 | 7 | 18 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 20 |
| Singapore | 5 | 7 | 28 | 129 | 10 | 179 | 26 | 114 | 48 | 69 | 99 | 356 | 535 |
| Solomon Islands | 165 | 122 | 123 | 260 | 122 | 792 | 337 | 303 | 554 | 1,467 | 1,150 | 3,811 | 4,603 |
| Somalia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 2 | 116 | 125 | 125 |
| South Africa | 29 | 29 | 13 | 95 | 10 | 176 | -6 | 29 | 1 | 7 | 32 | 63 | 239 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 96 | 140 | - | 89 | 325 | 325 |

^{a/} Data shown in this table cover projects financed under the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing.

Table 7 (continued)

UNEP: Cost of Subcontracts Awarded, by Headquarters of Contractor a/
1972-1981

(thousand dollars)

| Headquarters of Contractor | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | Total | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total | Grand Total |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------|-------------|
| Nepal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 81 | 267 | 523 | 291 | 1,162 | 1,162 |
| Netherlands | 1,211 | 281 | 997 | 972 | 10 | 3,471 | 753 | 1,630 | 971 | 873 | 2,031 | 6,258 | 9,729 |
| New Zealand | 126 | - | - | 334 | - | 460 | 475 | 457 | 828 | 1,585 | 136 | 3,481 | 3,941 |
| Nicaragua | - | - | - | 200 | - | 200 | - | - | - | 95 | - | 95 | 295 |
| Niger | - | 12 | - | 87 | 36 | 135 | - | - | 190 | 41 | 55 | 276 | 411 |
| Nigeria | 14 | 348 | 12 | 55 | 25 | 454 | 53 | 826 | 2,504 | - | 4 | 3,387 | 3,841 |
| Niue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 13 | 26 | 26 |
| Norway | 163 | 896 | 3,222 | 2,432 | 433 | 7,146 | 183 | 182 | 835 | 2,828 | 1,050 | 5,078 | 12,224 |
| Oman | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Pakistan | - | - | 45 | - | 113 | 158 | 114 | 20 | 44 | 62 | 222 | 462 | 620 |
| Panama | 28 | - | - | - | - | 28 | 190 | - | 210 | 1 | 9 | 410 | 438 |
| Paraguay | - | - | - | - | - | - | 85 | 139 | - | 21 | 278 | 523 | 523 |
| Peru | - | - | - | - | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 62 | 48 | 11 | 161 | 176 |
| Philippines | - | 59 | - | 307 | 1,362 ^{b/} | 1,652 | - | 17 | 229 | 7,948 ^{c/} | 176 | 8,366 | 10,018 |
| Poland | - | - | 14 | 75 | 368 | 457 | -4 | 525 | 29 | 216 | 210 | 976 | 1,433 |
| Portugal | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | - | 25 | 958 | 125 | 1,108 | 1,115 |
| Puerto Rico | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Republic of Korea | 155 | - | - | - | - | 155 | - | - | - | 990 | 25 | 1,015 | 1,170 |
| Rwanda | - | 39 | 116 | 1 | - | 156 | - | 20 | - | - | 27 | 47 | 203 |
| Rwanda | 158 | - | 29 | - | - | 187 | - | - | 3 | - | 18 | 21 | 218 |
| Saudi Arabia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 480 | 480 | 480 |
| Scotland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 585 | 585 | 585 |
| Senegal | 141 | 32 | - | 18 | - | 191 | - | 12 | 73 | 135 | 835 | 1,055 | 1,246 |
| Sierra Leone | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 28 | 54 | 54 |
| Singapore | 59 | 61 | 6 | 19 | - | 145 | - | - | - | 644 | - | 644 | 589 |
| South Africa | 46 | 32 | 2 | 419 | - | 499 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 502 |
| Spain | 62 | 179 | 57 | 517 | 2 | 817 | 24 | 635 | 310 | 237 | 1,877 | 3,083 | 3,900 |
| Sri Lanka | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52 | 306 | 358 | 358 |
| Sudan | - | 1 | - | 130 | - | 131 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 131 |
| Swaziland | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Sweden | 536 | 1,095 | 442 | 219 | 15 | 2,307 | 45 | 381 | 308 | 206 | 376 | 1,316 | 3,623 |
| Switzerland | 586 | 2,955 | 606 | 1,383 | 327 | 5,857 | 448 | 4,583 | 571 | 2,330 | 490 | 8,422 | 14,279 |
| Thailand | - | - | - | 89 | - | 89 | 17 | 23 | 253 | 270 | 1,302 | 1,765 | 1,854 |
| Togo | - | 1 | 40 | - | 49 | 90 | 6 | - | 5 | 18 | - | 29 | 119 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | - | 65 | 16 | -38 | - | 43 | 9 | - | 8 | - | - | 17 | 60 |
| Tunisia | 17 | 2 | - | - | 12 | 31 | - | - | 325 | 25 | - | 350 | 381 |
| Turkey | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 138 | - | - | 138 | 138 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | 101 | 773 | 110 | 3,519 | 879 | 5,382 | - | 8 | 1,141 | - | 586 | 1,735 | 7,117 |
| United Kingdom | 6,510 | 3,567 | 4,323 | 5,950 | 2,922 | 23,272 | 1,865 | 2,965 | 5,756 | 12,160 | 8,157 | 30,913 | 54,185 |
| United Republic of Cameroon | 4 | - | 62 | - | - | 66 | - | 19 | - | - | 402 | 421 | 487 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | - | - | 91 | - | - | 91 | 31 | 77 | - | 19 | - | 127 | 218 |
| United States of America | 5,248 | 2,204 | 4,882 | 21,756 | 4,589 | 38,679 | 2,470 | 13,188 | 19,258 | 15,718 | 12,147 | 62,781 | 101,460 |
| Upper Volta | - | - | 42 | 189 | - | 231 | 38 | 71 | 89 | 68 | 145 | 411 | 642 |
| Uruguay | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 8 | 28 | 28 |
| Venezuela | - | - | - | - | - | - | 196 | 88 | 348 | 494 | 327 | 1,453 | 1,453 |
| Viet Nam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | - | 50 | 50 |
| West Indies | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Yemen | - | 423 | - | - | 4 | 427 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 427 |
| Yugoslavia | 6 | 36 | - | 20 | 125 | 157 | - | 112 | - | - | 1,130 | 1,342 | 1,429 |
| Zaire | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| Zambia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 840 | - | 24 | 21 | 885 | 885 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | 450 | 450 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 450 |
| Organization of American States | - | - | - | - | 40 | 40 | 1,098 | - | - | - | - | 1,098 | 1,138 |
| Japan/France | - | - | - | - | - | - | 55 | - | - | - | - | 55 | 55 |
| Int'l Consortia: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Switzerland/United States of America | 105 | - | - | - | - | 105 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 105 |
| Czechoslovakia/France | - | 318 | - | - | - | 318 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 318 |
| Canada/Czechoslovakia/France/Italy | - | - | - | - | 2,363 | 2,363 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,363 |
| International Organization | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Total | 35,773 | 31,992 | 35,273 | 61,580 | 32,476 | 197,096 | 35,936 | 49,822 | 73,013 | 75,171 | 81,659 | 319,631 | 515,727 |
| Developing Countries | 1,683 | 3,118 | 1,883 | 4,380 | 8,772 | 19,836 | 17,371 | 8,351 | 19,834 | 22,042 | 33,081 | 100,669 | 170,505 |

a/ This shown in this table cover projects financed by the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Reserve Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Cost Sharing.

b/ Refers to a subcontract to the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

c/ Includes \$7,738,775 for a subcontract to the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

Table 9 (cont. inwd)

UNDP: Number of Fellowships Awarded, by Host Country or Area of Study of
1972-1981

| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | TOTAL | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | TOTAL | GRAND TOTAL |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|----------------|
| Iceland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | 3 |
| India | 169 | 117 | 88 | 124 | 133 | 631 | 138 | 349 | 251 | 427 | 559 | 1,724 | 2,355 |
| Indonesia | 24 | 5 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 58 | 10 | 26 | 68 | 163 | 115 | 382 | 440 |
| Iran | 17 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 10 | 100 | 16 | 6 | - | - | - | 22 | 122 |
| Iraq | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 6 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 24 |
| Ireland | 10 | 10 | 7 | 30 | 7 | 64 | 9 | 17 | 25 | 30 | 46 | 127 | 191 |
| Israel | 68 | 58 | 18 | 16 | 6 | 166 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 19 | 69 | 235 |
| Italy | 517 | 300 | 326 | 367 | 194 | 1,704 | 168 | 129 | 1,576 | 1,275 | 285 | 3,433 | 5,137 |
| Ivory Coast | 40 | 38 | 34 | 50 | 29 | 191 | 12 | 39 | 20 | 54 | 42 | 167 | 358 |
| Jamaica | 41 | 23 | 14 | 50 | 37 | 165 | 4 | 29 | 16 | 33 | 11 | 93 | 258 |
| Japan | 101 | 60 | 94 | 95 | 57 | 407 | 100 | 85 | 103 | 147 | 246 | 681 | 1,088 |
| Jordan | - | - | 7 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 6 | - | 10 | 45 | 64 | 75 |
| Kenya | 64 | 42 | 52 | 109 | 48 | 315 | 42 | 34 | 63 | 94 | 109 | 342 | 657 |
| Kiribati | - | - | - | 8 | - | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 |
| Kuwait | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 23 | 29 |
| Lebanon | 308 | 222 | 265 | 302 | - | 1,097 | 38 | 30 | - | 51 | 9 | 128 | 1,225 |
| Lesotho | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 8 | 10 | 14 |
| Liberia | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | 11 | 7 | 24 | 25 |
| Lithuan Arab Jazhūriya | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Liechtenstein | 3 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 35 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 37 |
| Luxembourg | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 14 | 23 | 27 | 30 | 103 | 103 |
| Madagascar | 9 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 31 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 27 | 58 |
| Malawi | 5 | 12 | 45 | 82 | 55 | 199 | 2 | - | - | 12 | 7 | 21 | 220 |
| Malaysia | 57 | 28 | 27 | 32 | 30 | 174 | 42 | 49 | 112 | 132 | 105 | 440 | 614 |
| Mali | 25 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 41 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 18 | 59 |
| Malta | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | 8 | 2 | - | 4 | 14 | 25 | 45 | 53 |
| Martinique | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Mauritania | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Mauritius | 6 | - | 8 | 2 | 9 | 25 | 5 | - | 1 | 3 | 27 | 36 | 61 |
| Mexico | 212 | 143 | 149 | 221 | 52 | 777 | 42 | 57 | 84 | 71 | 125 | 379 | 1,156 |
| Monaco | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 5 |
| Mongolia | - | - | - | - | 25 | 25 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 27 |
| Montserrat | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Morocco | 39 | 25 | 18 | 30 | 42 | 154 | 23 | 19 | 13 | 64 | 54 | 173 | 327 |
| Mozambique | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 20 | 38 | 10 | 1 | 69 | 73 |
| Nepal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 22 | 22 |
| Netherlands | 191 | 265 | 205 | 193 | 121 | 975 | 182 | 182 | 177 | 203 | 254 | 998 | 1,973 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 1 | - | 5 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 1 | - | 17 | 3 | - | 21 | 36 |
| New Caledonia | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| New Zealand | 24 | 16 | 35 | 31 | 22 | 128 | 20 | 34 | 18 | 51 | 45 | 168 | 296 |
| Nicaragua | - | 1 | 12 | 2 | - | 15 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 | 19 |
| Niger | 5 | 6 | 8 | 30 | 31 | 80 | 37 | 61 | 51 | 79 | 39 | 267 | 347 |
| Nigeria | 63 | 26 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 162 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 49 | 15 | 125 | 287 |
| Niue | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Norway | 37 | 40 | 31 | 28 | 27 | 163 | 40 | 10 | 11 | 30 | 30 | 121 | 284 |
| Oman | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Pakistan | 5 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 54 | 12 | 11 | 25 | 13 | 33 | 94 | 148 |
| Panama | 3 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 28 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 36 | 64 |
| Papua New Guinea | 6 | 14 | - | - | - | 20 | - | 6 | 7 | 29 | 57 | 99 | 119 |
| Paraguay | 13 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 21 | 51 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 52 |
| Peru | 15 | 15 | 54 | 61 | 27 | 192 | 6 | 6 | 21 | 51 | 8 | 92 | 284 |
| Philippines | 72 | 23 | 80 | 39 | 38 | 252 | 95 | 140 | 228 | 254 | 409 | 1,126 | 1,378 |
| Poland | 18 | 37 | 26 | 40 | 14 | 135 | 22 | 29 | 24 | 52 | 68 | 195 | 330 |
| Portugal | 9 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 42 | 19 | 14 | 18 | 56 | 18 | 125 | 167 |
| Puerto Rico | 8 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 3 | 44 | 8 | 6 | - | 5 | 20 | 39 | 83 |
| Qatar | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Republic of Korea | 10 | 8 | 18 | 6 | 3 | 45 | 33 | 43 | 30 | 19 | 25 | 150 | 195 |
| Reunion | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Romania | 10 | 6 | 17 | 11 | 1 | 45 | 4 | 40 | 13 | 70 | 18 | 145 | 190 |
| Rwanda | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 7 |
| Saoa | 4 | 16 | 1 | - | 1 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 23 | 45 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Saudi Arabia | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 26 | 29 |
| St. Lucia | - | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 24 | 10 | 19 | - | - | 53 | 71 |
| St. Vincent | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 22 | - | - | 22 | 27 |
| Senegal | 83 | 125 | 109 | 110 | 74 | 501 | 30 | 56 | 74 | 76 | 90 | 326 | 827 |
| Sierra Leone | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 5 |
| Singapore | 27 | 27 | 28 | 66 | 24 | 172 | 78 | 167 | 211 | 324 | 281 | 1,061 | 1,233 |
| Solomon Islands | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | 16 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 29 | 45 |
| Swalia | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 16 |

2/ Data shown in this table cover projects financed by the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), Programme Reserve, the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, the Special Industrial Services and Grant Sharing and include participants in seminars, training courses and related projects.

Norway, which reached the internal aid appropriation target of 1 per cent of GNP in 1978, remains one of the three largest aid donors in relation to GNP among DAC countries and has exceeded the 0.7 per cent GNP target for ODA disbursements each year since 1976. However, for several years, the Norwegian authorities have under-estimated the growth of GNP at current prices when establishing their forthcoming aid budget and appropriations have fallen short of the planned GNP ratio.

Largely as a consequence of this fact, Norway's ODA/GNP ratio has declined from its very high level of 0.93 per cent reached in 1979 to 0.85 per cent in 1980. There was a further decline to 0.82 per cent in 1981, in spite of a 12 per cent increase in disbursements in national currency to the equivalent of \$467 million. In 1981, Parliament requested the Government to ensure the use of more realistic GNP forecasts for the purpose of ODA budgeting and make increased efforts to fully utilise the sums appropriated.

The new Norwegian Government which came into office in autumn 1981 decided to maintain ODA appropriations at at least one per cent of GNP over the present medium-term plan period. It thereby modified the previous Government's policy to increase aid appropriations steadily during the 1982-1985 period to a level corresponding to 1.3 per cent of GNP. Parliament decided, when debating the 1982 budget, to fix aid appropriations at the equivalent of 1.05 per cent of forecast GNP. Aid budget appropriations for 1982 are 26 per cent above the preceding year's level and account for 3.0 per cent of central government expenditure.

Norwegian ODA continued to consist virtually only of bilateral grants and multilateral contributions. The multilateral share varies between 40 and 45 per cent (44 per cent in 1981), the main components being contributions to UN Agencies (in particular UNDP), the World Bank Group (IDA) and regional development banks and funds. The bilateral grant programme has an exceptionally large share of non-project assistance, which accounts in most years for over one-half of bilateral ODA (52 per cent in 1981). It consists mainly of sector grants and commodity assistance extended in the framework of rolling country programming undertaken with Norway's main partner countries. Recognising the increased economic difficulties of some of these countries, Parliament in 1982 adopted policy guidelines endorsing a limited use of budget and balance-of-payments support in bilateral programmes.

Norwegian ODA remains in principle untied. In 1981, Parliament reaffirmed its position on untied commodity assistance: Norwegian supplies may be preferred only when they are reasonably competitive in the international market as to prices and quality. Out of total commodity assistance of \$49.4 million provided in 1981, 28 per cent was procured outside Norway, mainly in developing countries. The volume of Norwegian local cost financing remains substantial.

The pronounced poverty orientation of the Norwegian aid programme is reflected, among other things, in the high concentration of bilateral ODA on the poorest developing countries. In 1981, 71 per cent of bilateral ODA disbursements was channelled to low-income countries including 35 per cent to LLDCs. These are among the highest shares of all DAC countries. Almost two-thirds of bilateral ODA is concentrated on nine main partner countries (Bangladesh, Botswana, India, Kenya, Mozambique, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Zambia).

The sectoral distribution of Norwegian bilateral ODA is characterised by a strong emphasis on socially-oriented activities in favour of the poorest strata of the population, particularly in rural areas. Aid to agriculture and fisheries has in recent years fluctuated around one-quarter of bilateral ODA (apart from a temporary drop in 1980) and is to be stepped up in future. Health and population control remain priority areas; ecologic and environmental considerations are a regular feature of the appraisal of projects and programmes. Attention is also given to activities geared towards economic growth and roughly one-third of bilateral ODA is channelled to the sectors of industry and public utilities such as water supply, transport and communications.

Non-ODA flows from Norway declined by 38 per cent in national currency between 1980 and 1981 and amounted to \$204 million (0.36 per cent of GNP). They consist mainly of official and private export credits (65 per cent of these flows in 1981). Grants by private voluntary bodies are important by DAC standards and totalled \$36 million or 0.06 per cent of GNP. Total flows amounted to \$671 million in 1981, or

December 1982

NORWAY

The economy appears to have entered a period of stagflation. Final domestic demand is estimated to have been virtually flat in 1982, with little or no real income growth restraining private consumption, and a marked fall in both oil and non-oil investment. A considerable swing in inventory accumulation is expected to have been offset by a negative external contribution to growth, non-oil exports being seriously constrained by weak foreign demand and a further loss of competitiveness. Hence, real GDP may not have grown in 1982 and industrial production may have declined. The rate of

NORWAY
Demand, output and prices
 Percentage changes, volume (1975 prices)

| | 1981 current prices billion N.Kr. | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|------------------------------------|---|------|------|------|
| Private consumption | 155.5 | 1.5 | 1 | 1 |
| Government consumption | 62.4 | 4.5 | 2 | 2½ |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 89.3 | 16.5 | -3 | 1½ |
| Final domestic demand | 307.2 | 6.2 | 0 | 1½ |
| * change in stockbuilding | -5.4 ^a | -4.6 | 2½ | ½ |
| Total domestic demand | 301.8 | 1.3 | 2½ | 1½ |
| Exports of goods and services | 156.7 | 0.6 | -2¼ | 1 |
| Imports of goods and services | 130.5 | 1.7 | 3½ | 4½ |
| * change in foreign balance | 26.2 ^a | -0.4 | -2½ | -1½ |
| GDP at market prices ^b | 328.0 | 0.8 | 0 | ½ |
| GDP implicit price deflator | - | 14.8 | 11 | 10 |
| <i>Memorandum items</i> | | | | |
| Consumer prices ^c | - | 13.6 | 11½ | 11 |
| Industrial production ^d | - | -1.2 | -2 | 0 |

* As a percentage of GDP in the previous period.

a) Actual amount of stockbuilding and foreign balance.

b) GDP excluding oil and shipping: 1981: 1.3; 1982: 0; 1983: 1¼.

c) National accounts implicit private consumption deflator.

d) Excluding oil sector.

unemployment has increased, although it remains among the lowest in the OECD area. On the other hand, with wage costs rising by around 11 per cent and consumer price increases decelerating only slightly, inflation is likely to remain above the OECD average.

The stance of economic policy will continue to be cautious in 1983, in an effort to cope with the growing inflation/unemployment dilemma. The budget, presented in October 1982, contains moderate direct tax reductions, offset by increases in indirect taxes and fees. The general government financial balance is planned to remain stable as a proportion of GDP. Credit policy is expected to become only moderately easier in 1983. Against this background, final domestic demand is projected to pick up slightly, driven mainly by vigorous investment in the oil sector. Some moderate upturn in housing investment is also expected, but business capital formation seems likely to decline further. Little additional demand seems likely from inventory accumulation and total domestic demand could grow somewhat less than in 1982. While exports will benefit from the recent devaluation of the Norwegian krone and more buoyant growth of markets, the net contribution from external transactions, especially oil and shipping, may continue to be negative. Overall GDP growth is projected to be ½ per cent, but Mainland Norway GDP may increase by 1¼ per cent, entailing some further rise in unemployment. The outlook for inflation is uncertain as it depends on the outcome of the next wage agreement. Norwegian competitiveness has worsened sharply in recent years, and market shares have been lost. Export performance is expected to deteriorate further in 1983. As less optimistic prospects for oil production are now envisaged in the revised long-term programme, the balance of payments may register a deficit in 1983 equivalent to about 1 per cent of GDP.

NORWAY

Norway's pledges to UNDP during the years 1978-1983 are as follows:

| | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1983*</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <u>In millions of</u> <u>US\$</u> | 34.153 | 41.140 | 47.072 | 48.841 | 55.060 | 51.640 |
| Increase/decrease over previous yr. | 18.2% | 20.5% | 16.6% | 1.8% | 12.7% | (6.2%) |
| <u>In Nkr. millions</u> | 180.000 | 207.000 | 238.000 | 283.000 | 350.000 | 365.000 |
| Increase/decrease over previous yr. | 21.6% | 15.0% | 15.0% | 18.9% | 23.7% | 4.3% |

* at 1 March 1983 exchange rate

For 1982, Norway recently pledged Kr. 10 mil. for Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries, Kr. 3 mil. for UNRWA and Kr. 2 mil. for UNV. For 1983 Norway pledged Kr. 20 mil. for SMFLDC, Kr. 20 mil. for UNCDF and Kr. 0.5 mil. for UNV.

The representative of Norway at the 1982 UN Pledging Conference for Development Activities last November stated that, "... it would strengthen the resource basis of United Nations operational activities and improve the predictability of resources if donor countries made multi-year commitments or at least gave indicative planning figures. Funds for technical assistance should be channelled through UNDP as the central coordinating agency. Norway's official development assistance would remain at 1 per cent of its GNP for 1983, and its pledges for 1984 and 1985 would be given in indicative planning figures in convertible currency."

Resources Office
7 March 1983

UNDP: NORWAY'S VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO UNDP
CENTRAL RESOURCES AND ALLIED FUNDS; AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1979-1983

(in US\$'000 and Local Currency Units-LC)

| | | 1979 | 1980 | % change | 1981 | % change | 1982 | % change | 1983 | % change |
|----------------|----|---------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| UNDP | LC | 207,000 | 238,000 | 14.97 | 273,000 | 14.70 | 350,000 | 28.20 | 365,000 | 4.28 |
| VC | \$ | 41,140 | 47,972 | 16.60 | 48,841 | 1.81 | 55,062 | 12.73 | 51,637 | -6.23 |
| Spec. Measures | LC | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 25,000 | 150.00 | 30,000 | 20.00 | 20,000 | -33.34 |
| Fund for LDCs | \$ | 2,041 | 2,062 | 1.02 | 4,312 | 109.11 | 4,833 | 12.08 | 2,857 | -40.89 |
| Capital | LC | | 16,000 | | 42,000 | 162.50 | 28,000 | -33.34 | 30,000 | 7.14 |
| Development | \$ | 3,000 | 3,219 | 7.30 | 7,687 | 138.80 | 4,795 | -37.63 | 4,256 | -11.24 |
| Fund | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Nations | LC | | | | | | 2,500 | | 500 | -80.00 |
| Volunteers | \$ | | | | | | 360 | | 71 | -80.61 |
| Revolving | LC | | | | | | 3,000 | | | |
| Fund for | \$ | | | | | | 423 | | | |
| Natural | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resources | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exploration | | | | | | | | | | |
| Financing | LC | | 5,000 | | 5,000 | 0 | | | | |
| System for | \$ | | 971 | | 971 | 0 | | | | |
| Science and | | | | | | | | | | |
| Technology | | | | | | | | | | |
| for | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | LC | 217,000 | 269,000 | 23.96 | 345,000 | 28.25 | 413,500 | 19.85 | 415,500 | .48 |
| | \$ | 46,181 | 54,224 | 17.41 | 61,811 | 13.99 | 65,479 | 5.93 | 58,821 | -10.17 |

| <u>NORWAY</u> | | <u>COUNTRY CONTRIBUTION PROFILE</u> | | | <u>Rate of Growth</u> | <u>Percent change</u> |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | <u>1977</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1977-81</u> | <u>1982</u> |
| | | | | | <u>%</u> | <u>1981-82</u> |
| GNP (bil \$) | | 35.6 | 57.3 | 57.0 | 12.5 | |
| <u>Official Development Assistance (ODA) ^{a/}</u> | | | | | | |
| | (DISBURSEMENTS) | | | | | |
| Total ODA (mil \$) | | 295.3 | 485.9 | 467.4 | 12.2 | |
| ODA in % of GNP | | 0.83 | 0.85 | 0.82 | - | |
| Bilateral ODA (mil \$) | | 165.2 | 284.3 | 260.7 | 12.1 | |
| Multilateral ODA (mil \$) | | 130.2 | 201.6 | 206.8 | 12.3 | |
| Grants | | 94.9 | 139.4 | 148.6 | 11.9 | |
| - UN Agencies: | | 86.3 | 130.3 | 136.8 | 12.2 | |
| UNDP | | 29.2 | 50.2 | 52.0 | 15.5 | |
| Aid to Refugees (UNHWA, UNHCR) | | 2.6 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 38.6 | |
| - Other UN | | 8.5 | 9.0 | 11.8 | 8.5 | |
| Other grants | | 8.6 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 8.2 | |
| Of which food aid | | 17.5 | 21.9 | 21.1 | 4.8 | |
| Capital subscriptions (etc.) | | 35.3 | 62.2 | 58.2 | 13.3 | |
| IBRD | | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | -17.2 | |
| IDA | | 24.4 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 13.8 | |
| Regional banks | | 7.5 | 19.2 | 16.5 | 21.8 | |
| Other | | 1.8 | - | - | - | |
| Concessional lending | | 0.0 | - | - | - | |
| <u>Percent of Total ODA</u> | | | | | | |
| Bilateral ODA | | 55.9 | 58.5 | 55.8 | | |
| Multilateral ODA | | 44.1 | 41.5 | 44.2 | | |
| Multilateral grants | | 32.1 | 28.7 | 31.8 | | |
| UN Agencies | | 29.2 | 26.8 | 29.3 | | |
| Food aid | | 5.9 | 4.5 | 4.5 | | |
| Aid to refugees | | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.1 | | |
| Capital subscription | | 12.0 | 12.8 | 12.5 | | |
| <u>UNDP in Percent of</u> | | | | | | |
| Total ODA | | 9.9 | 10.3 | 11.1 | | |
| Multilateral ODA | | 22.4 | 24.9 | 25.2 | | |
| Multilateral grants | | 30.8 | 36.0 | 35.0 | | |
| UN agencies | | 33.8 | 38.5 | 38.0 | | |
| <u>Consumer Price Index ^{b/}</u> | | 119.2 | 149.5 | 170.0 | | 195.7 (11/82) |
| (1975 = 100) | | | | | | |
| <u>Exchange rate index</u> | | | | | | |
| 1975 = 100 (see exchange rate below) | | 91.9 | 92.7 | 103.9 | | 127.0 |
| <u>Exchange rate ^{c/}</u> | | 5.14 | 5.18 | 5.81 | | 7.10 (11/82) |
| (per \$) | | | | | | |
| <u>Pledges to UNDP (mil \$)</u> | | 28.30 | 47.97 | 48.84 | | 51.64 |
| (mil Kr.) | | | 238.000 | 273.000 | | 365.000 |
| <u>Gain (loss) in contributions to UNDP due to exchange rate changes from 1981-1982 (mil \$) ^{d/}</u> | | | | | | - 13.61 |
| <u>Norway's contribution to UNDP in % of all countries contribution to UNDP</u> | | 5.39 | 6.69 | 7.25 | | |
| <u>Contributions to cost sharing (receivables) (mil \$)</u> | | | | | (total: 1977-1982)- | 0.0 |

^{a/} ODA information, including UNDP, refers to disbursements, and is obtained from OECD, Development Cooperation Reviews, 1981 and 1982 and internal OECD sources.

^{b/} IFS: International Financial Statistics

^{c/} 1975 exchange rate is Kr. 5.59= \$1.00; all exchange rates are from UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; these are mid-point rates.

NORWAY
PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(and in its predecessors: the Expanded Programme
of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Special Fund)

Use of experts from Norway

During 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981, nationals filled respectively 73, 57, 63, 77, and 80 expert assignments in the implementation of UNDP-assisted projects.

Use of equipment from Norway

During 1981, orders for project equipment placed with suppliers in Norway amounted to an estimated \$384,000 with the aggregate since 1959 coming to some \$9.9 million.

Use of consulting services from Norway

In 1981, firms and organizations with headquarters in Norway were awarded \$1 million worth contracts for work on UNDP-assisted projects. Since 1959 subcontracts awarded to Norway have amounted to \$15.9 million.

Fellowship for advanced training hosted by Norway

During 1981, 30 fellowships were granted under UNDP-assisted projects for study in Norway, for a total since 1959, of 630.

Membership in the Governing Council of the UNDP

Norway is a member of the 48-nation Governing Council which directs the work of the UNDP.

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Reported investment commitments from Norway
sources related to UNDP-assisted projects

From 1959 to 1981, 6 investment commitments of \$17.5 million were reported for UNDP-assisted projects. Selected samples include:

Programme of Pre-investment and Investment Assistance (Burma)

- For constructing a multipurpose Nyaungyat Dam \$6,400,000

Rural Development (Kenya)

- For implementing rural development programme 690,000

Preparation of a Revised Action Programme and
National Investment Schedule for Irrigation
Farming Development (Pakistan)

- For developing land and water resources
in the Indus Basin 10,000,000

10. NATIONALITY LIST (H - ADMINISTERED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 1983

CONFIDENTIAL

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PART I: UNDP-PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND ABOVE

NORWAY

| NAME | SEX | FUNCTIONAL TITLE | ORGANIZATION UNIT | DUTY STATION | APPT TYPE | SEC/LOAN | SPEC LEAVE |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| ASG | | | | | | | |
| THYNESS, PAUL | M | ASST ADMINISTRATOR & DIRECTOR | BUR: SPECIAL ACTIVITIES (| USA | 100 | | |
| 1 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| D1 | | | | | | | |
| NORDSTRAND, ODD A. | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | EURO/GREECE | GREECE | PERM | | |
| SVENNEVIK, OLAV | M | RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE | RBAS/SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC | SYRIAN ARAB REP | PERM | | |
| 2 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| P5 | | | | | | | |
| ROSE, FINN TORE | M | (ON SECONDMENT) | RBA/MOZAMBIQUE | MOZAMBIQUE | PERM | SEC TO UN | |
| SVENDSEN, JOHN | M | CHIEF | BSA/IAPSU - GENEVA | SWITZERLAND | PERM | | |
| 3 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| P4 | | | | | | | |
| BJORGUNG, ANDERS | M | PROJECT MANAGEMENT OFFICER | BSA/OFFICE FOR PROJECTS | E USA | PERM | | |
| 1 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| L7 | | | | | | | |
| BENDIKSEN, BJORNULF | M | ADVISER | BSA/OPE FIELD | BANGLADESH | 200 | | |
| 1 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| L5 | | | | | | | |
| ELVENAES, JOHAN | M | SENIOR TECHNICAL ADVISER | BSA/CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT | F USA | 200 | | |
| 1 GRADE TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| L2 | | | | | | | |
| JAKOBSEN, ODDVAR | M | (ON REIMBURSABLE LOAN) | RBA/UNITED REP OF TANZANIA | UN REP TANZANIA | 200 | SEC TO FAO | |
| LOVEBRAEK, ASBJORN | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | RBAP/SRI LANKA | SRI LANKA | 200 | | |
| SEMB, HELGE | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER | UNSO: NEW YORK | USA | 200 | | |
| SKALAND, ASBJORN | M | JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFF.-UNID | STAFF ON SPECIAL ASSIGNME | USA | 200 | | |

CURRENT DISARMAMENT ISSUES IN EUROPE

1. There are two parallel bilateral negotiations going on in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States. The negotiations on reduction of strategic arms (Western acronym: START) began in June 1982, at which time the United States presented a proposal originally outlined by President Reagan in May 1982 and characterized by him as a phased reduction plan. In the first phase, the number of ballistic missile warheads would be reduced by one-third and no more than half of them would be land-based. In the second phase, equal ceilings would be sought on other elements, including limits on ballistic missile throw-weight. The Soviet Union immediately called the plan unbalanced. In December 1982, General Secretary Andropov made public the counter-proposal of the Soviet Union, which aimed at, inter alia, a reduction of Soviet strategic arms by 25 per cent and a reduction of corresponding American arms so that the two States would have the same number of strategic delivery vehicles. This proposal refers to all types of strategic weapons without exception (reductions across the board). According to available information, the United States is currently studying the Soviet proposal.

2. The other bilateral negotiations on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (Western acronym: INF) began in November 1981, also in Geneva. While the Soviet Union maintained at the time that there was a rough balance of intermediate nuclear forces between the two Powers, the United States contended that the balance was heavily in Soviet favour (perhaps about 6 to 1). In December 1979, NATO decided to deploy 572 United States Pershing and cruise missiles in five Western European countries, starting in December 1983, if no agreement on mutual reductions is reached by then (the so-called "two-track"

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decision. In November 1981, President Reagan presented his so-called "zero-option" proposal, according to which the United States would cancel the deployment of the missiles, if the Soviet Union dismantled its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. The Soviet Union declared this proposal unacceptable, inter alia, because it disregarded the British and French nuclear forces. Whereas the United States has so far probably adhered to the "zero-option" in the negotiations, the Soviet Union has made a number of counter-proposals. In December 1982, General Secretary Andropov suggested, inter alia, that the Soviet Union would retain in Europe 162 intermediate-range missiles, which corresponds to the combined size of the British and French forces, if NATO abandoned its deployment plans. As the deadline set by NATO approaches, the deployment question has become an issue in the internal politics of the Western European countries concerned, resulting in appeals to the United States to show more flexibility in the negotiations. President Reagan in his statement to the nation on 23 March announced that on 30 March he will once again address the issue of intermediate-range missiles and make a new proposal which will presumably be a modification of his original "zero-zero" proposal. (According to press reports the new United States proposal will suggest the deployment of 100 missiles with 300 warheads for each side). France has declared that it would not agree to its nuclear forces being counted in the Soviet-American negotiations, and the British reaction has been similar.

3. Three proposals on nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe are at present under discussion. On the basis of the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, headed by Olof Palme, now Prime Minister of Sweden, Sweden took the initiative in sounding out attitudes

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regarding a corridor in Central Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons, the breadth of which could be 300 kilometers (assumed to mean 150 km on each side). Some socialist States, including the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic have supported the Swedish idea, advancing slightly modified versions of the proposal (suggesting that the zone be wider). Official reactions in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, among others, have been negative. The NATO side maintains, inter alia, that a zone of this kind would involve a departure from NATO's collective security system which is based, among other things, on the concept of deterrence through nuclear weapons. A Finnish proposal, made originally in 1963, on a Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone has not resulted in a consensus among the Nordic countries, although there has been a certain amount of narrowing down of the differences. Recently, Sweden has been in favour of the idea, but it entertains certain additional considerations, notably about the Baltic Sea. Norway and Denmark, while stating that they support the idea in principle, are critical in practice, holding that the Nordic zone is possible only within the context of parallel arrangements concerning Central Europe. The Soviet Union supports the proposal and announced in June 1982 that it was ready to consider certain measures applicable to its territory in the region adjacent to the proposed Nordic zone. In March 1983, a representative of the Soviet armed forces referred to the possibility of including the Baltic Sea in the zone. The idea of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Balkans has been proposed by Romania and Bulgaria. Yugoslavia has expressed its interest in principle in the proposal, provided the zone would also include parts of the Mediterranean.

Other questions

4. The Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments

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and associated measures in Central Europe (known as MRFE) between seven NATO and four Warsaw Treaty States (plus a number of other States members of the two alliances participating with special status), began in October 1973. For a long time there has been no progress in these negotiations except for an understanding envisaging the reduction of the armed forces of both sides to equal collective ceilings of 900,000 men. Within the framework of this understanding, the Soviet Union, in February 1983, tabled new proposals on behalf of the participating Socialist States with a view to breaking the deadlock on other questions. According to the Soviet proposals, each side would determine on its own the volume of the reduction of its armed forces from the present level, necessary to achieve the equal collective ceilings, which the NATO States have not accepted. Agreement should also be reached on mutually acceptable adequate measures for verification of the levels of the armed forces which remain after reductions.

5. The second follow-up conference to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) in Madrid started in November 1980, but so far the participants have not been able to agree on a concluding document. The participants not present at the Vienna talks, i.e., France and the neutral and non-aligned European States, have supported the idea of a European Conference on disarmament and confidence-building measures (CEMs) and there has been some support within both NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization for the convening of such a conference. Among five proposals on this idea, the French one is regarded as reflecting the Western position and the Polish proposal that of the socialist States. The group of neutral and

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non-aligned participants have sought to promote a compromise through a proposal of their own. Uncertainty concerning the outcome of the ongoing bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union (see above) and the tense international situation in general have made the outcome of the Madrid Conference uncertain.

6. It should be recalled that in the framework of the 1975 Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, important measures for confidence-building measures were envisaged which included: (a) prior notification of major military manoeuvres (defined as exceeding 25,000 troops; the signatories agreed to notify such manoeuvres 21 days or more in advance and to provide other relevant information on them); (b) prior notification of other military manoeuvres; (c) exchange of observers; (d) prior notification of major military movements; and (e) certain other measures.

7. A proposal of the Warsaw Treaty Organization on a treaty with NATO was made at the Warsaw Treaty summit meeting in Prague in January 1983 (see my memorandum of 11 January 1983). The essence of the proposal is the idea of a treaty on mutual non-use of force between the two alliances, but it also contains an appeal to provide more stimulus to the ongoing negotiations on a number of specific disarmament questions in the Committee on Disarmament.

24 March 1983

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

1. Biological and chemical weapons have generally been associated in the public mind with the extensive use of poison gas in World War I. The overwhelming public concern expressed in this connexion led to the adoption of the Geneva Protocol of 1925^{1/} which prohibits the use in war of chemical and bacteriological warfare agents. With the ratification of the Protocol by the United States in 1975, all militarily significant States are now Parties to the Protocol, including members of NATO, the Warsaw Treaty and China. Many States Parties to the Protocol have, however, attached reservations to the effect that they may resort to chemical warfare if other Parties were to do so first.

2. In recent years, negotiations have continued towards a convention which would ban the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons as well as call for their destruction. Among issues that long impeded progress on the question was whether chemical and biological weapons should be considered jointly or separately. In 1971, agreement on separating the two issues was reached in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) which led to the adoption of the Convention on Biological Weapons.^{2/} The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1972 and entered into force on 26 March 1975. The depositaries of the Convention are the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States. As of December 1982, 94 countries have become Parties to the Convention.

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^{1/} Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.

^{2/} Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

3. Since 1971, the question of chemical weapons has been discussed as a separate issue. Various General Assembly resolutions have requested the CCD and subsequently the Committee on Disarmament (CD) to continue negotiations, as a matter of high priority, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction. The CD has been dealing with the question of chemical weapons as item 4 of its agenda since April 1979, and since 1980, the item has been considered mainly by an ad hoc working group of the Committee.

4. The Committee on Disarmament has before it a number of comprehensive proposals on a chemical weapons convention, including the proposals of the Soviet Union ^{3/} and the United States^{4/}; as well as the reports of the contact groups set up by the Working Group in 1982 ^{5/} and the views of the 1982 Chairman of the Working Group ^{6/}.

5. As far as the scope of the prohibition is concerned, there appears to be general support for a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons except those for non-hostile military purposes. Until recently, one of the main problems regarding the scope was the question of whether or not to include a reference to "the prohibition of the use of chemical weapons". A number of States - mainly socialist - were opposed to this on the grounds that the matter of the use

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^{3/} "Basic provisions of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction" (CD/294).

^{4/} "Detailed views on the contents of a chemical weapons ban" (CD/343).

^{5/} CD/334.

^{6/} "Possible compromise wordings of the elements of a future convention" (CD/333).

has been settled by the Geneva Protocol and that, consequently, the new convention should only deal with the remaining issues - development, production, stockpiling and destruction. However, in a statement before the Committee on 22 February 1983, the representative of the Soviet Union announced the agreement of his Government to include in the future convention a provision relating to the prohibition of the use of chemical weapons. Although some differences still persist, this decision by the Soviet Union is considered as a step which would help to expedite a final agreement on the question of the scope of a future convention.^{1/}

6. Another major problem regarding the scope of the prohibition concerns the question of binary weapons. Generally speaking, these weapons consist of components which acquire the characteristics of a chemical warfare agent only when they are combined together which, in principle, could be done prior to their use. Over the period of years, the United States has maintained that strictly speaking binary weapons may fall outside the scope of a convention on chemical weapons. This view was not shared by the socialist and non-aligned countries. The socialist group has, in fact, proposed that the location of production facilities involved in the production of binary weapons be declared during the first year after the convention enters into force and that during the first two years, this type of facility should be completely eliminated. The United States,

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^{1/} A general agreement seems to be evolving that the main article on the scope of the convention should spell out a set of prohibitions and a set of obligations. It would encompass the prohibitions regarding development, production, stockpiling, transfer and use of chemical weapons, as well as the obligations to destroy existing stockpiles and dismantle production facilities. Some exceptions are advocated under non-hostile or "Permitted Purposes" such as industrial, agricultural, medical, research and law enforcement purposes or purposes directly connected with protection against chemical weapons.

for its part, maintains that the effect of such a proposal would be to require early declaration and destruction of some facilities while others would remain unaffected for a much longer period. The United States has, therefore, proposed that the convention should require a declaration from each party concerning the location, nature and capacity of any chemical weapons production or filling facility. This would include dual purpose facilities used for the production of all key precursor chemicals potentially useful for all types of chemical weapons including binary ones.

7. Differences of opinion also continue on the question of verification of a ban on chemical weapons. The statement made in the CD on 22 February by the Soviet Union announcing its acceptance of the principle of on-site inspections on the "basis of an agreed quota", constituted a step to the solution of this problem. The United States, however, continues to insist that appropriate forms of systematic international on-site inspection should be envisaged for the following: declared chemical weapons stockpiles and the process of their elimination; declared chemical weapons production facilities and the process of their elimination; declared facilities for permitted production of chemicals which pose a particular risk. The Soviet Union, for its part, rejects this approach on the grounds that it would be tantamount to subjecting the entire chemical industry of States to inspection.

8. As regards the work of the Committee on Disarmament (Working Group on Chemical Weapons), the United States considers that the Group should focus on the difficult issues which are the key to real progress towards a convention such as those concerning verification. It maintains that, unless the verification issues are resolved, it would be a fruitless exercise to deal first with "easier" issues or to draft treaty texts on matters already

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agreed on in principle, and that before the drafting of actual treaty texts can be productive, an acceptable verification and compliance framework must first be negotiated. This approach is not shared by other groups, which feel that the Working Group could usefully engage in negotiations on "easier" issues in parallel with resolving the question of verification.

9. It is expected that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons will be able to resume its work shortly under the chairmanship of Ambassador McPhail of Canada. Earlier resumption of the work was not possible this year due to serious differences in approach between the regional groups on matters referred to above.

orig: SG
bf: VD/AS
File: Sweden
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NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Europe

The Swedish Government has proposed that a 300-kilometre wide nuclear-weapon-free zone be established in central Europe. This would, in effect, ban all battle-field or intermediate-range nuclear weapons from an area stretching from Scandinavia down through the Balkan countries. The idea is that such a ban would prevent front-line hostilities between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries - especially on the border of the two Germanies - from escalating too quickly from conventional to nuclear warfare.

The Eastern European countries support the proposal, but add that the zone should be widened to include all the territory of East and West Germany (ie. to 500-600 km).

The NATO countries, on the other hand, reject the proposal (although the FRG Opposition Leader Vogel has expressed some interest). Their reasons are:

- a) A nuclear-weapon-free zone - especially the wide one proposed by Eastern Europe - would leave a very small area of Western Europe available for stationing nuclear weapons (perhaps only the UK and France). On the other side, however, all of Soviet territory would remain available for intermediate-range weapons. (Note that this is why President Reagan wants a total ban on intermediate-range weapons, the "zero option".)
- b) It has always been NATO strategy to counter the Warsaw Pact's supposed superiority in conventional forces by relying on a nuclear deterrent.

UN Position

The Swedish proposal is undoubtedly attractive as it would help to delay the use of nuclear weapons. But the official UN position must be to stick to the language of the Final Document of the first special session, which emphasized that any regional proposal for nuclear-weapon-free zones must be "freely arrived at among the States of the zone concerned". In other words, all the countries of the region must support the proposal.

[For your information, the Palme proposal is currently the subject of considerable internal political controversy in Sweden.]

Michael J. Stopford/jb
25 February 1983

DISARMAMENT

1. Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Europe.

See attached note. Proposal by Swedish Government for 300-kilometre wide nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Europe (idea first suggested in Palme report on Common Security).

You welcome all initiatives aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war. You also support the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones if they are supported by all the countries of the region (as was emphasized by the Final Document of the First Special Session).

2. Scandinavia and disarmament.

The Nordic countries have long been in the forefront of international endeavours for disarmament. Recall that Mrs. Alva Myrdal of Sweden was awarded - with Ambassador García Robles - last year's Nobel Peace Prize.

Nordic countries have been very active in supporting United Nations work for disarmament, both in the General Assembly's first Committee and in the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva (only Norway, Denmark and Sweden are members).
[You might mention former Swedish Minister for Disarmament Inga Thorsson's excellent study for the United Nations on Disarmament and Development.]

3. US - USSR Disarmament.

You are aware that the Nordic countries are following with great interest and concern the bilateral talks on strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Geneva.

As you said in your address to the Committee on Disarmament last month, you too attach the very greatest importance to progress in these talks. We have now arrived at a crucial stage in disarmament efforts and you are convinced of the great powers' intention of reaching agreement. President Reagan recently impressed on you in Washington his determination to negotiate and you have no doubt that General Secretary Andropov will reiterate his commitment to you when you meet him in Moscow next week.

MJS/lc
18 March 1983

NOTE ON THE VISITS TO THE NORDIC COUNTRIES
AND IRELAND

The Middle East problem, the situation in the occupied territories and UNIFIL have been dealt with in the Note on the Moscow Visit and can be used for the other visits, mutatis mutandis.

During his visits to Ireland, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway, the Secretary-General may wish to express his deep appreciation for the support which these countries have given to United Nations peace-keeping operations. They were among the staunchest supporters of UN peace-keeping operations and have contributed observers and contingents to most of them since the early years of the United Nations.

In this connexion, the question of the paying of arrears incurred by the United Nations in the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries may be raised. The Secretary-General may assure them that he is exerting every possible effort to resolve the financial difficulties of the United Nations peace-keeping operations. [In this connexion, he may mention that during his visit to Moscow, he has made a strong appeal to the Soviet Government and urged it to pay the assessed contributions for UNIFIL.]

The contributions made by the Nordic countries and Ireland are outlined in the annex to this Note.

24 March 1983

MOSCOW VISIT

Middle East Problem

Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut in the summer of 1982, several proposals relating to a settlement of the Middle East problem were made as follows:

(a) In July, Egypt and France submitted a joint resolution which would have the Security Council call for the mutual recognition of Israel and the PLO.

(b) On 1 September, President Reagan announced a plan for the resumption of the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy within the framework of the Camp David Accords and, on this occasion, he called for a freeze on settlements.

(c) On 9 September, the Arab Summit at Fez adopted its own plan which implied the recognition of Israel.

(d) On 15 September, the late President Brezhnev put forward his proposal. The U.S.S.R. proposal called for the return of all territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Jerusalem, the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the rights of all States in the area to independent existence and security, an end to the state of war and the establishment of peace between Israel and the Arab States and international guarantees through the Permanent Members of the Security Council or the Council as a whole. President Brezhnev also proposed the convening of an international conference on the Middle East.

The United States has been involved since last year in a diplomatic effort aimed at bringing about the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon and at implementing the Reagan Plan with the participation of Jordan. No significant progress seems to have been made in either field. The tripartite negotiations for the withdrawal of Israeli forces

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have been meeting for the past two months but no agreement has been achieved although some progress has reportedly been made. As to the proposed negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, it seems that they can take place only if an agreement on the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is reached and if King Hussein agrees to take part. King Hussein has recently announced that he will be meeting in Amman this week with Chairman Arafat before deciding whether he will enter negotiations with Israel on the basis of the Reagan Plan. It should be mentioned that the recent PLO National Council meeting in Algiers strongly criticized the Reagan Plan although it did not reject it altogether and did not prohibit contacts between Arafat and King Hussein.

The United Nations has not been able to play any significant role in the search for a peace settlement in the Middle East in recent years. The Secretary-General strongly feels that the United Nations and particularly the Security Council has the potential to play an active and important role. He hopes that the Security Council will be able to make its contribution, particularly since it is the only place where all the parties concerned, including the PLO, can meet at the same table under agreed rules. The Secretary-General may wish to inquire the views of the Soviet Union on this matter.

The Situation in the Occupied Territories

Tension remains very high in the occupied territories, particularly in the West Bank. Israel is continuing and even intensifying its settlement policy. There are reports of continued clashes between the local population and the Israeli armed forces, closing of Arab schools and restrictive measures in the Palestinian refugee camps. Attacks directed against Palestine refugees in southern Lebanon, which reached a peak last February, have diminished in recent weeks, but the problem of providing Palestinians with effective protection remains.

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The Secretary-General is following the situation closely. Recently, he has brought to the attention of the Israeli Permanent Representative the information received on these subjects and requested remedial measures.

UNIFIL

Since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, UNIFIL has been carrying out interim tasks laid down by the Secretary-General and approved by the Security Council, namely maintaining its positions in south Lebanon and providing protection and humanitarian assistance to the local population. The main problem is the activities of the local militias, armed and uniformed by Israel. In consultation with the Lebanese Government, UNIFIL is doing its best to curtail the activities of those militias. Despite the difficulties it is facing as a result of Israel's occupation, UNIFIL has remained an important stabilizing element in south Lebanon. However, the situation of UNIFIL remains precarious and, before its mandate expires on 19 July 1983, the Security Council will have to decide whether to extend UNIFIL further and define more clearly the mandate of the Force. These decisions, of course, will depend on the result of the current negotiations on Israeli withdrawal and the position of the Lebanese Government.

One of the tasks which UNIFIL may be asked to carry out in future would be the protection of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon under a revised mandate covering the whole country. Such protection would greatly relieve the plight of the Palestinian refugees and it is clearly a responsibility of the United Nations to insure the protection of the refugees. For UNIFIL to take up such a task, three conditions would have to be met: first, a request from the Lebanese Government; second, a clear decision of the Security Council; and third, the co-operation of all parties. The Secretary-General may wish to bring this possibility to the attention of the Soviet authorities.

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Financing of UNIFIL

In accordance with the principles approved by the Security Council, UNIFIL is to be financed by assessed contributions from all the members of the United Nations. The U.S.S.R. and a few other States have so far refused to pay and this has led to a severe deficit of the UNIFIL budget. As a result, the UN has not been able to reimburse fully the troop-contributing countries. The least economically favoured of these countries such as Fiji, Ghana and Senegal, are therefore bearing a burden which becomes increasingly difficult, and which in the case of Fiji, means that they will have to leave the Force in July.

The Secretary-General may raise this matter with the Soviet authorities and appeal to them to pay for their assessed contributions. In this connexion, the following background information may be useful:

In the early years of the United Nations, the Soviet Union was opposed to all UN peace-keeping operations. However, their attitude on this matter has later softened. From 1967 onward, the Soviet Union paid its contributions for UNTSO and, in November 1973, it offered in the framework of an agreement with the United States, 36 observers for service with UNTSO, which the then Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, accepted. When UNEF II was established, the Soviet Union voted in favour of it and paid fully its assessed contributions for that Force. However, in the autumn of 1975, after the second disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel, the Soviet Union, which was opposed to that agreement, withheld the payment of the expenditures relating to the implementation of the new agreement. When UNDOF was established in May 1974, the Soviet Union also supported it and has since paid what it considers as its assessed contributions for that Force.

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Therefore, it seems that the Soviet Union's policy on this matter is flexible and is linked to the tasks performed by each peace-keeping operation. Since UNIFIL at present is undoubtedly very useful as a stabilizing element in south Lebanon, as an obstacle to continued occupation by Israel of that area and, particularly, as a reassuring element for the protection and safety of the Palestinians, it is hoped that the Soviet Union will see its way to paying its assessed contributions for that Force in accordance with the principles approved by the Security Council.

24 March 1983

DENMARK

1. Past Operations

- a. UNEF I (Egypt) - Contingent
- b. UNOGIL (Lebanon) - Observers
- c. ONUC (Congo) - Contingent
- d. UNYOM (Yemen) - Observers
- e. UNIPOM (India and Pakistan) - Observers

2. Current Operations

- a. UNMOGIP - 5 Observers - 1950 to date
- b. UNTSO - 11 Observers - June 1967 to date
- c. UNFICYP - (1) 345 infantry battalion -
May 1964 to date
(2) Civilian police - May 1964 to June 1975

3. UN Commanders

Major-General Vagn Benneke (July 1953 to September 1954)
Colonel E.C. Condil - Acting Commander UNEF I
(September to November 1964)

4. Future Peace-keeping Operations (UNTAG - Namibia)

Denmark has earmarked a Headquarters Company unit of about 130 all ranks to serve with UNTAG in Namibia.

5. Fatalities to date - 30

FINLAND

1. Past Operations

- a. UNEF I (Egypt) - Contingent
- b. UNOGIL (Lebanon) - Observers
- c. UNIPOM (India, Pakistan) - Observers
- d. UNEF II (Egypt) - Contingent

2. Current Operations

- a. UNTSO - 22 Observers - June 1954 to date
- b. UNMOGIP - 4 Observers - 1963 to date
- c. UNFICYP - (1) Infantry battalion - March 1964 to October 1977
(2) 10 staff personnel - 31 October 1977 to date
- d. UNDOF - Contingent of 394 - 16 March 1979 to date
- e. UNIFIL - Contingent of 491 - November 1982 to date

3. UN Commanders

- a. Lt-Gen I.A.E. Martola, Commander UNFICYP (May 1966 to December 1967)
- b. Lt-Gen Ensio Siilasvuo
 - (1) Chief of Staff, UNTSO (August 1970 to October 1973)
 - (2) Commander, UNEF II (October 1973 to August 1975)
 - (3) Chief Co-ordinator, UN Peace-keeping Operations Middle East (August 1975 to December 1979)
- c. Maj-Gen Erkki R. Kaira
 - (1) Chief of Staff, UNTSO (February 1980 to February 1981)
 - (2) Commander, UNDOF (February 1981 to May 1982)

4. Future UN Operations (UNTAG - Namibia)

The Government of Finland has tentatively agreed to make available to the UN an infantry battalion of about 700 all ranks to participate in UNTAG. This offer is yet to be agreed to by South Africa.

5. Total fatalities to date - 25

IRELAND

1. Past Operations

- a. UNOGIL - Observers
- b. ONUC - Contingent
- c. UNIPOM - Observers
- d. UNEF II - Contingent

2. Current Operations

- a. UNTSO - 21 Observers - June 1958 to date
- b. UNFICYP - (1) Infantry battalion - May 1964 to October 1973
(2) Six staff personnel - October 1973 to date
- c. UNIFIL - Contingent of 718 - 24 May 1978 to date

3. UN Commanders

- a. Lieutenant-General Sean MacEoin - Commander UN Force in the Congo (January 1961 to November 1962)
- b. Major-General J.J. Quinn - Commander, UNFICYP (December 1976 to February 1978)
- c. Lieutenant-General William Callaghan - Commander, UNIFIL (February 1981 to date)

4. Total fatal casualties sustained to date - 52

SWEDEN

1. Past Operations

- a. UNEF I (Egypt) - Contingent
- b. UNOGIL (Lebanon) - Observers
- c. ONUC (Congo) - Contingent
- d. UNYOM (Yemen) - Observers
- e. UNIPOM (India, Pakistan) - Observers
- f. UNEF II (Egypt) - Contingent

2. Current Operations

- a. UNTSO - 36 Military Observers - June 1956 to date
- b. UNMOGIP - 8 Military Observers - 1950 to date
- c. UNFICYP - (1) 378 infantry battalion - March 1964 to date
(2) 14 civilian police - May 1964 to date
- d. UNIFIL - (1) Reinforced infantry company from UNEF II - 23 March to 17 May 1978
(2) Medical company of 212 all ranks - 21 August 1980 to date

3. UN Commanders

- a. Lt-Gen Count Thord Bonde, COS UNTSO (June to July 1948)
- b. Gen Aage Lundström, COS UNTSO (July to September 1948)
- c. Lt-Gen Carl C. Von Horn
 - (1) COS UNTSO (March 1958 to July 1960)
(January 1961 to May 1963)
 - (2) Congo (July to December 1960)
 - (3) Yemen (UNYOM) (June to August 1963)
- d. Lt-Gen Bengt Liljestränd
 - (1) UNTSO (April 1974 to August 1975)
 - (2) UNEF II (August 1975 to November 1976)
- e. Brig Stig Waldenström, Chief Military Observer UNMOGIP (June 1979 to May 1980)
- f. Maj-Gen Carl-Gustaf Stahl, Commander UNDOF (June 1982 to date)

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4. Future UN Operations (UNTAG - Namibia)

The Government of Sweden has tentatively agreed to make the following units available to the UN when UNTAG starts:

- (1) A Transport Company - 400
- (2) A Movement Control Unit - 30
- (3) A Postal Unit - 10

Sweden is also considering the possibility of providing an infantry battalion of about 650 men for service with UNIFIL in addition to its existing Medical Unit.

5. Total fatalities to date - 44

NORWAY

1. Past Operations

- a. UNEF I (Egypt) - Contingent
- b. UNOGIL (Lebanon) - Observers
- c. ONUC (Congo) - Contingent
- d. UNYOM (Yemen) - Observers

2. Current Operations

- a. UNTSO - 16 Observers - June 1956 to date
- b. UNMOGIP - 4 Observers (1949-1952) 1957 to date
- c. UNIFIL - (1) Contingent of 829 (Infantry battalion and Maintenance Company)
(2) Medical Company - March 1978 to August 1980 and
Air Unit - March 1978 to July 1979

3. UN Commanders

- a. Lieutenant-General Odd Bull, Chief of Staff UNTSO (June 1963 to July 1970)
- b. Major-General Christian Kaldager, Commander ONUC (August 1963 to December 1963)
- c. Brigadier Thor A. Johnsen, Chief Military Observer UNMOGIP (June 1982 to date)

4. Total fatalities to date - 17

Global Negotiations

The rationale for Global Negotiations continues to be as strong as ever.

- there is a continuing need to take an overview of the North/South issues at high political level and in an interrelated manner.
- key areas of international concern are not presently attended to in the existing specialized fora or are dispersed in several fora (e.g. commodities, aid, energy).
- Global Negotiations will provide a sign of governments' willingness to cooperate and work together for global economic recovery at a time of great uncertainty.

At the thirty-seventh General Assembly governments have reaffirmed the high political importance they attach to getting the negotiations launched. Ambassador Otunnu was requested to consult with different parties concerned to find a way out of the current difficulty.

This difficulty centers on the relationship between ad hoc groups to be created by the General Assembly, and the specialized fora presently dealing with specific issues.

Developing countries have already conceded that the authority and competence of these fora should be preserved. But they feel that the industrial countries will not agree to General Assembly creating ad hoc groups except for energy. Industrial countries fear that developing countries will want to create several ad hoc groups (e.g. on money and finance) and that these will infringe upon existing specialized fora.

The search for a way out of this dilemma continues. At the latest round of consultations in January 1983, all parties reaffirmed their support for the idea, but no further progress was reported.

In some internal discussions of the Group of 77 discreet questions have recently been raised regarding the advisability of pressing this matter further. Alternative solutions are explored without losing sight of the long-term objective.

The need to make progress at UNCTAD VI.

The Non-Aligned will take a stand on the matter. (Please see separate note.)

UNCTAD Secretariat has put forward a large number of concrete proposals on the main agenda items 9, 10 and 11 which are likely to be at the centre of the discussion. On item 8 (the world economic situation), Mr. Corea has underlined the close relationship between world economic recovery and development in the present situation. UNCTAD VI would be a major opportunity to ensure that development is an integral part of the effort to revive the world economy. Hitherto there is a tendency to regard it as merely a by-product.

On that item, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD would also like to underline the interrelatedness of issues (trade, money and finance). The present crisis is affecting both individual countries and the world economic system. While the former may be more of a short-term phenomenon, the latter is longer-term. But both need urgent attention.

Preparations for UNCTAD VI are proceeding. The Asian ministerial meeting took place in Baghdad 7-14 February and the Group of 77 are to meet in Buenos Aires 28 March - 9 April.

UNCTAD VI

The sixth session of UNCTAD in Belgrade during the month of June takes place at a moment in time when developing countries are going through extremely serious economic difficulties which are a result largely of the world recession in economic activity. Commodity prices are extremely low, and world recession and protectionism are seriously impeding exports; aid is declining in real terms, balance of payments deficits continue to be wide and many developing countries are unable to meet their debt obligations.

Given the exceptional global circumstances under which the Conference will be taking place the Secretary-General of UNCTAD has pointed out that the occasion is not a "routine" conference, but one where concrete steps can be taken not only to alleviate the immediate condition of developing countries but also to contribute in the process to the recovery of the world economy.

The agenda (see annex) of the Conference contains the following main items:

- 1) world economic situation with emphasis on development (agenda item 8)
- 2) commodities (agenda item 9)
- 3) trade (agenda item 10)
- 4) financial and monetary issues (agenda item 11)
- 5) least developed countries (agenda item 12)
- 6) other items including technology, shipping, landlocked and island countries, trade with Socialist countries, cooperation among developing countries, assistance to national liberation movements, institutional matters.

Text of the provisional agenda

The provisional agenda for UNCTAD VI, as adopted on 2 July, is as follows:

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of the President
3. Constitution of sessional bodies
4. Election of Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur
5. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee
6. Adoption of the agenda
7. General debate
8. The world economic situation with special emphasis on development: approaches to the current world economic crisis and perspectives for the 1960s, including issues, policies and measures relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order.
9. Commodity issues. Review of the situation in the area of commodity trade. The implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of:
 - (a) stabilizing and strengthening commodity markets;
 - (b) marketing, processing and distribution including transportation and,
 - (c) compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings;
 with a view to the adoption of policies to promote commodity trade and development
10. Issues in the area of international trade in goods and services: protectionism and structural adjustment; examination of the impact of the principles, policies and practices in international trade relations taking into account recent developments including those in other international fora; policies to expand trade and promote development particularly that of the developing countries
11. Financial and monetary issues: developments in monetary and financial questions, in relation to trade and development, in particular of the developing countries; policies to promote the expansion of all flows of public and private resources and in particular to increase the net flow and improve the conditions of the transfer of resources to developing countries and to facilitate balance of payments adjustments
12. Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries
13. UNCTAD activities in the fields of:
 - (a) Technology;
 - (b) Shipping;
 - (c) Land-locked and island developing countries;
 - (d) Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom;
 - (e) Economic co-operation among developing countries;
 - (f) Assistance to national liberation movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations;
 - (g) Institutional matters
14. Other business
15. Adoption of the report of the Conference to the General Assembly

World Economic Situation

- The international economy continues to undergo wide and serious difficulties. The current slowdown in economic activity is more prolonged and pervasive than any in the post-war period.
- Developing countries are particularly hard hit by the situation. Average per capita income is actually declining for the third year running.
- There are signs of economic recovery in the United States, less so in other industrial countries. But serious questions are raised on the strength and durability of such a recovery. It will in any event be some time before developing countries benefit from it.
- At a time that calls for the greatest effort in international co-operation, multilateralism is undergoing serious erosion, which could worsen the situation still further. This is particularly evident in the field of trade, where inter alia, due to the rising trend in protectionism and unilateral actions, the multilateral system itself is under severe stress. The erosion of multilateralism is also manifest in the resource constraints encountered by the multilateral institutions, especially IDA and UNDP. Decisions have been taken to augment the resources of IMF, but action taken so far may not be sufficient.
- The first priority in the present circumstances is to take immediate action to prevent further setback in the condition of developing countries:
 - strengthen the liquidity and reserve position of these countries ;
 - increase concessional aid, particularly to low-income countries and even more to the least developed among them which have no substitute for it;
 - stretch over a longer period the burden of servicing external debt;
 - redouble efforts on the lines of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and on compensatory financing;
 - resist and remove protectionist barriers; and
 - take urgent action in the food and energy sectors.
- These measures should be seen as part of a global programme for economic recovery. This would also imply that industrial countries take steps towards expanding their economic activity while resisting the forces of inflation. It is also particularly important that the monetary system be stabilized, that real interest rates be brought down and that measures be taken to expand world trade.
- These measures do not dispense with the need for longer-term structural changes in international economic relations and institutions, especially in the fields of money, finance, and trade. Efforts should be made to launch the Global Negotiations in the United Nations.
- However, since problems are so acute and accumulating, every opportunity should be used to make progress. The forthcoming sixth session of UNCTAD is particularly important, but several meetings are scheduled in the World Bank and the IMF in the coming months. Solid progress should be made at all these occasions.

16 February 1983

The international financial situation

Although developments in late 1982 and early 1983 have provided some relief to international financial markets, serious difficulties still persist. The solution to such difficulties requires action on many fronts. However, all actions will remain insufficient if there is no significant improvement in the international trade outlook. In other words, without economic recovery, financial strains are likely to intensify.

At present, the main areas of concern are the following: exchange rate instability, unusually high capital costs, retrenchment in private flows as a consequence of the financial scare of late 1982, the very precarious international reserve levels and payments situation of a very large number of developing countries, in particular the low income ones.

The seven larger developed market economies agreed at the Versailles Summit in June 1982 to cooperate more closely in order to reduce exchange rate volatility. The implementation of the agreement has remained elusive, and substantial fluctuations in exchange rates have not subsided. An additional problem is posed by protracted recession. The possibility of competitive devaluations even among developed countries seems to have increased. Governments might seek to compensate sluggish demand with increased sales abroad.

Although easing somewhat in the second half of 1982, interest rates remain high. In real terms - that is, interest rates adjusted for inflation - are well above the levels of the previous four decades. This is also true for loans from international financial institutions, including the World Bank

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and the IMF. In the case of loans from international commercial banks, capital costs have increased even further for many countries. Lingered uncertainties regarding the international payments situation have led such banks to substantially increase the spread.

The financial scare of the second half of 1982 has subsided. Efforts by Governments, the International Monetary Fund and the Bank for International Settlements have led to quick and effective rescue operations of large debtors with acute payments problems. The results of the recent meeting of the Interim Committee of the IMF in Washington are also a favourable development. The financial position of the IMF has been strengthened, and the opening up of the General Arrangement to Borrow to developing countries has contributed to dispel fears of a crisis in international financial markets.

Most developing countries are facing a very difficult payment situation. International reserves in about half of them are not enough to cover two months' imports, and in many countries not even one month. Owing to the severity of the recession, most developing countries have already trimmed imports substantially. As a consequence, industrial production has stagnated, and standards of living have been affected adversely. In the more vulnerable developing countries, it has become more and more difficult to satisfy even basic necessities. In the meanwhile, official development assistance has stagnated. Regarding the latter, the outlook is not bright. As industrial countries try to cope with increasing fiscal deficits, some of them have decided to cut or postpone disbursements of aid resources. Actually, official development assistance in real terms might recede precisely when it is most needed.