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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR YUGOSLAVIA*

<u>Programme period</u>	<u>Actual resources programmed</u>	<u>\$</u>
1987-1991	IPF for 1987-1991	4 125 000
	Carry over from third cycle	622 182
	Total	4 747 182

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*Detailed listings of projects and other related data prepared as part of the country programming exercise are available on request. These listings include: (a) ongoing projects; (b) proposed projects; (c) distribution of resources by objective; (d) distribution of new country programme by sector.

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I. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

A. Current economic trends

1. Yugoslavia covers an area of 255,804 square kilometres with a population (1983) of 22,777,000 and a per capita gross national product (GNP) of \$2,570 (1983). The Yugoslav economy is at present in the process of intensive development adjustment, witnessed by specific measures in the sphere of economic and development policy in accordance with the long-term programme of economic stabilization adopted in mid-1983. This programme represents a comprehensive platform providing a precise definition of tasks and the direction to be taken for changes in the economic and socio-economic system. At the same time, it gives a coherent, co-ordinated account of the activity of all subjects involved in its implementation. The programme was adopted after a period of accelerated growth during the 1970s, at a time when, under the influence of external and internal factors, major upheavals took place in the Yugoslav economy. These were most apparent in the slow-down and halt in production growth; disturbances on the integrated Yugoslav market; trends in capital; general and common expenditure above and beyond the objective material possibilities of the economy; high import dependence and slower export growth, accompanied by negative alterations in export structure; a fall in the exchange rate of the domestic currency; an increase in inflation; and, finally, in problems linked to ensuring the external liquidity of the country and the repayment of debts to foreign creditors.

2. In the period since the passing of the economic stabilization programme, the Yugoslav economy has been consolidating and creating the systematic conditions for achieving positive rates of economic growth, realized in the course of 1984 and 1985. Despite extremely unfavourable conditions during this period, Yugoslavia ensured an enviable level of export growth, a surplus in the balance of payments, and at the same time honoured all obligations towards foreign creditors, thus ensuring that external liquidity would be maintained. The 1986-1990 period should see the implementation of a new plan for the social development of Yugoslavia, representing the continuation or second phase of the long-term programme of economic stabilization. The main objective is more dynamic economic growth on the basis of the necessary changes in the structure of the Yugoslav economy.

B. National development strategies

3. The Social Development Plan for 1986-1990 sets, inter alia, the following basic development objectives which are of broad relevance for the UNDP country programme:

(a) Sizeable improvement in the efficiency of the Yugoslav economy as the basis for the acceleration of economic growth and the achievement of an increase in the standard of living of the workers and citizens;

(b) Strengthening the position of Yugoslavia's economy in international economic relations and its more effective and more balanced inclusion in the international division of labour and, on this basis, the greater opening of Yugoslavia for equal international economic co-operation; and

(c) Provision of conditions for fostering growth of the less-developed regions.

4. The fulfilment of the basic objectives of Yugoslavia's socio-economic development is founded on the assumption of the successful realization of the basic projections and the economic targets of Yugoslavia's development in the period from 1986 to 1990. This assumption includes the following annual average increases: - gross social product (GSP) - 4 per cent; employment - 2 per cent; commodity and service exports - 5.7 per cent; commodity and service imports - 5.3 per cent, standard of living - 3.8 per cent.

5. The limited possibilities for financing investments from real domestic accumulation and from foreign credit sources in the entire 1986-1990 period point out the need for common orientation towards an extremely narrow selection of joint development programmes. These programmes are of particular importance for the overall socio-economic development of the country from the point of view of the effective eradication of the largest internal and external limitations on Yugoslavia's economic growth in the long-term period.

6. On this basis, through measures of common development and economic policy, support will be given from 1986 to 1990 to production-oriented and structural changes that satisfy the following main criteria:

(a) The development of production which directly or indirectly ensures the strengthening of exports which are competitive both as to price and quality, including the substitution of imports, thereby satisfying international criteria of profitable and economic production;

(b) The more complete and more efficient use of existing production capacities, along with their modernization, reconstruction and re-orientation and the modernization of the overall organization of labour;

(c) The increase in the production of energy, basic raw materials and food in order to meet domestic requirements, with a corresponding decrease in import dependence and the creation of conditions for an increase in exports of manufactured products;

(d) The development of manufacturing and service capacities which depend on domestic resources and scientific and technical achievements, and which are export-oriented and can co-operate with foreign industry to a greater extent.

7. The specific directions and goals of scientific and technological development strategies of the country for the period up to the year 2000 will also be established in a document which is under preparation.

C. Technical co-operation priorities

8. UNDP assistance to Yugoslavia is sought mainly for projects whose viability has been assessed with a view to their relevance to the respective development objectives and the impact of the anticipated results on specific productive areas such as industry, science and technology and food

production. Environmental problems have also been treated as an important field for which UNDP assistance has been identified as necessary. While the number and size of projects reflect to a certain extent the diversities arising from the specific development concerns of the constituent republics and provinces, programme coherence and the avoidance of any duplication have been carefully observed.

9. The relationship of UNDP projects to the respective development objectives is directly contained in virtually all of the projects proposed for the fourth cycle. To this end, the projects in the fields of industry and mining and science and technology are particularly related to the objective of the improvement of the efficiency of the Yugoslav economy.

10. The bulk of the resources required for the programme exercise relates to the continuation and evolution of ongoing projects, particularly as regards the first half of the fourth cycle, while the new projects are expected to be executed mainly during the second half of the cycle. The Yugoslav contribution for the implementation of the projects has been considerably increased as compared to the previous cycles.

D. Aid co-ordination arrangements

11. UNDP is the main source of multilateral assistance for technical co-operation in Yugoslavia. Other multilateral assistance is received on a smaller scale from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA); the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); as well as from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

12. World Bank loans to Yugoslavia have differed somewhat in their concentration areas and priorities, and have traditionally been channelled to the execution of infrastructure projects; nevertheless, in a number of projects they have been utilized in close linkage with UNDP activities. This is particularly the case where World Bank projects have been launched as the investment follow-up of projects supported by UNDP technical assistance in the domain of environmental protection, water supply and agriculture. It is anticipated that similar linkages and follow-up will be established in the implementation of some fourth cycle projects.

II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Assessment of current country programme

13. The third country programme, for the period 1982-1986, contained 22 new projects plus six ongoing projects which were carried over from the second cycle. The priority areas of the country programme were determined in accordance with the broad objectives of the country's Social Development Plan for 1981-1985 and the specific technical assistance needs expressed in the field of advanced technology. The largest share of the available resources was committed to activities in agriculture, the improvement of food production in particular, and high technology industry.

14. In this country programme, some redistribution of IPF resources was carried out in view of the retraction of one pipeline project. This was not done because of the change of priorities in the country programme, which are still valid, but because of the uncertainty of the modalities of implementation. Funds thus released were allocated as additional resources for a certain number of ongoing projects, as well as for the implementation of a new one, which was not originally foreseen in the country programme.

15. The third country programme was periodically reviewed by the Government and UNDP; implementation activities were analysed and assessed and managerial and operational issues were discussed. Major difficulties faced in the realization of the country programme arose particularly from delays in project preparation, decrease of IPF resources to 55 per cent, which affected all projects across the board, decrease of the real value of Government financial inputs and, finally, low level of project implementation. It is expected, however, that during the last year of the cycle some of these deficiencies will be considerably removed.

B. New programme proposal

16. The fourth country programme for Yugoslavia covers a five-year period from January 1987 to December 1991, thus coinciding with the fourth indicative planning figure (IPF) programming cycle and following by one year the Social Development Plan of Yugoslavia. The timing of the country programme has a favourable impact on the identification of the areas for co-operation and the implementation of the programme as a whole. The programme was elaborated in accordance with the main development objectives of the Social Development Plan of Yugoslavia for the period 1986-1990 and UNDP guidelines and procedures related to the programming of the fourth cycle. The fourth country programme for Yugoslavia is also based on the assessment of the implementation of the previous programme, thus focusing UNDP inputs on high technology projects, particularly in industry and mining and in science and technology, sectors where the most sophisticated expertise and other technical assistance components are primarily required. Another predominant feature is a comparatively higher Yugoslav participation in kind and dinar contributions to projects.

17. The IPF for Yugoslavia for the fourth cycle is \$4,125,000, of which 90 per cent, i.e. \$3,712,500, has been taken for programming. The remaining 10 per cent, i.e. \$412,500, represents an unprogrammed reserve. Additional resources in the amount of \$622,182 have been carried over from the third cycle.

18. Compared with the previous country programme, relatively larger portions of the fourth programme resources will be allocated to the industry and mining and science and technology sectors. The continuation and further development of some successful projects, particularly in the field of agriculture, are also proposed.

19. The main characteristics of the nature and the structure of this country programme arise from the country's specific needs and context. Generally, highly sophisticated technical assistance inputs are required for the solution

of some development and production problems in rather narrow areas. Consequently, the country programme is designed to serve three objectives: (a) research and development and marketing applications of new technology - 60 per cent of the programme resources; (b) better utilization of domestic natural resources, raw materials and agricultural potential - 18 per cent of resources; and (c) improvement of the environment - 22 per cent of resources.

20. The programme comprises a relatively significant number of projects (27), thus scattering UNDP resources of medium- and small-scale activities somewhat scarcely. However, a comparatively larger part of the inputs for the projects is provided by the Yugoslav side.

21. Furthermore, the country's structure (six constituent republics and two autonomous provinces) has also influenced the diversified substance of the programme in that a relatively larger part of the available resources will be channelled to the less developed parts of the country than in the past.

22. Moreover, a wider relevance to some regional and interregional projects has been observed in a number of projects such as olive production, Danube water control, aseismic design, etc.

23. Finally, it is the intention to spend about 50 per cent of the available resources of the proposed country programme on equipment which is not available in the country. Equipment will be sought through UNDP for laboratory testing and demonstration purposes. Such equipment will primarily comprise instruments and devices.

24. During the period 1987-1991, the following categories of projects will be carried out with UNDP assistance: (a) ongoing projects already approved within the third country programme, the implementation of which will partly be carried out during the fourth cycle period without any additional allocations; (b) ongoing projects, the implementation of which started within the third cycle and will continue during the fourth cycle with revised and/or extended objectives and activities for which additional allocations are proposed; and (c) proposed new projects.

Natural resources and energy

25. The anticipated results from the projects are designed to increase the use of available non-metallic raw materials in a given area and, in particular, to promote the application of new technology in energy development, which is one of the country's priority development concerns.

Ongoing projects

YUG/83/014, Development and Use of Oil Shale Modified by in-situ Retorting, Aleksinac Basin

26. Total UNDP contribution to this project is \$242,816, of which \$80,438 is to be used from the beginning of 1987 onwards. The Yugoslav contribution to this project is new dinars (ND) 126,100,000.

YUG/83/003, Application of Systems Analysis in the Utilization of the Energy Potential of the Water Resources of Drina River

27. The total UNDP contribution approved for this project was \$100,000, of which \$17,500 is to be used from the beginning of 1987 onwards. The Yugoslav contribution to the project is ND40,460,000.

Proposed projects

Research in and Industrial Evaluation of Non-Metallic Raw Materials in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro

28. This proposed project is aimed at an assessment of deposits; increased exploitation; the introduction and development of techniques for the evaluation of primarily white bauxite and barite; the development of refractory and chemical industries in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, based on indigenous raw mineral materials and the training of development and production personnel. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$125,000; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND12,000,000.

New Technologies in the Construction of Hydropower Plants

29. In the forthcoming medium-term, the construction of a number of hydropower plants is planned. The purpose of the project is to decrease construction costs, which may be achieved by considerably reducing the construction period. Other objectives include the development of new technologies and the selection of new construction materials, stemming from the achievements in building hydropower plants. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$50,200; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND5,000,000.

Agriculture

30. The National Development Plan identifies the objective in this sector as the creation of adequate conditions for the more rational use of land and other productive agricultural potentials in order to meet specific national demands as well as the creation of food reserves and an increase in agricultural exports. The activities under the programme are focused on increased production and better utilization of oleaceous cultures and seafood.

Ongoing projects

YUG/82/003, Centre for Research and Development of Oil-Seeds and Edible Oil, Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

31. The UNDP contribution approved for this project is \$250,197 of which \$92,294 is to be used in 1987. The Yugoslav contribution to the project is ND116,994,000.

Ongoing, extended/revised projectsYUG/82/002, Experimental and Demonstration Project for the Improvement of Olive Trees and Olive Oil Production in Yugoslavia

32. Certain facilities have already been built under this project and some experimental work started. The necessary equipment has already been purchased. However, since it takes four years before olive trees begin to bear fruit, and the peak yield both in new plantings and reclaimed groves may be expected only after a decade, it is essential that the monitoring and assessment of this gradual process should continue without interruption until the final results are achieved. Only thus could the pilot project be completed and the possibilities for the long-term development of olive oil production assessed. It would also be of benefit to continue with the current pilot project in view of a possible feasibility study and in support of the already launched international co-operation aimed at the promotion of olive oil production in the developing countries of the Mediterranean and the Middle East. The total UNDP contribution to this project is \$752,186 of which \$216,000 will be spent from 1987 onwards. The Yugoslav contribution will be ND20,000,000.

YUG/83/011, Management of Biological Resources of the Adriatic Sea-Aquaculture of Salmonides (Phase II)

33. The aim of the project is to increase feed production, to better utilize trawler waste to feed salmonides, as well as to make use of waters that thus far have not been exploited. Under this project, cage fish-farming should be established, laboratories constructed and conditions provided that would favour the rearing of Californian trout and salmon. This production would be subject to feed quality control as concerns amino-acids, fatty acids and vitamins; the health of the fish will be monitored and the quality of the product tested. The physical, chemical and biological properties of water will be screened to maintain good quality water in the ponds. The total UNDP contribution is \$283,167 of which \$100,000 will be spent from 1987 onwards. The Yugoslav contribution will be ND75,000,000.

Proposed projectsIntegrated Development Programme of Agricultural Complex in Dalmatia

34. The project is aimed at the development and promotion of the agro-industry in Dalmatia in general, through a co-ordinated development programme, including olive growing and fisheries, combined with the more rapid and comprehensive improvement of specific Mediterranean agriculture through the better exploitation of resources. This could be achieved with the participation of experts in the production, preparation and implementation stages of the integrated programme, the training of local personnel, the upgrading of the training centre for the staff required under the project and its provision with adequate equipment, in particular, a computer for designing and monitoring the programme. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$142,100; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND120,000,000.

Industry and mining

35. This sector has increased its share in the new programme. It covers the largest number of projects related to specific activities in narrow areas where the application of advanced technology is intended to increase productivity and profitability in the respective fields. Export-oriented industries such as those for metal processing, chemicals and timber will be especially favoured, which is in line with the projected yearly increase of industrial production of 4.5 per cent.

Ongoing, extended/revised projects

YUG/75/022, Establishment of the Aluminium Institute for Research and Development in Titograd

36. The aim of this project is to support the establishment of the Aluminium Institute in Titograd with the long-range objective of the unification of the production and processing technology and the provision of complete engineering services for the benefit of the nation-wide development of the aluminium industry. In addition to the assistance provided for the institution-building phase, which is successfully nearing its end, further external assistance in the form of direct support is needed to help the launching of more advanced work at the Institute. The newly created capabilities of the Institute will provide for more sophisticated applied research in materials and products, investments, transfer of know-how and technology as well as for the consolidation of economic, scientific and technical ties with the developing countries in the field of the aluminium industry. UNDP contribution amounts to \$724,500, of which \$111,744 will be used in 1987 and 1988, while the Government is contributing ND320,544,000.

YUG/83/009, Chemical Fibres Substitution in Paper and Cardboard Production in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

37. The preparatory assistance phase of this project indicated the possibility of using new technologies in the production of paper and cardboard through the production of high yield beech cellulose. The results up to now have proved the necessity of programming further applied research work which would result in the practical industrial application of this new technology, which in turn would enable the better utilization of domestic raw materials. The total UNDP contribution is \$430,924 of which \$345,800 will be spent during 1987 and onwards; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND39,000,000.

Proposed projects

Production and Application of New Pulp and Paper Industry Products

38. The two main pulp and paper industry programmes are aimed at improving the low yield of wood substance and improving domestic fillers and pigments for paper production. The aim of this project is to carry out a pilot test and then to commence the production of wood boards based on modified lingo-sulphonate. It is also the objective to introduce wood and wood-content raw paper in neutral, medium, and coated paper by using domestic calcium

carbonate as a filler and as a pigment. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$74,000; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND100,000.

Research in the Fermentation Process for Production of Low-tonnage Products

39. The above project anticipates an improvement in the existing equipment for laboratory fermentation and the processing of biomass by means of biotechnological transformation. To that end, research will be done by the Organic Chemical Manufacturers in Skopje (OHIS) to ensure an advanced biological process specifically for plant protection, chemicals and for other products. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$81,600; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND120,000,000.

Simultaneous Extraction of Copper, Indium and Rare Metals as Intermediaries in Lead Refining

40. The aim of this project is to enable the separate treatment of intermediary products obtained in lead refining, to prevent high recirculation and reduced utilization on the one hand, and to establish the production of copper and indium on the other. The introduction of the corresponding technological process should enable the commercial extraction of copper and indium and the separation of rare metals in forms suitable for processing in existing plants and the transformation of lead into a form which can be recirculated with minimum dusting. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$85,000; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND100,000,000.

Research and Modernization of Production and Processing of New Grades of Steel

41. The aim of this project is to carry out research to find the grades most required by the metal industry and those products most suitable for exports and to develop the technology of production by non-furnace metallurgy. It is also aimed at devising the technology for steel processing into semi-manufacturers so as to improve production profitability. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$100,000; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND120,000,000.

Science and technology

42. The National Development Plan strongly emphasizes self-reliance in this sector as far as research work is concerned, particularly in the exploitation of raw material and the development of new materials to be used in electronics and biotechnology, with the selective adoption of foreign technologies. Accordingly, this sector has the largest share in the new country programme. It is by its very nature related to the production of specific materials and comprises for the most part the research and development of highly sophisticated technologies.

Ongoing, extended/revised projects

YUG/82/005, Development of the New Polyurethane Technologies and Products

43. Further work is planned on the consolidation and upgrading of research and development for the production of polyurethane, which is the basis for the

development of the chemical industry and industrial processing capacities. Total UNDP contribution to the project is \$700,000, of which \$400,000 will be spent from 1987 onwards, while the Government input is ND313,749,000.

Proposed projects

Production of Pure and Super-pure Materials with High Electronic, Thermic and Mechanical Performances

44. There exists an urgent need in the Yugoslav industry for materials of the highest electronic, thermal and mechanical performance. Such materials are super ceramics, SiN₃ (Silicium nitride), SiC (Silicium carbide) or ultra pure semi-conductors: SiN, GaAs (Galium arsenide). The proposed pilot unit should demonstrate the feasibility of the laser-driven gas phase synthesis of super ceramics and laser-controlled growth of ultra pure crystals. The presence of this production unit will greatly encourage further work in such fields as: combustion engines, turbines, electronic components and optoelectronics. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$238,100; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND132,000,000.

Development of Technologies for the Production of Organomineral Complexes from Domestic Raw Materials

45. The aim of this project is to develop technologies for the production of the different types of organomineral complexes by selecting appropriate domestic raw materials. On the basis of the adopted processing technology, the foundation will be laid for the elaboration of technical documentation for the construction of production capacities. The implementation of this project will lead to a higher level of domestic raw material processing. This in turn would help the Yugoslav economy to halt the import of these materials and would create the possibilities for this product to compete in the foreign market. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$280,000; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND150,000,000.

Computerized Line for Surface Assembly of Electronic Components

46. The aim of this project is to discover optimal solutions for introducing robots into the production phases of the electronics industry, thereby decreasing the high percentage of unskilled labour. The introduction of flexible production systems in the Yugoslav electronics industry would enable a higher technological production level and increased competitiveness in the foreign market. The UNDP contribution to the project is expected at \$120,000; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND100,000,000.

Development of New Materials on the Basis of Polymer Mixtures and Compounds

47. The aim of this project is to expand the areas of existing polymer material application and the replacement of classic materials. One of the main directions of the development in the area of polymers today is the development of new polymer materials with the desired characteristics, obtained by the physical mixing of polymers or by adding non-polymer components to polymers. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$100,000; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND100,000,000.

The Strengthening of a Centre for Technical Research and Training of Personnel for the Construction of Buildings in Seismic Conditions

48. The establishment of a centre for technical research and training of personnel for the construction of buildings in seismic conditions in Titograd will create the conditions for experimental research on the rationalization of methods and phases of design and the construction of buildings in seismic areas. This project will complement the already available national expertise in this field. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$81,800; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND100,000,000.

Strengthening of the Federal Patent Office and Creation of an Industrial Property Documentation and Information Centre

49. Awareness has grown that the development and strengthening of the technological base of the country is closely linked to the existence of capabilities in and services for the handling of patent documentation and the dissemination of the technological information contained therein among its users. Hence, it is proposed that the project provide assistance in the process of modernization and strengthening of the industrial property system. The UNDP contribution for the project is \$412,500; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND20,000,000.

Health

Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA): (Phase II)

50. This is the only project proposed in this field within the specific sub-sectoral and geographical framework. The aim of the project is the complex solution, by prevention and therapy, of the THA problem in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, where these cases are especially characteristic. It would promote the training of personnel for the mass screening of babies, the modernization of operative methods and the training of personnel for the application of a unified methodology and work techniques. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$70,000; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND50,000,000.

Human environment

51. The National Development Plan envisages the introduction of recycling technologies with the aim of preserving, protecting and improving the environment with emphasis on, inter alia, the protection of surface and underground waters, and the control of air pollutants. The ongoing and proposed new projects are designed to meet the increased concern caused by environmental aspects in some critical development areas. The results of the projects are intended to provide a wider impact on protection against water and mineral-processing pollution.

Ongoing projects

YUG/85/002, Establishment of a System for Testing Food and Danube Water Quality and Safety

52. The aim of this project is to assist in creating conditions for the establishment of a permanent system for testing food and water quality and safety. The UNDP contribution to the amount of \$127,000 is approved, of which \$64,000 will be used in 1987. The Yugoslav contribution to the project is ND126,909,750.

YUG/85/003, Environmental Protection Related to Large-scale Mineral Exploitation, Socialist Autonomous Province (SAP) of Kosovo

53. The main objective of this ongoing project is to develop the institutional capability, within the provincial administrative structure of the SAP Kosovo, for the development of environmental protection strategies, the monitoring of environmental quality, and the application of established legislation in view of the extensive mineral exploitation in the area. The UNDP contribution for the project is \$592,000 of which \$326,206 will be used from the beginning of 1987 onwards. The Yugoslav contribution to the project is ND261,538,000.

Proposed projects

Control and Maintenance of the Quality of Danube Water

54. This project envisages research into the content of toxic matter and radioactivity of the water, mud and fish of the Danube. It also comprises an analysis of the self-purification of waste waters and the extent to which the quality of the underground waters in the bank areas depends on the water quality of the Danube. The elaboration of a methodology to determine the overall quality of the Danube waters would lay the foundations for preparing a programme to provide potable water and to establish partial food monitoring. This will be the second phase of the current project. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$204,600; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND100,000,000.

Characteristics of Organic Toxic Pollutants in the Working Environment and in Areas near Plants for the Conversion of Coal into Gas in SAP Kosovo

55. The aim of the research entailed in this project is to acquire basic data on the level of pollution in the working area of the plant, the effect of coal-gasification on the environment, on the exposure of people working in the plant and those living in the vicinity of the plant. The environmental risk assessment comprises acquisition of data on the basis of which measures will be foreseen to eliminate the most dangerous pollutants. The aim is also to obtain the final data on the effects of pollutants on the health of workers in the gasification plants and those living in the area of plants. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$200,000; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND75,000,000.

Effect of the Quantity of Sulphur from Kosovo Thermal Electric Power Plants on the Human Environment

56. The aim of this project is to solve the problem of sulphur monoxide pollution from thermoelectric energy plants that have already been constructed in SAP Kosovo. At the same time, it will be possible to envisage the total pollution up to the year 2000. On the basis of the results of this investigation, adequate safety measures will be taken to protect the human environment. The envisaged UNDP contribution is \$215,800; the Yugoslav contribution will be ND100,000,000.

57. An unprogrammed reserve amounting to \$412,500, or 10 per cent of the illustrative IPF, has been established.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

A. <u>UNDP-administered sources</u>	\$	\$
Third cycle IPF balance	622 182	
Fourth cycle IPF	4 125 000	
Subtotal IPF		4 747 182
Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries	-	
Special programme resources	-	
Government cost-sharing	-	
Third-party cost-sharing	-	
Operational funds under the authority of the Administrator	-	
UNDP special trust funds	-	
Subtotal, UNDP non-IPF funds		-
B. <u>Other sources</u>		
Funds from other United Nations agencies or organizations firmly committed as a result of the country programme exercise	-	
Parallel financing from non-United Nations sources	-	
Subtotal, other sources		-
TOTAL ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING		<u>4 747 182</u>

II. USE OF RESOURCES

Ongoing projects	1 753 982	
New project proposals	2 580 700	
Programmed reserve	-	
Subtotal, programmed resources		4 334 682
Unprogrammed reserve		<u>412 500</u>
TOTAL USE OF RESOURCES		<u>4 747 182</u>

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