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**POLICY**

FOURTH PROGRAMMING CYCLE: PROGRAMME PLANNING

Net contributor status

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

The present report should be read in conjunction with document DP/1988/70, presented to the thirty-fifth session of the Governing Council. In accordance with Council decision 88/31 of 1 July 1988, further consideration of the item "Net contributor status" was deferred to the special session in February 1989.

Chapter I of the present report provides a summary of the main outstanding issues related to the implementation of paragraphs 11-13 of decision 85/16 of 29 June 1985, as earlier identified in document DP/1988/70. Chapter II presents an update of selective data regarding individual net contributor countries.

Chapter III of the report deals with specific issues which have arisen with regard to Government local office cost obligations (GLOC) as part of the overall obligations of net contributor countries. Attention is drawn to the issues regarding which the guidance or decision of the Governing Council is being sought.

## INTRODUCTION

1. By its decision 88/31 C of 1 July 1988, the Governing Council addressed some of the issues raised in document DP/1988/70. Accordingly, the Council requested the Administrator to revise the formula for calculating the share of local office costs to be paid by each country covered by a multicountry office so that fourth cycle IPF expenditures, rather than pro rata fourth cycle IPFs, would form the basis for determining such costs. In this connection, the Administrator was also asked to use flexibility in the application of decision 84/9 of 29 June 1984. In addition, the Council decided that the net contributor obligations will be waived for any year in respect of which the per capita gross national product of net contributor countries falls below the thresholds established in paragraph 11 of decision 85/16.

2. Because several of the issues identified in document DP/1988/70 could not be discussed at its thirty-fifth session, the Governing Council also decided to defer further consideration of the item to the special session of the Council in February 1989. To facilitate such further consideration, chapter I presents a summary of the outstanding issues on which further Council deliberations or decisions are required. Chapter II provides an update of IPF programme expenditures and local office cost obligations for the years 1987 and 1988, as well as actual contributions made by individual net contributor countries for those two years. This section also provides information on the outcome of the latest round of consultations with individual countries as to their acceptance of net contributor obligations.

3. Chapter III deals with various issues specifically related to Government local office cost obligations. These issues have been raised during the continuing consultations with countries which had not formally accepted their net contributor obligations at the time that document DP/1988/70 was prepared. The issues identified pose problems for the implementation of the net contributor provisions. In fact, some of the same issues have arisen with respect to a number of countries which had earlier formally accepted their net contributor status. This report also identifies specific issues regarding which Council decision or guidance is required.

### I. SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING ISSUES WITH RESPECT TO NET CONTRIBUTOR COUNTRIES (ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN DOCUMENT DP/1988/70)

#### A. Programme planning for net contributor countries

4. In paragraphs 8-10 of document DP/1988/70, the Administrator proposed the following arrangements to be applicable from 1989 onwards for all countries which either have not formally accepted their net contributor obligations, or have accepted these obligations but have not made contributions to the programme for the period 1987-1988 equal to the cost of delivering the IPF expenditures for those years:

(a) For countries which have given a clear indication as to the envisaged level of their voluntary contributions to the programme for the 1987-1991 period,

the combined total of annual IPF expenditure targets for the years 1989 through 1991 will be held at a level equal to: (i) the amount of third cycle IPF carry-over; plus (ii) the indicated level of 1987-1991 contributions up to a maximum of the established IPF for the fourth cycle - (contributions are adjusted for agency support costs and any (anticipated) shortfalls against 1987-1991 GLOC targets); minus (iii) the sum of the IPF expenditures in 1987 and 1988. Annual expenditure targets will be set within the total amount so calculated and corresponding programming levels will be established in accordance with normal programming profiles. An annual adjustment will then be made to these programming profiles based on actual expenditures in each prior year, as well as actual contributions made and further indication on the likely level of contributions in future years;

(b) For countries which have given no firm indication as to the level of their voluntary contribution for the fourth programming cycle as a whole, a ceiling will be set for the total IPF budget approvals for the period 1989-1991. This ceiling will be equal to: (i) the amount of third cycle carry-over; plus (ii) five times the average annual voluntary contribution to the programme for 1987 and 1988, up to a maximum of the fourth cycle IPF - (contributions are adjusted for agency support costs and any shortfall against GLOC targets during those two years); minus (iii) the sum of the IPF expenditure in 1987 and 1988. An annual adjustment will be made to this ceiling on the bases of actual contributions and IPF expenditures for each prior year during the 1989-1991 period;

(c) For countries in respect of which the ceiling amount referred to under (b) above is negative, no further IPF programming will be allowed for the 1989-1991 period;

(d) For countries in respect of which the net contributor requirements have been waived due to the decline in per capita GNP below the threshold of \$3,000 (\$4,200 for small islands countries) in accordance with decision 88/31, Part III, paragraph 1, it is assumed for purposes of forward planning, that the waiver continues until the year in which the per capita GNP rises above the threshold.

5. The Governing Council endorsement of the proposed programme planning arrangements is requested.

B. Policy with regard to the maintenance of field offices in net contributor countries

6. In paragraphs 11-16 of DP/1988/70, the Administrator raised a number of issues related to the maintenance of field offices in net contributor countries which officially or de facto surrender either their whole IPF or a major part of it. In this connection, the Administrator sought the Governing Council endorsement of the general guideline that UNDP should maintain field offices in net contributor countries only when one of the following two criteria is met: (a) the total of programmable resources administered by the field office (IPF, cost-sharing, etc.) is likely to remain above a certain threshold in the foreseeable future; or (b) the future maintenance of the field office is unlikely to result in any net cost to UNDP.

7. Assuming the Council's agreement with the above principles, the Administrator seeks further guidance of the Council as to what can be considered a reasonable threshold, taking into account that the combined cost of a resident representative and a deputy resident representative (which constitute the upper limit of the cost to be borne by UNDP) averages about \$250,000 per year.

8. In all cases that UNDP would maintain a field office in a net contributor country on the bases of the second criterion (para. 6 (b)), UNDP would enter into a formal agreement with the Government concerned which would spell out specific arrangements to ensure full funding of the local office cost by the Government.

9. In reviewing the proposed field office maintenance policy for net contributor countries the Council's attention is also drawn to the issues raised in paragraphs 35 and 36 of chapter III of this report.

C. UNDP obligation with respect to financing the cost of resident representative and deputy representative posts for countries which have accepted their net contributor obligation

10. In paragraph 17 of document DP/1988/70, the Administrator provided background information on the above issue. In this connection, he asked the Governing Council to confirm that any established second international post at the P-3 level or higher, which is currently financed from the core budget for a field office in a country where the size of the UNDP programme is beyond the threshold proposed to be established in paragraph 7 above, be treated as the de facto deputy resident representative post in determining both net contributor obligations, and Government local office cost obligations.

D. The possible need for new co-operative frameworks for net contributor countries

11. In relation to the above issue, paragraphs 18-20 of document DP/1988/70 provided background information and proposed a number of options with respect to possible future arrangements for co-operation between UNDP and net contributor countries, as follows:

(a) UNDP would continue to extend technical assistance on a fully reimbursable basis under the various co-operative modalities within the framework of present policies and procedures, including those related to country programming;

(b) A slightly modified version of the status quo. At the beginning of a cycle, the Government would provide UNDP with a strategy paper which would serve as a framework for co-operation. Such a paper would specify areas in which UNDP inputs would be sought as well as the planned modalities of such co-operation. All assistance, irrespective of the modality, would be on a fully reimbursable basis. The strategy paper would replace the country programme document and would be subject to periodic review by either the Council or UNDP;

(c) A project-by-project approach. Neither a country programme nor a strategy paper would be called for. Technical assistance provided by UNDP would not be pre-programmed under this arrangement. Rather, the Government would be seeking UNDP support within the framework of its own plans and priorities and on the basis of an assessment of its technical assistance needs as and when identified;

(d) A management services arrangement, whereby UNDP would provide only clearly defined services, usually within the context of a project.

12. Further guidance of the Governing Council is required as to the most appropriate option(s) to be pursued further by UNDP.

## II. UPDATE ON OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS ON THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF NET CONTRIBUTOR OBLIGATIONS AND RELATED STATISTICAL DATA

13. Subsequent to document DP/1988/70, further consultations were held with those Governments which had not yet accepted their net contributor obligations. The following table provides an update on the intentions of all recipient Governments required to achieve net contributor status during the fourth programming cycle, as at 15 December 1988. The table also contains an update with respect to their contributions to the programme and the foreseen total IPF programme expenditures for the first two years of the current programming cycle. In addition, the table lists two recipient countries which at the time of decision 85/16 were included in the list of net contributor countries, but which have subsequently been deleted from this category for reasons explained in paragraphs 32-33 below.

14. In reviewing the data contained in the revised table below, it will be noted that a number of changes are reflected, as compared to the table presented on page 3 of document DP/1988/70. The 1987 GNP per capita figures in column (1) have been revised to show the latest World Bank data available, as also reflected in the 1988 World Bank Atlas. Column (4) now reflects the revised fourth cycle IPFs, including the supplements authorized by decision 88/31, Part I. The IPF expenditures for 1987-1988 shown in column (7) represent actual 1987 IPF expenditures, plus the IPF expenditure target for 1988, together with the associated 13 per cent agency support cost for that portion of the total of 1987/1988 expenditures which is not funded from carry-over from the third programming cycle. The voluntary contributions shown in column (8) give the latest information on voluntary contributions received or formally pledged. For some countries, the figure includes 1988 pledges against which payments have not been made at the time that this report is being written (see footnote C of the table). Column (12) reflects the anticipated portion of the fourth cycle IPF which will remain unspent at 31 December 1988, after deduction for the projected shortfall shown in column (11).

15. For calculating 1987-1988 shortfalls against Government local office cost (GLOC) obligations, as shown in column (9) the GLOC targets for countries covered by multicountry UNDP field offices have been computed on the basis of a revised formula, in accordance with decision 88/31, Part III, paragraph 3. Revised GLOC

Table. Countries which are to achieve or maintain net contributor status in the fourth programming cycle  
(decision 85/16, paras. 10-13)

GOVERNMENT POSITION AND 1987-1988 GLOC AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS VERSUS LOCAL OFFICE COST AND PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	Per capita GNP		Field office	SBA signed	Govt. stand	Third cycle carry-over to fourth cycle	IPF fourth cycle a/	1987 IPF Exp. plus 1988 IPF b/	1987-1988 vol. contr. c/	1987-1988 Shortfall GLOC d/	1987-1988 vol. contr. adj. for acc. linkage (8)-(9)	Projected 1987-1988 shortfall (11)	Adjusted IPF res. remaining for 1989-1989 e/
	1983 (\$US)	1987											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
(Thousands of US dollars)													
A. Countries which accepted their net contributor status													
ARUBA	8 460	-	no	no	Accepted	-73	391	174	0	48	-48	-222	0
BRUNEI	20 880	15 390	no	no	Accepted	563	502	194	0	42	-42	-42	829
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	8 570	5 500	yes	yes	De facto	228	2 364	644	1 528	558	970	0	1 996
NETHERLAND ANTILLES	6 320	6 100	no	no	Accepted	0	640	271	0	97	-97	-368	32
OMAN	6 240	5 780	yes	yes	Accepted	95	1 891	950	100	33	67	-789	345
QATAR	18 340	16 270	yes	yes	Accepted	0	709	205	0	23	-23	-227	301
SAUDI ARABIA	12 410	6 930	yes	yes	Accepted	210	4 728	1 511	7 000	0	7 000	0	3 577
SINGAPORE	6 790	7 940	no	yes	Accepted	1 118	3 546	1 577	440	160	280	-179	2 961
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	23 570	15 680	yes	yes	Accepted	33	591	302	300	273	27	-242	111
Subtotal						2 174	15 362	5 827	9 368	1 234		-2 069	10 152
Countries for which net contributor status is still under discussion													
BAHRAIN	10 620	9 600	yes	yes	Not accepted	282	1 182	815	112	552	-440	-973	0
BERMUDA	10 280	20 410	no	no	Under discussion	315	378	98	0	0	0	0	595
NAURU	5 880	-	no	no	(see para. 20)	93	52	0	0	0	0	0	145
TERRITORY OF HONG KONG	6 130	8 260	no	no	Under discussion	16	295	132	74	0	74	-42	150
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	6 510	4 220	yes (reg)	yes	Under discussion	-43	2 364	14	0	119	-119	-132	2 177
VENEZUELA	3 980	3 230	yes	no	Under discussion	402	4 728	2 619	1 760	186	1 574	-643	2 123
Subtotal						1 065	8 999	3 678	1 946	856		-1 790	5 190
B. Net contributor status waived/no longer applicable													
GABON f/	3 930	2 750	yes	yes	Not accepted	1 894	2 837	3 556	330	587	-257	0	1 175
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) g/	2 845	-	yes	no	Not applicable	12 970	9 455	8 256	0	1 248	-1 248	0	14 169
Subtotal						14 864	12 292	11 812	330	1 834		0	15 344
Total						18 103	36 653	21 318	11 644	3 924		-3 859	30 685

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

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a/ At 100 per cent supplement authorized by G.C. decision 88/31.

b/ Including 13 per cent agency support cost on that portion not covered by third cycle carry over.

c/ Based on actual 1987 voluntary contributions and formal 1988 pledges of which the following is outstanding: United Arab Emirates -\$300,000.

d/ Revised GLOC targets calculated for all countries covered by regional offices in accordance with G.C. decision 88/31. Assumes 1988 GLOC payments at same level as paid in 1987 for Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela and Gabon.

e/ Equal to (A) Carry-over of third cycle IPF plus fourth cycle IPF; minus (B) 1987/1988 IPF exp.; minus (C) shortfall for 1987/1988.

f/ In accordance with decision 88/31, the net contributor obligations are waived for this country.

g/ Net contributor obligations are waived on the basis of revised 1983 per capita GNP data.

targets for both 1987 and 1988 have been communicated to those Governments affected, and credit has been applied in the instance where the previously calculated shortfall resulted in a deduction to 1987 voluntary contributions.

16. Paragraphs 17-33 below provide for each net contributor country a synopsis of the Administrator's latest consultations with individual Governments of net contributor countries, together with any issues which have arisen in this context.

17. Aruba has formally accepted its net contributor obligations. However, the Government has not made any voluntary contributions to the programme during 1987 and 1988. Accordingly, UNDP has informed the Government that no further IPF resources can be programmed until the Government gives a firm indication as to its planned future contributions.

18. The Administrator has been informed that Brunei Darussalam accepts, in principle, its net contributor status. A formal communication to this effect is expected to be received in the near future. Meanwhile, the Government has also informed UNDP of planned voluntary pledges to the programme for the period 1989 and beyond which would be in line with its net contributor obligations.

19. The Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has still not formally communicated its acceptance of its net contributor obligations. Given the magnitude of its voluntary contributions, it is, however, considered to have accepted its obligations de facto.

20. Nauru has still not formally clarified its intentions with regard to its net contributor obligations or with respect to its future participation in the programme. The Administrator therefore proposes to suspend its IPF.

21. The Netherlands Antilles has accepted its net contributor obligations. However, with no contributions for 1987 and 1988, the projected shortfall for this period will be deducted from its remaining IPF entitlements. No additional IPF commitments beyond the end of 1988 will be authorized, until a formal indication is received as to the voluntary contributions for future years.

22. There has been no change in the situation for Oman. Given the 1987-1988 shortfall in Oman's voluntary contributions, no further IPF commitments beyond the end of 1988 will be authorized.

23. The Government of Qatar has been informed that it will not be authorized to programme any further IPF resources beyond the end of 1988 until it has given a firm indication that its future contributions would allow additional IPF expenditures under the programme planning formulas established for net contributor countries.

24. Saudi Arabia continues to contribute to the programme at a level in excess of its net contributor obligations.

25. Singapore has formally accepted its net contributor obligations. The Government has been informed that at its present level of voluntary contributions,



it will not be possible to commit any additional IPF beyond the approvals already in place at end 1988.

26. The Government of the United Arab Emirates has been informed that, at its present level of voluntary contributions, it will not be possible to plan any IPF expenditures for the period 1989-1991.

27. The Government of Bahrain continues to contest paragraphs 11-12 of decision 85/16. No further programming of IPF commitments for the period after end-1988 will be authorized. The issue of continuing shortfalls of Government contributions to local office costs will be pursued separately (see also paras. 35-36 of the present report).

28. Bermuda is presently not planning any IPF expenditures beyond end-1988. The Administrator will continue his consultations with the Government on the possible surrender of the IPF.

29. The Government of the Territory of Hong Kong has indicated that it intends to contribute less to the programme than the established fourth cycle IPF. However, no further communications have been received as to the level of the foreseen contributions for the 1987-1991 period as a whole. The Government has been informed that it cannot programme any further IPF resources beyond end-1988 until the matter will have been clarified.

30. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is not planning to use its IPF for programming purposes; however, the programme continues through cost-sharing activities. Outstanding payments with respect to its local office cost obligations, as earlier identified in paragraph 29 of document DP/1988/70, remain, however, an outstanding issue. The Government has also indicated to UNDP that it disagrees with the implementation of increased salary scales which should have become effective 1 January 1988 on the basis of an earlier salary survey conducted in accordance with standard United Nations practice. Though the salary increase is considered a basic staff entitlement, the Government has difficulties in accepting such increase at a time that salaries of the national civil service have been cut. Moreover, it would increase local office costs. This issue is further addressed in paragraphs 35-36 of the present report.

31. With respect to Venezuela, the latest World Bank data on the country's 1987 per capita GNP indicates that, contrary to earlier expectations, the country will remain classified as a net contributor country, in accordance with decisions 85/16 and 88/31. The Administrator has, therefore, started his consultations with the Government as to its intentions in accepting its net contributor obligations, especially as the Government did not meet its net contributor obligations for the period 1987-1988.

32. In accordance with decision 88/31, part C, paragraph 1 the net contributor obligations for Gabon have been waived for 1987 as the country's per capita GNP for 1987 has fallen below \$3,000.

33. Following extensive review of the national accounts of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including a field mission by an expert consultant, the United Nations Statistical Office has submitted an estimate for 1983 per capita GNP of \$2,845. On this basis, the Administrator has suspended the application of the net contributor provisions. Further, the Administrator notifies the Council that in accordance with paragraph 5 (d) (iii) of decision 85/16, the fourth cycle IPF for the Islamic Republic of Iran has been increased by \$2.2 million. This increase is financed from unallocated funds set aside for this purpose which currently stands at \$30.956 million.

34. As Kuwait relinquished its IPF in December 1976, programme activities are financed by the Government on the basis of a 100 per cent cost-sharing arrangement. The Government is therefore providing all costs required, excluding the post of resident representative. Annex IV to the present report illustrates this arrangement and the amount financed by the Government and UNDP. With respect to the possible need for new co-operative arrangements for some net contributor countries, which is addressed in paragraphs 11-12 of this report, the present arrangement negotiated with the Government of Kuwait may serve as a model for future co-operation.

### III. SPECIAL ISSUES WITH RESPECT TO GOVERNMENT LOCAL OFFICE COST (GLOC) OBLIGATIONS OF NET CONTRIBUTOR COUNTRIES

35. The Administrator is currently continuing his negotiations on the acceptance of net contributor status with five countries. For two of the five countries, GLOC-related issues may be a major obstacle in concluding such negotiations satisfactorily at an early date. Moreover, for six of the nine countries which have formally accepted their net contributor status, GLOC obligations for 1987 and 1988 are still outstanding and continuing shortfalls in such payments may affect the actual implementation of the net contributor provisions. Although the obligation of net contributor countries to reimburse UNDP for local office costs are clearly established through such legal instruments as the Standard Basic Agreement and in earlier Governing Council decisions (79/35, 82/18 and 84/9), various issues, summarized in paragraph 36 below, have become topical, particularly after the adoption of decision 85/16. These issues stem mainly from: difficulties or reluctance to pay local office costs in view of their relative magnitude in relation to the size of the UNDP-administered programme delivered; and questions have been raised as to the method of apportioning such cost among the individual countries served by a multicountry office. Finally, in some instances Governments are insisting on a greater degree of control over UNDP's administrative and operational decisions and have indicated reluctance or objection to accepting increases in local office costs resulting from changes in staff remuneration, which are to be effected in accordance with the established methodology uniformly applied to all countries under the ICSC-administered common system. As staff salaries constitute the major share of local office costs, and remuneration levels receive regular adjustments, the Administrator may be faced with frequent lengthy negotiations with Governments to implement salary missions which should be considered basic staff entitlements. In some instances, this has already become an issue and the subject of negotiations with Governments.

36. Therefore several issues arising from the above are submitted to the Council for its decision:

(a) Decision 85/16 excludes from GLOC those costs of the field office not related to the IPF programmes. Studies have shown that, in fact, an average 30-40 per cent of field office workload is not related to the field office programme, but include resident co-ordinator's functions, tasks performed on behalf of the United Nations and agencies, disaster and emergency operations, advisory services, etc. A breakdown of staff time is attached as annex I to this report. As significant field office activities are not IPF-related, it may be acceptable, in those instances where the local office is to be closed or relocated, to rationalize those activities in other United Nations system local offices. The Council may wish to reconsider its decision 85/16, since it is clear that all the above functions are in the interest of the country, and may decide that the full costs, other than the posts of the resident representative and the deputy, should be borne by net contributor countries;

(b) In some countries, the IPF is so small that the cost of a field office, no matter who pays, is disproportionately high. The table provided in annex II shows the relationship between annual IPF delivery and local office costs (excluding costs funded by extrabudgetary income). It will be seen that, in several cases, the annual net costs of the field office are a multiple of the IPF delivered during the year. The implications of this situation need to be reviewed;

(c) In those cases where a country has surrendered its IPF or has decided not to use it (including those cases where the level of 1987 and 1988 contributors will not allow the planning of any further IPF commitments after 1988), the Council should now decide whether a UNDP field office should involve any net cost to UNDP, including the question of whether the posts of resident representative and deputy resident representative should be funded by UNDP. Countries in this position are Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Trinidad and Tobago. The likely future net cost to UNDP of maintaining field offices in these countries, based on payments made in 1987 and 1988, is set out in annex III;

(d) With respect to the question of UNDP operational and administrative decisions affecting local staff remuneration, the Administrator considers that the common system, as regulated and co-ordinated by ICSC, which reviews and sets appropriate remuneration levels on the basis of established methodologies uniformly applied to all countries, is requisite for UNDP-administered programme activities. While recognizing the issue that some countries raise in respect of the remuneration of staff, the Administrator considers that the Council's reaffirmation of the principles of the common system operations is essential;

(e) In considering these issues, the Council is also asked to agree that the question of recovery of local office costs for net contributor countries should be dealt with separately from the reimbursement of IPF expenditure by these countries;

(f) It is clear that, depending on the answers to the above questions, some field offices may have to be closed and, particularly for those cases where IPF programmes would be suspended from 1989 because of non-reimbursement, a decision is

required at the February 1989 special session. The Council may wish to address this issue.

#### IV. RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

37. The Administrator has prepared this document in response to the decision of the Council to review the subject at its February 1989 special session, but it is recognized that the time available for discussion may not be adequate to reach a comprehensive decision. Further, a paper on the future role of UNDP is currently under preparation for discussion at the thirty-sixth session in June 1989. That paper may have ramifications on some of the issues raised in the present document. Therefore, if it will not be possible to reach a decision on all of the aspects, it may be acceptable for the Council to confirm the Administrator's proposal for programme planning for net contributor countries, as outlined in paragraphs 4-5 of the present report, pending consideration of the remaining issues in June 1989.

Annex I

GLOBAL FIELD OFFICE WORKLOAD

Breakdown of staff time 1986

The following information was obtained by means of a questionnaire sent to all UNDP field offices as part of a budget formulation exercise. The information provided was not based on a detailed period of time-analysis, but upon the intuitive response of the resident representatives. The data should be viewed in this light - indicative rather than scientific.

Type of activity	Resident representative	Deputy res. rep.	Programme section	Admin. section	Total staff time
Percentage					
1. UNDP IPF/cost-sharing programmes (country and intercountry)	44	57	62	47	52
2. Other UNDP-managed funds, e.g. UNCDF, UNSO, UNRFNRE, UNFSTD, etc.	6	7	8	6	7
3. Non-UNDP programmes for which office is responsible e.g. UNFPA, WFP, UNIC, etc.	12	6	5	13	9
4. United Nations system regular programmes	5	7	10	11	10
5. United Nations system trust fund programmes	3	3	4	5	4
6. Aid co-ordination - United Nations system	10	5	3	2	4
7. Aid co-ordination - bilateral donors	7	4	3	1	3
8. Responding to specific requests of Secretary-General and/or Director-General for Development and International Co-operation	5	3	2	1	2

/...

Type of activity	Resident representative	Deputy res. rep.	Programme section	Admin. section	Total staff time
	Percentage				
9. Support to other UNDP field offices	1	1	1	4	2
10. Other, e.g. security matters	7	7	2	10	7
TOTAL	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

COUNTRIES WHICH ARE TO ACHIEVE OR MAINTAIN NET CONTRIBUTOR STATUS IN THE FOURTH PROGRAMMING CYCLE  
AND WHERE UNDP MAINTAINS FIELD OFFICES

1987 local office cost and GLOC targets in relation to IPF delivery

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	1987 GLOC target	Actual 1987 core office cost (local)	Actual 1987 core office cost (internl.)	Total 1987 core office cost	1987 IPF exp.	Total core office cost in 1987 as % of 1987 IPF expenditure	1987 GLOC target as % of 1987 IPF expenditure	1987 cost-sharing expenditures
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(Thousands of US dollars)								
<b>A. Countries which have accepted their net contributor status</b>								
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	655	368	456	824	321	257%	204%	2 996
OMAN	259	227	140	367	465	79%	56%	473
QATAR	11	11	109	121	81	149%	14%	989
SAUDI ARABIA	608	608	245	853	685	124%	89%	8 278
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	136	136	138	274	141	194%	97%	1 232
Subtotal	1 670	1 351	1 088	2 439	1 693	144%	99%	13 968
<b>Countries which have not accepted their net contributor status</b>								
BAHRAIN	276	179	205	385	304	127%	91%	283
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO <u>a/</u>	79	79	213	292	12	2 433%	657%	1 266
VENEZUELA	220	287	102	389	1 324	29%	17%	1 037
Subtotal	575	545	520	1 065	1 640	65%	35%	2 586
<b>B. Net contr. status waived/no longer applicable</b>								
GABON	529	449	264	713	2 975	24%	18%	844
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	990	991	395	1 386	4 256	33%	23%	115
Subtotal	1 519	1 441	659	2 099	7 231	29%	21%	959
Total/average	3 763	3 336	2 267	5 603	10 564	53%	36%	17 513

a/ GLOC target based on 25% host country obligation as programme delivery is 99% cost-sharing.

Annex III

NET CONTRIBUTOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO IPF EXPENDITURES ARE FORESEEN FOR 1989 AND ONWARDS  
AND WHICH HAVE UNDP FIELD OFFICES

The annual net cost to UNDP to maintain the field office

COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES	Projected annual shortfall of GLOC payments on the basis of 1987-1988 payments		Projected annual voluntary contributions on the basis of 1987-1988 payments	Projected annual net shortfall to be borne by UNDP (1)-(2)	Annual cost of international component of field office cost borne by UNDP	Total field office cost to be financed by UNDP each year (3)+(4)
	(1)	(2)				
(Thousands of US dollars)						
A. Countries which have accepted their net contributor status						
OMAN	AS	17 <u>a/</u>	100	-83	107	24
QATAR	AS	11	0	11	102	114
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	AS	136	0	136	127	264
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>165</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>401</b>
Countries which have not accepted their net contributor status						
BAHRAIN	AS	276	56	220	109	329
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	LA	59 <u>a/</u>	0	59	203	262
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>335</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>591</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>992</b>

a/ Based on level of 1987 payments only as 1988 payments still outstanding at 15 December 1988.



Annex IV

KUWAIT PROGRAMME COSTS

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Programme expenditure <u>a/</u>	1 251 937	1 142 941	1 620 000
Total local office costs	503 400	471 900	457 900
<u>Less:</u> cost of res. rep. <u>b/</u>	<u>124 900</u>	<u>131 900</u>	<u>131 000</u>
TOTAL	<u>1 630 437</u>	<u>1 746 741</u>	<u>1 946 900</u>

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a/ 100 per cent cost-sharing.

b/ Financed from UNDP core budget.

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