

be made in structures and procedures including, *inter alia*, those proposed by the Joint Inspection Unit⁴⁴ and by delegations during the debate on priorities in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-sixth session.⁴⁹

III

ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN COMPLETED OR ARE OBSOLETE, OF MARGINAL USEFULNESS OR INEFFECTIVE

1. *Reaffirms* the need to integrate the identification of activities that have been completed or are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective in the general process of planning, programming, budgeting evaluation and management;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the General Assembly, in the context of the preparation of the proposed programme budget and through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, with a list of the activities considered obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective, in order to facilitate decision-making;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to achieve better implementation of General Assembly resolutions 3534 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, 31/93 of 14 December 1976, 32/201 of 21 December 1977, 33/204 of 29 January 1979, 34/225 of 20 December 1979 and 35/209 of 17 December 1980, concerning activities that have been completed or are obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective and for this purpose requests him to continue to refine further, if necessary, the criteria for the determination of those activities.

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1981*

B

The General Assembly,

Confirming its continued support for the development of evaluation systems and evaluation units within each agency.

Emphasizing its support for the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on evaluation in the United Nations system.⁴⁵

Encouraging all agencies to co-operate with the Joint Inspection Unit in assuring their own evaluation capacity, in order to make evaluation an integral part of the agency's programming and development process.

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations evaluation systems and evaluation units by:

(a) Specifying the responsibilities and tasks of the United Nations evaluation units;

(b) Preparing for the General Assembly precise evaluation plans linked to the medium-term planning process and the budget cycle;

(c) Developing guidelines for the planning and design of programmes and projects to make them more susceptible to evaluation;

(d) Designing and issuing basic standards for the conduct, content and process of evaluation and assuring that the quality of the evaluation products is continually assessed;

(e) Taking appropriate measures to ensure that evaluation findings shall be promptly and systematically utilized in the management decision-making process and that follow-up evaluation findings and recommendations shall be carried out;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, on the implementation of paragraph 1 above.

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1981*

36/229. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Concerned with the need for effective administrative and budgetary co-ordination within the framework of the United Nations system,

Recalling its decision of 15 December 1975 to consider in depth the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency" normally in off-budget years,⁵²

Recalling also its resolutions 33/142 A of 20 December 1978 and 35/114 of 10 December 1980,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,⁵³

1. *Concurs* with the observations and comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in its report;

2. *Refers* to the organizations concerned the observations and comments contained in the above-mentioned report, as well as the comments and observations made in the course of the debate in the Fifth Committee;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, matters arising out of the report of the Advisory Committee and of the related debate in the Fifth Committee that call for their attention and necessary action;

4. *Transmits* the report of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information;

5. *Decides* that the Advisory Committee shall report on administrative and budgetary co-ordination in the following way:

(a) Once every two years, beginning in 1982, the reports shall contain detailed analyses of the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(b) In intervening years, the reports shall be confined to tabular material and, as necessary, to special studies dealing with administrative and budgetary problems common to the United Nations system.

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1981*

36/230. Impact of inflation and monetary instability

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the increased cost of inflation, which is seriously affecting the budget of the United Nations and the budget of the United Nations system as a whole,

Concerned also at the persistence of inflation and monetary instability in those developed countries in which the United Nations makes its expenditures, which affects Member States that are not responsible for the losses experienced,

⁵² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 34 (A/10034), p. 146, item 98.*

⁵³ A/36/641.

Considering that, in order to cover the substantial losses caused by inflation and monetary instability, there is a need for an additional procedure that would help meet the costs they account for in the regular budget of the United Nations,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed study on the impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

2. *Also requests* that the above-mentioned study should include the amounts which, over the last three bienniums, have resulted from inflation and monetary instability in the developed countries where United Nations organizations have their headquarters.

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1981*

36/231. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

A

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Committee on Contributions,⁵⁴

Recalling its resolutions 14 (I) of 13 February 1946, 1927 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 2118 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2961 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 31/95 A and B of 14 December 1976 and 34/6 B of 25 October 1979,

Bearing in mind that the real capacity of Member States to pay is the fundamental criterion on which the scales of assessments are based,

Taking into account the difficult and even critical economic and financial situation of developing countries,

Mindful of the obligations of each Member State towards the Organization,

Recognizing once again the need for an improved methodology to assess the real capacity of Member States to pay, in order to increase the fairness and equity of the scale of assessments,

Considering the need to prevent extreme and excessive variations of individual rates of assessments between two successive scales,

Noting the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the debate on the report of the Committee on Contributions,

1. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions that, in the measurement of the capacity of Member States to pay, the following elements should be taken into account, in order to prevent anomalous assessments resulting from the sole use of estimates of national income:

(a) Due consideration to developing countries, in general, and to the countries with the lowest per capita income, including the least developed countries, in particular, in view of their special economic and financial problems;

(b) The continuing disparities between the economies of developed and developing countries;

(c) Conditions or circumstances which adversely affect the capacity of Member States to pay;

(d) The particular situation of Member States whose earnings depend heavily on one or a few products;

(e) The ability of Member States to secure foreign currency;

(f) The concept of accumulated national wealth;

(g) The existence of different methods of national accounting of Member States, including the level of different inflation rates and their effects on the comparability of national income statistics;

2. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to prepare a set of guidelines for the collection and presentation of data by Member States, in order to ensure that adequate data and statistical information are submitted to the Committee on a uniform and comparable basis;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a thorough study on alternative methods to assess the real capacity of Member States to pay that takes fully into account Assembly resolution 34/6 B, all the elements listed in paragraph 1 above, including a new statistical base period, a revised upper limit of the low per capita income allowance formula and a limit for increases between two successive scales of assessments;

4. *Decides* that, pending fulfilment by the Committee on Contributions of the directives set out in paragraph 3 above, the following criteria will be observed in the subsequent review of the scale of assessments:

(a) The statistical base period should be ten years;

(b) The upper limit of the low per capita income allowance formula will be raised from \$US 1,800 to \$US 2,100 and the gradient of the relief granted will be raised from 75 per cent to 85 per cent, so as to compensate at least partially for the effects of world inflation since the last revision of the values of the formula;

(c) Efforts should be made to limit the increase of individual rates of assessments to a reasonable level, and, in this context, special measures should be taken in favour of countries whose rates of assessments have already been increased at the previous review of the scale of assessments;

(d) In view of the extremely serious economic situation of the least developed countries, their individual rates of assessment should not in any way exceed the present level.

*105th plenary meeting
18 December 1981*

B

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The rates of assessment for the following States, admitted to membership in the United Nations on 25 August and 16 September 1980, respectively, shall be as follows:

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Zimbabwe	0.02
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01

For 1982, these rates shall be added to the scale of assessments established under General Assembly resolution 34/6 A of 25 October 1979;

2. For the year 1980, Zimbabwe and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines shall contribute at the rate of one ninth of 0.02 and 0.01 per cent, respectively, such contributions to be taken into account as miscellaneous income under regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

3. For the year 1981, Zimbabwe and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines shall contribute at the rate of 0.02 and 0.01 per cent, respectively, such contributions also to be taken into account as miscellaneous income under regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

⁵⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/36/11); and A/36/11/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.*