



COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LEGAL MATTERS

PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE FOURTH MEETING

Palais des Nations, Geneva
Tuesday, 14 May 1963, at 9.30 a.m.

CHAIRMAN: Mr I. T. KITTANI (Iraq)

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Note: Corrections to these provisional minutes should be submitted in writing to the Chief, Records Service, Room A.843, within 48 hours of their distribution or as soon as possible thereafter.

1. FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE (Document A16/AFL/17)

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Dr BRAVO (Chile), Rapporteur, read the Committee's draft first report (document A16/AFL/17).

Decision: The six resolutions contained in the draft first report were approved and the report was adopted as a whole.

2. FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME AND BUDGET (Document A16/AFL/18)

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Dr BRAVO (Chile), Rapporteur, read out the Committee's draft first report to the Committee on Programme and Budget (document A16/AFL/18).

Decision: The draft first report of the Committee to the Committee on Programme and Budget was adopted.

3. PROGRESS REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WORKING PARTY ON STATUS OF COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Mr BRADY (Ireland), who had been elected Chairman of the Working Party, gave a report on the progress made at the meeting held after the afternoon meeting of the Committee on the previous day.

The Chairman of the Committee had written to the delegations attending the Assembly from the Member countries which might be affected by the application of Article 7 of the Constitution in accordance with resolution WHA8.13, inviting

them to be present at the deliberations of the Working Party. The Working Party had heard the Chief Delegate of Bolivia on the subject of his country's arrears but neither of the other two delegations concerned represented at the Assembly had responded to that invitation. In view of the short notice given them, however, the Working Party, in an effort to ensure that as full a picture as possible was obtained as to the reasons for the arrears, had decided that its Chairman should write a further letter to the delegations of Panama and Guatemala. That had been done, and arrangements would be made for the Working Party to hold a second meeting to consider any reply received to those letters. At that time recommendations would be formulated on the subject for the consideration of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the debate on the item be suspended until a further report was received from the Working Party.

It was so agreed.

4. MALARIA ERADICATION SPECIAL ACCOUNT: Item 3.9 of the Agenda (Resolutions WHA15.34 and EB31.R26; document Al6/AFL/11)

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Dr NABULSI, representative of the Executive Board, introduced the item. The Executive Board, at its thirty-first session, had noted that the voluntary contributions (received and pledged) to the Malaria Eradication Special Account, added to the funds available from the regular budget and from other sources, were sufficient to finance the "regular" malaria programme

in 1963 but not to carry out activities under the "accelerated" programme, the value of which was generally recognized. The Board had therefore again appealed (in resolution EB31.R26) to those Member States that could do so to contribute to the Malaria Eradication Special Account and had requested the Director-General to continue his efforts to obtain voluntary contributions.

Mr SIEGEL, Assistant Director-General, Secretary, summarized the contents of the report by the Director-General appearing in document A16/AFL/11, section 1, referred to resolution WHA15.34 of the Fifteenth World Health Assembly, which reiterated the conviction of the Health Assembly that continued voluntary contributions in cash and kind were essential for accelerating the malaria eradication programme and requested the Director-General to continue his efforts, as in the past, for increasing voluntary contributions to the Malaria Eradication Special Account and to report on the matter regularly to the Health Assembly. Section 2 gave details of the status of the Malaria Eradication Special Account as at 30 April 1963 and indicated that the financing of the "regular" malaria eradication operations for the year 1963 was assured and that for 1964 the full cost of the "regular" eradication operations was included in the proposed regular budget estimates in accordance with resolution WHA14.15. It would be noted that there was a balance of just under \$ 1 300 000 available for the purpose of financing the cost of the accelerated programme, but the amounts needed were far in excess of that sum. Paragraph 2.4 mentioned the pledges in cash and kind outstanding, while paragraph 2.6 showed the estimated requirements for the "accelerated" portion of the programme for 1963 and 1964. Section 3 stressed the importance of continued voluntary contributions

to permit the implementation of the programme operations plan mentioned in paragraph 3.3. Section 4 concerned fund raising and the requests made to the Director-General by the Executive Board and the World Health Assembly in their resolutions that he pursue his efforts to obtain voluntary contributions.

Annex 1 to the document showed the contributions received from the various Member countries to the Malaria Eradication Special Account since its inception and Annex 2 those made to the Special Malaria Fund of the Pan American Health Organization.

The Assembly might wish to adopt a resolution along the lines of those approved at Health Assemblies in the past, reiterating the concern and the interest of the Assembly in the continuing efforts to obtain voluntary contributions to enable the carrying out of the "accelerated" portion of the malaria eradication programme to the extent such funds became available.

Delegates would recall that some years ago financial difficulties had been encountered in connexion with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance when the amounts expected to be made available on a voluntary basis had not in fact been received. The regular budget of the Organization had had to be charged with the sums corresponding to the amounts required for projects on which work had already started, to save losing the investments already made. It was the Director-General's intention, to prevent such a situation arising again, to obligate funds against the voluntary account to cover not only the current year's obligations but also the continuing commitments for the ensuing year, either to the completion of the particular activity approved for implementation within a period of two years, or to such appropriate phase thereof as would be decided upon in each instance. It was the view of the Director-General that

by following such conservative financial policy in respect of the activities dependent upon voluntary contributions, it would be possible to avoid difficulties which had arisen in the past, in accordance with the wish expressed by the Assembly at that time.

Mr McKITTERICK (United States of America) noted that, as pointed out in the document, the transfer to the regular WHO budget of the bulk of the malaria eradication programme would be completed in 1964. He felt that that fact was a considerable tribute both to the skill and energy of the managers of WHO and to the support which the programme had received from the Member States.

The Organization was charged with giving force and leadership to the world-wide malaria eradication programme. It had been observed in many quarters in the Assembly that the job had not yet been completed. Indeed, it had not. To do an effective world-wide job of malaria eradication many millions more would be needed. The need for that money had to compete with other priority needs in the developing countries, even with other needs in the field of health. In the circumstances it was not therefore possible to prepare a financial plan or time-table for the completion of that vital programme.

Recognizing those realities, the Government of the United States of America wished to reaffirm its continued unwavering commitment to the objective of the world-wide eradication of malaria. Financially speaking, only the first milestone has been passed - the establishment within the regular budget of a thriving programme in keeping with WHO's administrative capacity and its other priority tasks. The contributions of the United States Government to the Malaria Eradication Special Account were made with

the purpose of encouraging such a programme in the regular budget. His Government intended to continue to support the malaria eradication programme through the regular budget of WHO, through continued bilateral support within its means and within the priority needs of the countries, and through other international organizations like UNICEF, which had resources which could logically be channelled into malaria eradication. The United States of America would also encourage other governments to lend their support through the United Nations and other channels, and hoped the WHO would pursue the Malaria Eradication Special Account, particularly as a means of attracting support for "special" projects within the programme - projects perhaps for demonstrating new techniques or for starting operations in new regions.

Among those who worked in malaria eradication there was an "esprit de corps" comparable to that of the astronauts and space scientists preparing for and carrying out their explorations. Such men and women were engaged in what was certainly the most successful world-wide disease eradication programme ever undertaken by mankind. It had to be seen to it that they had the resources to enable them to reach their objective, for that objective was quite as achievable and quite as important as landing a human being on the surface of the moon.

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Dr BRAVO (Chile), Rapporteur, read the following draft resolution:

The Sixteenth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the Malaria Eradication Special Account;

Having noted that the financing of the "regular" malaria eradication programme for the year 1963 is assured and that, according to resolution WHA14.15, the full cost of the "regular" malaria eradication programme for the year 1964 is included in the proposed regular budget estimates;

Realizing, however, that funds are available only for financing a portion of the "accelerated" malaria eradication programme planned for 1963 and 1964;

Noting further that the accelerated programme will be financed through funds set aside by the Director-General, not only for the current year's obligations but also for continuing commitments in the ensuing year either up to the full completion of any individual activity approved for implementation within a period of two years, or to such appropriate phase of the activity as would be decided in each instance depending upon its nature,

1. REQUESTS the Director-General to transmit this resolution together with the report of the Director-General to all Members of the Organization, calling particular attention to the Assembly's expression of appreciation; and
2. REITERATES its appeal to Members in a position to do so, and especially to economically more developed Members, to make voluntary contributions to the Malaria Eradication Special Account in order to enable the Organization to carry out planned "accelerated" operations.

In the absence of any comments, the CHAIRMAN suggested that the item be left in abeyance until the text of the draft resolution had been circulated to the meeting.

It was so agreed.

5. MALARIA ERADICATION POSTAGE STAMPS: Item 3.10 of the Agenda (Resolutions WHA15.47 and EB31.R41; Document A16/AFL/13 Rev.1.)

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Dr NABULSI, representative of the Executive Board, introduced the item. The Executive Board had studied the situation with regard to the issue of malaria eradication postage stamps and had considered the results thereof extremely satisfactory from the point of view of publicity and worth while from the financial point of view. The Board had taken note of the arrangements made for the termination of the project and had expressed the hope that the donations promised would be received in time; it had also confirmed its previous decision that postage stamps and philatelic material issued after 31 December 1962 would not be considered as officially part of the campaign.

The SECRETARY said that since the Director-General's report on the subject (document A16/AFL/13 Rev.1) had been in the hands of Committee members for some time, he would not go into detailed explanation of its contents.

Section 1 gave the background and purpose of the campaign, which was (1) to disseminate information and stimulate interest in the campaign against malaria, and (2) to provide an additional source of income for the world-wide malaria eradication programme. The success of the campaign had showed that information had been disseminated and interest stimulated. There had been a total of 114 participants, as was explained in paragraph 2.1, and eighty-three countries and territories had made or promised donations either in stamps, philatelic material and/or in cash. Annex 1 showed the participation of Members of the Organization by regions and Annex 2 contained a list of the participants with the dates of issue of their stamps and related philatelic material.

Members of the Committee would be pleased to note the extensive publicity which had resulted from the campaign; section 3 referred to the coverage in the press and in radio and television programmes, and to the part played not only by the postal administrations but also by the International Boy Scout Movement, and several chemical and pharmaceutical companies.

The value of the postage stamps and related philatelic items sold as at 31 March 1963 amounted to \$ 203 271 which, after deduction of the sale agents' commission, left a total of \$ 172 780. Cash donations amounting to \$ 22 094 had been received and further donations since that date had been announced from Madagascar, the Ivory Coast and Cameroon. No doubt additional funds would be received before the close of the campaign.

As stated in paragraph 6.4, the final financial account of income and expenditure was expected to be submitted to the thirty-third session of the Executive Board and to the Seventeenth World Health Assembly. Section 6 of the report also explained how the project would be terminated and the steps which would be taken as regards unsold stamps and related philatelic material, which would be destroyed in accordance with Article V (a) of the agreement between WHO and the Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation, although the Organization would retain a few postage stamps for display purposes at headquarters and in the regional offices.

Dr ALAN (Turkey) said that, although the sales of postage stamps had not been high, the publicity given to the malaria eradication programme had been successful and his delegation was satisfied with the results of the campaign. He thanked the countries that had participated therein and congratulated the Director-General on his activities in that connexion.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, in the absence of further comments, the discussion be resumed when the draft resolution had been circulated to the meeting.

It was so agreed.

6. APPOINTMENT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR: Item 3.16 of the Agenda (Resolution WHA13.30; document A16/AFL/5).

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, the SECRETARY introduced the item, and drew attention to the report on the subject (document A16/AFL/5). It was the Health Assembly which appointed the External Auditor and, since the term of office of Mr Uno Brunskog expired with the submission of his report on the accounts for the year 1963, it was necessary for an appointment to be made to cover the audit of accounts from 1 January 1964. He was in a position to inform the Committee that Mr Brunskog was prepared to accept the extension of his appointment should the Assembly so decide. Document A16/AFL/5 contained a draft resolution along the lines of previous resolutions adopted by the Health Assembly in connexion with the appointment of the External Auditor.

The draft resolution read:

The Sixteenth World Health Assembly

RESOLVES that be appointed External Auditor of the accounts of the World Health Organization for the three financial years 1964 to 1966 inclusive, to make his audits in accordance with the principles incorporated in Article XIII of the Financial Regulations, with the provision that should the necessity arise he may designate a representative to act in his absence.

Dr CAYLA (France) formally proposed the approval of the draft resolution, with the insertion of the name of Mr Uno Brunskog.

Decision: The draft resolution was approved, with the insertion of the name of Mr Uno Brunskog.

7. REPORT ON AMENDMENTS TO THE STAFF RULES, AS CONFIRMED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD:
Item 3.18 of the Agenda (Official Records No. 124, Resolution EB31.R37 and Annex 6)

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Dr NABULSI, representative of the Executive Board, introduced the item. According to Staff Regulation 12.2, a certain number of amendments to the Staff Rules made by the Director-General, which had been confirmed by the Board, were reported to the Health Assembly. Many of them were of an editorial nature, while others were necessary to bring the rules into line with those applicable in other international organizations.

The SECRETARY said that the amendments made by the Director-General and confirmed by the Executive Board required only to be noted by the Assembly.

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, Dr BRAVO (Chile), Rapporteur, read the following draft resolution:

The Sixteenth World Health Assembly

NOTES the amendments to the Staff Rules made by the Director-General¹ and confirmed by the Executive Board.²

Decision: The draft resolution was approved.

8. SELECTION OF THE COUNTRY OR REGION IN WHICH THE SEVENTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY WILL BE HELD: Item 3.5 of the Agenda

At the request of the CHAIRMAN, the SECRETARY introduced the item. He referred to Article 14 of the Constitution, which specified that the Assembly would

¹ Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 124, Annex 6

² Resolution EB31.R37.

select the country or region in which the next annual session would be held, the Executive Board subsequently fixing the place. Since the Director-General had received no invitation to hold the Seventeenth World Health Assembly elsewhere, it would normally take place in Switzerland.

He felt it his duty, however, to draw attention to the difficulties which might arise in view of the possibility that a trade conference might be held in the Palais des Nations, which might continue into May 1964, making it impossible for the World Health Assembly also to take place in that building. He suggested that delegates might take any steps possible with the various other ministries within their governments to ensure that the trade conference concerned was not held at the time the World Health Assembly was due to take place. Should difficulties later be encountered, the Executive Board might have to take action to deal with them, since clearly a change in the place of the meeting to a building other than the Palais des Nations or to another city or country would entail considerable expenditure which was not foreseen in the budget.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that it was the task of the Assembly to decide in which country or region the next Assembly should be held.

At his request, Dr BRAVO (Chile), Rapporteur, read the following draft resolution:

The Sixteenth World Health Assembly,

Considering the provision of Article 14 of the Constitution with regard to the selection of the country or region in which the next Health Assembly will be held,

DECIDES that the Seventeenth World Health Assembly shall be held in Switzerland.

Dr ALAN (Turkey) thought that it might be useful to include in the resolution some phrase which would strengthen the position of ministries of health vis à vis their governments and other ministries. Accordingly, he suggested that the resolution include mention of the difficulties involved, and, in particular, the extra expenses that would be incurred should it be necessary to hold the Assembly elsewhere than in the Palais des Nations. That was a suggestion, rather than a formal proposal, and he would like to hear the opinion of other delegates.

The CHAIRMAN quoted Article 14 of the Constitution, as follows: "The Health Assembly . . . shall select the country or region in which the next annual session shall be held, the Board subsequently fixing the place." That did not, of course, prevent the Assembly from including anything of a general nature in a resolution on the subject.

Mr FERAA (Morocco) said that it had already been suggested that the Assembly might have to be held somewhere in Switzerland other than in Geneva. He wondered whether, if there were no administrative difficulties involved, it might be possible to change the date of the Assembly in order to solve the problem. With

regard to the Secretary's suggestion, it might be somewhat difficult for ministries of health to try to intervene at government level: the various departments enjoyed a considerable degree of autonomy, and it would be difficult to take any effective action, even if some such provision were included in the resolution.

Mr FURLONGER (Australia) supported the suggestion made by the delegate of Turkey. To adopt a resolution specifying Switzerland as the country where the next Assembly should be held would considerably limit freedom of action of the Executive Board and the Secretariat. In view of the fact that it seemed possible that the next Assembly might have to meet outside Switzerland, he would propose that the following proviso be added to the resolution:

"Unless the Executive Board should consider that circumstances subsequent to the meeting of this Assembly make it essential to meet elsewhere."

Mr ZOHRAB (New Zealand) agreed with the suggestion made by the delegate of Australia.

The SECRETARY explained that the possibilities of adjusting the dates of the Assembly had been explored. The exact dates of the Trade Conference were not yet known, and it seemed possible that it might be held early enough in 1964 for the Assembly to start in mid-May. However, that would mean that ILO would also have to delay its meeting by a week or so, which might cause some difficulties. If the Organization had been given two years' notice it could have made arrangements

for some adjustment such as had been made in 1961, when the Assembly had been held in February, in New Delhi. But any such change would incur additional cost, and there was no budgetary provision for that. On the other hand, a change of date involving only one or two weeks in either direction could be made without any difficulty, provided other organizations could make similar adjustments.

The proposal made by the delegate of Australia would keep the position flexible, and it was therefore of considerable merit. However, it might weaken the position of the Organization if it said in advance that it recognized the possibility of having to make a change.

If the Organization were forced to hold the Assembly elsewhere, the additional cost involved might amount to \$ 500 000.

Mr MCKITTERICK (United States of America) said that the trenchant remarks made by the Secretary echoed the sentiments of his delegation. He hoped that Labour and health ministries of Member States would be able to influence trade ministries. It was his understanding that, according to the regulations of United Nations conference procedures, if the venue of a conference were changed the host government would have to pay the difference in cost. He hoped that it would not become the fashion to burden the regular budget of the United Nations with considerable extra costs in order to hold conferences in different places on account of insufficient co-ordination. The Economic and Social Council would decide on the dates of the Trade Conference during the summer. He agreed with the Secretary that the resolution should not seem to weaken the Organization's position.

Mr FURLONGER (Australia), although impressed by the remarks made by the Secretary and the delegate of the United States, felt that the Committee should be realistic and take into consideration all possible contingencies. It was not very likely that the position of ministries of health would be very strong vis-a-vis the various ministries concerned with trade: it seemed to be a case of "one against several". If the Assembly adopted the resolution now before the Committee, and it then became impossible for the next Assembly to be held in Switzerland, what would happen? The Executive Board had no authority to act in such a situation. It might even be impossible to hold any Assembly at all.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that the task now before it was to make a decision concerning the country or region in which the next Assembly was to be held. It was not concerned with the particular place to be selected, so that the argument put forward by the delegate of Australia did not seem relevant.

The SECRETARY suggested that the word "Switzerland" in the resolution might be replaced by "Europe".

Mr FURLONGER (Australia) shared the desire of the Secretariat not to weaken the position of the Organization. In proposing his amendment, his intention had been merely to ensure that the Assembly and the Executive Board would be carrying out their functions correctly according to the Constitution. The suggestion to change the word "Switzerland" to "Europe" did not really seem to meet the situation: the number of countries in Europe was considerable. On the other hand, he doubted very much whether there were any other place in Switzerland apart from Geneva where the Assembly could

be held: in practice, "Switzerland" really meant Geneva. He had been concerned as to the constitutional position of the Executive Board if it had found itself in the position of having to change the decision contained in an Assembly resolution. However, he now recalled section (i) of Article 28 of the Constitution which stated that the functions of the Board should be "to take emergency measures within the functions and financial resources of the Organization to deal with events requiring immediate action". He would therefore be prepared to withdraw his suggested amendment, if it was agreed that, according to that article, the Executive Board was authorized to take emergency measures, should it later become impossible to hold the next Assembly in Switzerland.

Mr BRADY (Ireland) agreed that it would be undesirable for the Organization to concede in advance its position regarding the holding of the next Assembly in May, in Geneva. It should be borne in mind that WHO had for many years, by agreement with the United Nations authorities, held its Assemblies in the Palais des Nations: it should therefore be given every opportunity to continue to do so. In fact, it was essentially a problem of co-ordination that might still be settled by compromise and rearrangement of dates, particularly since the date of the forthcoming Trade Conference had not yet been fixed.

On the assumption, therefore, that the constitutional position was as mentioned by the delegate of Australia (that, should the Executive Board be faced with an emergency situation following the adoption of what might seem to be a rather restrictive resolution, it could take the necessary action to meet the situation) he would support the adoption of the resolution naming Switzerland as the country where the next Assembly should be held.

In addition, he suggested that the Rapporteur and the Secretariat might together formulate a resolution to be considered under item 3.19 of the agenda - Decisions of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency affecting WHO's activities. That resolution should plead for improved and continued co-ordination between the agencies concerned regarding the holding of meetings, bearing in mind the necessity for facilitating the holding of annual assemblies by organizations such as WHO at the normal time, in view of the difficulties otherwise incurred for the Organization's work.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the delegate of Ireland for his excellent suggestion, which would be considered under the appropriate item of the agenda.

Dr CAYLA (France) said that the delegate of Ireland had just expressed what he himself had in mind. The World Health Organization was a specialized agency of the United Nations, a permanent institution, and financially one of the most important. Article 13 of the Constitution provided that the Health Assembly should meet in regular annual session. As a general rule, Assemblies should be held at headquarters, and it was exceptional that they should be held abroad. It was clear that meetings at headquarters were less expensive than those held elsewhere. It would seem quite logical that priority should be given to a permanent institution which had to meet annually. It should have the possibility of meeting at its headquarters on premises belonging to the United Nations, which should give priority to it rather than to occasional meetings which could be held in any other town without any financial disadvantage. The Assembly should therefore have no hesitation in claiming its right to that priority. He fully supported the suggestion of the delegate of Ireland that the Secretariat prepare a resolution along the lines indicated.

Dr AL-WAHBI (Iraq) understood that the holding of an Assembly anywhere other than at headquarters (whether elsewhere in Switzerland or in some other part of Europe) would cost an additional US\$ 500 000 for which no provision was made. He was inclined to support the adoption of a resolution similar to those adopted in previous years, so as not to weaken the position of the Organization. The resolution would be weakened by the substitution of "Europe" for "Switzerland". He wholeheartedly supported the suggestion made by the delegate of Ireland.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that the only formal proposal now before it was the draft resolution as read out by the Rapporteur.

Dr VANNUGLI (Italy) fully supported the draft resolution before the Committee.

He considered the suggestion of the delegate of Ireland a very wise one, and thought that the Director-General and the Executive Board should be allowed freedom of action to take any steps which might seem necessary. He hoped that there would be no question of additional expenditure, and that it would not be necessary to invoke Article 28 (i) of the Constitution, which was not intended to refer to a purely administrative matter such as the holding of an Assembly away from headquarters.

Decision: The draft resolution was approved.

Mr ROFFEY (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) suggested that, when the Secretariat drafted the proposed resolution regarding co-ordination, reference should be made to the cost that a change of venue would incur for WHO.

The CHAIRMAN said that that suggestion would be taken into account.

9. MALARIA ERADICATION SPECIAL ACCOUNT: Item 3.9 of the Agenda
(Documents A16/AFL/11 and A16/AFL/WP/2) (resumed)

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that the Rapporteur had already presented to it the draft resolution contained in working document A16/AFL/WP/2. He called for any further discussion on the item.

Dr VANNUGLI (Italy) supported the draft resolution, but thought that the first operative paragraph was somewhat imprecise, and that it should be stated to whom the Assembly was expressing appreciation.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the following words be inserted in operative paragraph (1), following "expression of appreciation": "to the donors to the Malaria Eradication Special Account".

Decision: The draft resolution, as amended, was approved.

10. MALARIA ERADICATION POSTAGE STAMPS: Item 3.10 of the Agenda (Documents A16/AFL/13, Rev.1 and A16/AFL/WP/3) (resumed)

At the invitation of the CHAIRMAN, the RAPPORTEUR read the following draft resolution:

The Sixteenth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the Director-General's report on the malaria eradication postage stamp campaign, "The World United against Malaria", and

Taking into account the final list of participants, with the dates of issue of their stamps and related philatelic material, under the World Health Organization's malaria eradication postage stamp plan, as shown in Annex 2 of the report,

1. NOTES with satisfaction the results obtained through this philatelic campaign in publicizing the world malaria eradication programme and in raising funds for the Malaria Eradication Special Account;
2. EXPRESSES its appreciation to the governments that have participated in the project;
3. THANKS those governments that have offered donations either in stamps and other philatelic material or in cash;
4. NOTES that the sale of stamps and related philatelic material will close during the year 1963 and that any unsold philatelic material will be duly destroyed by the Organization in the manner described in the report of the Director-General; and
5. REQUESTS the Director-General to submit a final financial report on this project to a subsequent session of the Executive Board or the World Health Assembly.

Decision: The draft resolution was approved.

11. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD FOR 1961:
Item 3.20.1 of the Agenda (Document A16/AFL/1)

The SECRETARY, at the invitation of the CHAIRMAN, introduced document A16/AFL/1. He thought that no further elaboration was needed. The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board submitted such a report on the operation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to the Assembly each year. The document contained the following draft resolution for the consideration of the Committee:

The Sixteenth World Health Assembly

NOTES the status of the operation of the Joint Staff Pension Fund as indicated by the annual report for the year 1961 and as reported by the Director-General.

Decision: The resolution was adopted.

The meeting rose at 11.55 a.m.