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REPORT OF WORKING PARTY ON THE PROPOSED DRAFT PROGRAM AND BUDGET
OF THE PASO FOR 1958 AND THE PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET OF THE
WHO FOR THE REGION OF THE AMERICAS FOR 1958

The Working Party established to examine the proposed programs and budgets for 1958 was composed of the following members:

Dr. Abraham Horwitz (Chile)
Dr. Gabriel Velázquez (Colombia)
Dr. Carlos Díaz (México)
Dr. Frederick J. Brady (United States)
Dr. Daniel Orellana (Venezuela)

At the first meeting, held on 19 September, Dr. Orellana was elected Chairman and Dr. Brady, Rapporteur. The Working Party was ably assisted by the Director and his staff and by the Representative of WHO. Four meetings were held.

The Working Party first examined its terms of reference. It was pointed out that the proposed program and budget of the PASO for 1958 was a provisional draft submitted by the Director in order to obtain the comments of the Directing Council. The Executive Committee, in cooperation with the Director and after his discussions with the health authorities of the Member Governments, will draw up the 1958 budget at the spring meeting of that Committee. At the present meeting the Directing Council functions in a consultant capacity to provide an opportunity to work the suggestions of the Directing Council into the budget that is to be prepared later.

The examination of the WHO regional budget for 1958 has a different significance. This is the only meeting at which the Directing Council, serving as Regional Committee of WHO, examines the WHO regional budget; therefore, it has a real responsibility in determining whether the program is adequately conceived and budgeted.

Dr. Soper, in his introductory presentation, stated that he felt that the budget of PASO had been stabilized too long. In 1956, the budget was increased by \$100,000 from the previous year, but nonetheless the Bureau is very short of funds, with the result that fellowships could not be provided for some worthy candidates, travel had to be limited, positions left vacant, and exceptional measures taken to stay within the authorized budget. With respect to 1957, the Director had requested an increase of \$200,000, which perhaps should have been more, for when the budget was prepared, two years before, the total needs were difficult to anticipate. The Director is therefore proposing an increase for 1958 to remedy the undesirable situation that has been created. It is his hope that this Working Party will examine in detail the technical aspects of the program before considering the total figure proposed. The Working Party noted that the increase requested in the PASO budget would result in assessments against Members of \$2,900,000 in 1958, as compared with \$2,300,000 in 1957, an increase of about 26.1%.

With regard to the WHO budget for 1958, the Director of the Bureau has prepared a program within the target figure established by the Director-General of the WHO. It was pointed out that this figure presumes that the presently inactive members of WHO will resume active participation in 1957 or 1958. Should they not resume such active participation, the target figure will be reduced by \$215,670. The activities making up the \$215,670 are shown in Annex I, page 214 of the budget document. The total WHO regional budget presented for 1958 is \$1,567,980, which is an increase of \$165,010 over 1957, an increase of about 11.6%.

Following these general remarks, the Working Party turned to an examination of the various parts of the budget.

PART I - Section 2 - Organizational Meetings

The Working Party noted the increased costs of organizational meetings in 1958, due to the convening of the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference in San Juan, Puerto Rico. These costs were reflected both in the PASO and WHO budgets, and, as indicated on page 92 of the budget document, the increases are due mostly to personal services, travel, and transportation.

The question was raised as to whether the Conference could be served without establishing two main committees, thus effecting a saving in personnel costs. After discussion, the Working Party agreed that two main committees are necessary at a Conference.

It is proposed that four additional persons be appointed in 1958 to the permanent staff of the Conference Services Office, one reviser-translator and two stenographers to be paid by PASB, and one reviser-

translator to be paid by WHO. This personnel would be assigned to the Minutes and Translating Unit, which, in addition to drafting the minutes and translating the documents of the meetings, provides the translating services required in the normal operations of the Bureau throughout the year. The Director stated that there has been an increasing demand for translation of technical and informational material and that the present staff would be inadequate to meet these requirements.

PART I - Section 3 - Common Staff Costs

With regard to Chapter 5, Home Leave Travel, an inquiry was made as to whether the Director had been able to arrange such leave so that the costs were about equal each year. Home leave travel is budgeted on the basis of an actual calculation of when each staff member so eligible is due home leave. It so happens that most of this travel comes in even-numbered years. These are the same years in which the Conference or the Directing Council meets away from Headquarters, and in some cases home leave may be granted in connection with official travel to such meetings, resulting in a saving to the Organization.

PART II - Section 1 - Executive Offices

In response to a question, it was pointed out that the budget provides for the salary of a Secretary General, even though that office is vacant at the present time.

Questions were raised regarding the usefulness of the activity of the Office of Coordination, listed in Chapter 3 (page 94). The Director replied that, because of the complexity of the operations of the PASO, it was necessary to give constant attention to relations with other organizations and the projects they carry out in this Hemisphere. This Office centralizes and coordinates relations with UNICEF, U.N. Technical Assistance, Technical Cooperation of the OAS, and many other agencies. As pointed out in the Director's annual report (page 125), the need for coordination stems mainly from the complex conditions under which the program operates, for that program includes four distinct sources of funds, each with its own policy and procedures.

The Working Party turned its attention to Chapter 5, listed as Editorial (page 96). In this chapter it is shown that the Director proposed to add a new editor and a typist to the staff. With these two new posts, the total staff cost of editorial services will increase from \$61,180 to \$71,410. The staff will include 14 persons, with a chief, four editors and 3 sub-editors. The question was asked as to whether most of the publications required much editorial attention, since manuscripts, proceedings, transactions, and other material for publication could be printed as received. The Director pointed out that this was not the case,

that all material needed editorial attention; furthermore, much of it had to be abstracted into another language. Some material submitted had to be almost completely rewritten, and in the case of the Bulletin, technical articles from all over the world had to be abstracted.

The Director's annual report shows that in 1955 the Bureau issued eleven scientific publications, eight official documents, and ten miscellaneous publications. Publications were issued in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. The question was asked as to whether technical staffs in other offices of Headquarters could not be responsible for examining and abstracting technical articles that the Bureau proposed to publish. It was pointed out that these staffs were consulted from time to time, but their workload did not permit them to spend more time with these activities.

There was considerable discussion regarding the duties of the Conference Services Office in preparing material to be submitted to the Editorial Office for printing. It was determined that the conference services were primarily concerned with the preparation of documents before, during, and after meetings. These documents are submitted to the Editorial Office, which reviews format and arranges for printing. The Bureau has been successful in obtaining printing facilities in the United States for Spanish and Portuguese material.

Section 2 - Division of Education and Training

The question was raised as to why the Chief of this Division allowed vacancies to go unfilled for long periods, while at the same time asking for an increase of two in his staff. The Chief of the Division stated that vacancies were ordinarily filled very quickly but the Chief of the Professional Education Branch had not been selected until recently because for approximately two years it had not been possible to find a qualified candidate. The increase of two persons was requested for the Fellowships Branch because of the workload anticipated in 1958. The budget provides (page 71) an item of \$993,790 in 1958, as against \$755,290 in 1957, for fellowships and participants. In eleven months of 1955 there were 390 fellows processed from the Americas, and almost 100 additional fellows from other parts of the world came to the Hemisphere. These figures have almost doubled since 1952. The Rockefeller Foundation and the U.S. Public Health Service believe that one training officer should be provided for each 50 fellows. In PASO, each training officer at present handles about 100 fellows. It was observed that in some organizations training officers visited fellows under their care as often as every two months. Such was not the case with PASO fellows, because of the shortage of training officers.

One of the new positions requested in the Fellowships Branch is to be paid out of U.N. Technical Assistance funds. The U.N. Technical Assistance Program provides to the Headquarters monies amounting to 7% of the field programs for overhead administrative expenses. Because many fellowships are awarded under the Technical Assistance programs, the Bureau believed it appropriate to employ a training officer paid from this source of funds.

PART II - Section 3 - Division of Administration

The Working Party turned its attention particularly to Chapter 2, Supply Office (page 98). The staff cost of the office is estimated at \$72,550 in 1958. The Director stated that the Supply Office not only provides supplies and equipment for the Bureau's programs, but its major function is to provide health supplies and equipment at the request of governments and public institutions such as universities, hospitals, laboratories, etc. The gross dollar purchases made by the Supply Office, while large, do not nearly reflect the amount of work of this office, because it prepares specifications and obtains bids for supplies and equipment for which governments, etc. request pro forma invoices. These are used by governments and institutions for comparing prices, budgeting for supplies and equipment, and similar purposes. Frequently the governments and institutions actually make the purchases in their own countries when they find they can get as good price and quality as by buying through the Bureau's Supply Office. Moreover, the Office has played a vital role in obtaining supplies and equipment for emergencies, because of its knowledge of procurement procedure and intimate working relationships with commercial firms. For example, when an earthquake occurred in Ecuador on a Friday, the office kept supply houses open on Saturday and Sunday; by Monday the supplies were aboard a plane and were received in Ecuador on Tuesday.

Employees of this office inspect the manufacture of certain products procured in order to assure quality by checking samples of materials in large orders.

It is noteworthy that the Rockefeller Foundation had one time maintained a similar office but found it necessary to discontinue the office because of the costs of servicing. In the case of this office, the volume is large enough to warrant its active continuation. The work is reflected in Annex I, which shows a dollar value of purchases of almost a million dollars, a figure which reflects only those goods actually purchased and not the workload entailed in obtaining specifications and prices on materials that governments subsequently purchase through other channels.

Supply services in the Bureau are much more complicated than those of the national governments. In addition to being responsible for all types of health supplies that ordinarily can be handled by large government agencies, these services have to make special arrangements for international shipments, for special licenses, and sometimes for special conditions put upon shipments by governments.

The Working Party pointed out that the 3% on net purchase price surcharge by the Bureau results in an income which amounted to \$21,500 in 1955.

There was considerable discussion as to whether the Supply Office should be considered an administrative service or a technical service (page 68). It was the belief of the Working Party that the relatively small amount of purchases made in behalf of the Bureau itself were of an administrative type, but that the services rendered to governments and institutions should not be considered part of the administrative overhead of the Bureau.

The budget proposes six new positions in the Division. In 1951 there were 120 authorized positions in Washington, which were gradually decreased over the next four years to 90. Workload statistics were presented to the Working Party and are shown in the table below.

	Actual 1951	Actual 1955	Estimate 1958
Correspondence Rec'd	4,500	12,000	14,000
Personnel Actions	600	899	1,050
Persons Recruited	120	378	435
Classification Reviews	100	180	300
Travel Authorizations	890	1,500	1,800
Passport and Visa Clearances	640	684	950
Charts, graphs, maps, drawings	140	179	210
Exhibits completed	3	18	20

It is the Director's opinion that the present staff is the irreducible minimum and with this staff the Division of Administration is presently lagging behind in discharging its responsibilities.

With regard to the six additional persons, it is proposed that a personnel officer and a clerk be added to the Administrative Management and Personnel Branch, that a budget-clerk and a clerk be added to the Budget and Finance Branch, and that a chauffeur-clerk and a draftsman be added to the General Services Office.

The Working Party inquired as to whether more of the recruiting functions could be discharged by the Zone Offices. The Director replied that presently the Zone Offices are responsible for much of the recruitment, but the more complex operations required in applying the Staff Rules are carried out at Headquarters. Continuing studies are being made of the work that can be done in the Zone Offices and these studies may result in modifications of the present system. In fact, such analysis of all the operations of the Bureau is a continuing operation of the Management Branch, which works in collaboration with the technical divisions, when these divisions are being studied.

The question was raised as to whether more mechanical equipment could be used in the Division of Administration in order to reduce the number of personnel required. The Director pointed out that a detailed study carried out by the former Chief of the Division had resulted in adding business machines, and periodic studies are anticipated in the future.

PART II - Section 4 - Division of Public Health

The Working Party noted that the budget provides for an increase of one person, a clerk stenographer, in the Office of the Chief. The Working Party also noted that during 1957 the salaries of the dental officer and clerk stenographer in the Health Promotion Branch would be taken over by the Bureau. These salaries had previously been paid by the Kellogg Foundation. The total cost of this Division would increase by about \$7,000. The smallness of this increase, even though the staff would increase by one, is accounted for by cutbacks in duty travel and expenditure of "Other Extrabudgetary Funds." The Committee noted that the duty travel for the Division, which has eleven professional persons, would amount to about \$30,000, a decrease from preceding years. The Director said that the budgeted amount was based on experience of the past years and that insofar as can be determined, he believed the amount of \$30,000 would be adequate. Travel is performed for the primary purpose of evaluating field programs and work standards prepared by the Division. The Bureau uses a special form for the planning of such travel, the purpose and duration of which are determined by the Chief in prior consultation with members of the Division.

PART II - Section 5 - Common Staff Costs

The Working Party noted the rather large amount of money, \$148,050, required for Pension Fund payments. Information concerning the operation of the Pension Fund was requested by the Working Party of Mr. Siegel, the Representative of the World Health Organization. He explained that the staff member contributes 7% of his salary to the Fund, to which the Organization provides an additional 14%. After five

years of participation, employees are entitled to a withdrawal benefit of a size dependent on his age and length of service. The amount is calculated on actuarial scales and the employee becomes entitled to most of the money contributed by himself and the Organization. The primary purpose of the Pension Fund is to provide a pension at retirement. In addition, the Pension Fund provides benefits in case of death or disability during active employment. Originally it was estimated that 6% of the 21% contributed would go for the latter use, but this figure, on the basis of experience, has now been calculated at about 4-1/2%.

The Organization has recognized that payments under the Pension Fund for those staff members who do not remain with the Organization for five years or more are, in fact, unnecessary. Thus, a plan is being developed which has as its objective a separation of staff members into two groups, one being those who are expected to remain with the Organization for less than five years, and the second those who are expected to remain with the Organization for five years or more. The plan envisages that for staff members who will not remain with the Organization for five years or more, a different arrangement will be made outside the Pension Fund by the establishment of a separate fund into which payments can be deposited currently, the amount of which can be used to validate earlier years in the event any of those staff members should remain in the Organization beyond five years. In this connection, it is recalled that many staff members joining the Organization either have to give up participation in their own national Pension Fund or have to arrange for continuing payments into their national Pension Fund while they are in the employ of the Organization. For the latter group it is envisaged that a special fund would be created which might be utilized to assist in making the payments to their own national Pension Fund.

With regard to recruitment travel, the Working Party noted that there was no expenditure for this travel in 1957. The Director pointed out that he had not been authorized to recruit for any new positions in 1957 and, therefore, no funds for recruitment travel were required.

PART II - Section 6 - Common Services Headquarters

The Working Party noted moderate increases in the chapters of this section. It reviewed the increase in the "Acquisition of Capital Assets." This increase is proposed to provide for the replacement of old and outmoded equipment such as mimeograph and multilith machines, typewriters, and other office equipment.

PART III - Field and Other Programs

Before entering into a discussion of detailed proposals on field programs, the Working Party held a general discussion on financing of

programs in 1958. It noted that the estimates of monies available from U.N. Technical Assistance were almost the same as for 1957. The Director indicated that, in view of the country planning of these programs, it was quite difficult to estimate what would be available in 1958. The experience of the past year has shown that countries are willing to carry on continuing Technical Assistance health programs; a few countries have added new health programs and some countries apparently do not regard health as an appropriate activity for Technical Assistance. At the moment, health programs over the world have not suffered as a result of the new method of programming. In fact, there have been increases in Category I projects from a target figure of \$168,000 to over \$300,000; and in Category II from a target figure of \$378,000 to \$390,000.

In spite of this upswing in continuing programs, the Director does not have much confidence in the future health programs provided by Technical Assistance. He could not, of course, submit at this time any proposals for new programs in 1958, inasmuch as countries must decide on these programs and submit requests at a later date.

The Working Party noted that both Category I and Category II projects (Annex II, pp. 215-217) were included in the UN/TA estimates throughout the text of the documents. Because of the unlikelihood of funds being available in 1958 to finance Category II projects, the budget must be examined with the thought that figures shown under UN/TA are higher than the amounts that will probably be available. Category II projects, for the most part, are supplements to Category I projects and are not continuing commitments.

The amount of funds available for UN/TA projects cannot be known until the pledging conference held in November of the year before the projects are to be implemented. This late date allows little time to recruit staff and make the necessary arrangements to get the projects into operation.

The Director pointed out the importance to Ministries of Health of knowing the schedule for getting TA funds for health programs so that they will be able to get health projects into their countries' consolidated plan. He has kept the Zone Offices informed so that they might better serve the Ministries.

The Working Party examined the various sources of extrabudgetary funds. These columns include monies received from UNICEF, foundations, OAS Technical Cooperation, quota contributions of member governments of INCAP, and monies in special accounts previously authorized by the Conference or the Directing Council.

The major amount of funds shown in these columns is from UNICEF, but at this stage these monies have not been allocated by UNICEF with respect to 1958 but are the estimates of what UNICEF may in the future allocate.

There was considerable discussion on the method of submitting projects to UNICEF, with particular reference to changes made in the proposals when the projects reached UNICEF offices in New York. Several instances had occurred wherein proposals agreed to by the national government and field representatives of UNICEF and WHO were altered in New York. These alterations resulted in disrupting programs far out of proportion to the money saved. For example, it was pointed out that if a jeep were deleted from a list, it would result in a physician having no transportation and being unable to perform his duties with respect to the project.

PART III - Section 1 - Zone Offices

The increase in the costs of the Zone Offices is due to the statutory increases for personnel. In the case of one office, a slight decrease is due to the reduction in home leave. No increase of employees is provided for.

PART III - Section 2 - Programs

It was noted that the amount of money available for malaria eradication in 1958 was a reduction from that in 1957, due to a decrease in the estimates included under "Other Extrabudgetary Funds." The monies available from the Bureau will increase by about \$54,000. The Working Party asked whether this financing in 1958 would guarantee that the Member Governments could obtain the assistance they may require for the malaria eradication programs in 1958. Such assurance could not be given, but the Director indicated that every effort would be made to meet the countries' requirements.

The Working Party noted that there were 18 country projects and 5 regional projects related to malaria eradication, all of which would be continuing from prior years.

PART III- Section II- Tuberculosis

The Working Party noted that the tuberculosis program, costing \$44,480 in 1956, would be reduced to \$15,180 in 1957 and would cost \$18,500 in 1958. This drop in 1957 was mainly due to a decrease of expenditures under the U.N. Technical Assistance Program and "Other Extrabudgetary Funds." The UN/TA decrease was accounted for

by the completion of three BCG programs, and the decrease in UNICEF funds was accounted for by the fact that supplies for a Paraguay program had already been purchased in 1956. There was a small drop in the WHO funds going into this activity, because consultants provided to Chile in 1956 were not needed in 1957. The PASO budget, on the other hand, shows an increase of \$16,000 with respect to 1958. This item was added because the large-scale application of chemotherapeutic agents may by 1958 become of major importance in the control of this disease.

Several members of the Working Party expressed the opinion that this activity may require further expansion in 1958 if preliminary results of trials with these agents are further substantiated.

PART III - Section 2 - Chapter 3 - Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses

The Working Party noted a substantial budget reduction in this chapter, from \$255,900 in 1957 to \$81,760 in 1958. This is mostly accounted for by a reduction in UNICEF purchases for 1957, which include a single purchase of \$120,000 for a yaws project in Brazil and a reduction of WHO funds made possible because the yaws campaign in Haiti will be entering its final phases and less funds will therefore be needed.

PART III - Section 2 - Chapter 4 - Endemo-epidemic Diseases

The Working Party noted an increase in this chapter, most of it occurring from the regular funds of PASO. In 1958 it was proposed that the PASO budget for \$455,400 for this activity be distributed as follows:

Leprosy	\$ 52,500
<u>Aedes aegypti</u>	150,960
Smallpox Eradication	35,410
Poliomyelitis	61,000
Zoonoses	26,120
Yellow Fever	129,410

The Working Party believes that each project listed in this chapter will be useful and, in fact, the Director has responded to requests of the Conference and the Directing Council which have asked him to give emphasis to these activities.

The Working Party noted that Project AMRO-83, on typhus control, now includes studies on typhus vaccine to determine if its use can be a practical method of control. This study has particular significance because lice are becoming resistant to DDT. The results of this study will be available in the middle of 1957.

PART III - Section 2 - Chapter 5 - Public Health Administration

The total amount of WHO funds going into this activity is practically unchanged, but the budget of the Bureau has an increase from \$119,350 in 1957 to \$235,170 in 1958. This increase is due almost entirely to the provision of fellowships in public health administration.

PART III - Chapter 6 - Nursing

A rather substantial increase in nursing activities is noted with respect to the WHO budget. However, almost all of this increase is predicated upon the return of presently inactive members of the WHO to active membership (Annex I, page 214).

PART III - Chapter 8 - Health Education of the Public

No activities of the PASO are shown under this chapter and most of the funds are from WHO. Actually, the WHO funds amount to about 2% of the WHO regular budget for the Region. The Director was asked whether more emphasis should not be given to this very important activity, which is basic to public health work. He replied that it was his belief that most of the work of the Organization had a large element of education, so that the figure shown could not be construed as representing all the activities in health education.

PART III - Chapter 9 - Maternal and Child Health

Some increase is shown in this chapter, and in the case of PASO the increase will go toward the study of diarrheal diseases. It is expected that seminars will be held, consultants employed, and studies set up on program methods of controlling these diseases.

PART III - Chapter 10 - Mental Health

No mental health projects are contemplated in 1958. Reference was made to a project on mental health (page 219) requested by governments but not included in the budget presentation because of the WHO budgetary limits for 1958.

PART III - Chapter 11 - Nutrition

No major changes in the nutrition program are anticipated.

PART III - Chapter 12 - Environmental Sanitation

The total monies going to this activity will be substantially

unchanged, but the PASO budget contains an increase of \$13,620 in order to hold a seminar on the training of sanitary inspectors.

PART III - Chapter 13 - Other Projects

Under this section there are included projects for seminars, unspecified fellowships, Aftosa Center, etc. Some increase was noted in the WHO estimates relating to veterinary medicine as it relates to human health and assistance to medical school libraries.

In connection with the discussion of this chapter, reference was made to programs designed to help nations with their food and drug control programs. Reference was made to a proposal (page 218) not included in the budget estimates, in which a government had requested collaboration on the subject. The Director gave a resumé of the present status of food and drug control in the Americas and pointed out that he was presently working with several other organizations to determine what programs would best serve the Americas.

PART III - Section 3 - Publications of the PASB

The Working Party noted increases in the budget estimates in connection with the Bulletin and special publications. The cost of publications is expected to increase from \$50,500 in 1957 to \$63,500 in 1958. This increase was attributed to the increasing demand for these publications and the rise in printing costs. The Working Party also noted that no subsidy will be paid to the "Asociación Interamericana de Ingeniería Sanitaria" (AIDIS) in 1958 for publication of the Association's Journal. This arrangement had previously been worked out with the Association and the Working Party believed that the Journal could be self-sustaining in 1958.

SUMMARY

The Working Party of the Directing Council examined in detail the proposed programs and budgets for 1958 as presented in Official Documents No. 17.

The Working Party was aware that delegates to the Directing Council could not, at this session, commit their governments to support a specific budget for 1958. It did, therefore, conduct a detailed examination of the proposals and decided that:

1. The projects are well-conceived and will meet recognized needs of governments.

2. The total program for 1958 is properly balanced among the various activities. The Working Party made a number of suggestions, however, for consideration by the Director, which may be found in the body of the report.
3. The Working Party is unable to foresee any important limitations such as in employment of qualified personnel, in negotiations with governments, or in obtaining necessary supplies and equipment in carrying out the projects as described.

The Working Party endorses the resolutions proposed by the Executive Committee on (1) the WHO Program and Budget for 1958 (GE29, Res. III); (2) the PASO Program and Budget for 1958 (GE29, Res. IV) and recommends their adoption by the Directing Council.

ANALYSIS OF SUPPLY OFFICE ACTIVITY FOR THE YEARS 1949 THROUGH 1955

CD9/49 (Eng.)
ANNEX I

Gross activity by the Supply Office over the past years are recorded as follows:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>
Dollar volume	1,681,821	1,500,461	1,404,476	4,172,646	2,384,490	1,024,852	628,000
Number of orders	1,824	1,429	1,518	1,795	2,097	1,543	(1)
Line items	10,016	6,232	7,997	10,938	9,929	5,965	(1)
Proforma value	3,281,899	2,672,166	2,517,521	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Proforma items	5,765	2,761	2,521	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

The first three categories represent activity spent both on behalf of the Member Governments and of the Organization itself, as follows:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>
Member Governments:							
Dollar volume	871,162	988,446	1,196,976(2)	3,657,854(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Number of orders	396	341	295(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Line items	1,215	1,010	945(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
PASB AND WHO:							
Dollar volume	810,659	512,015	207,500(2)	514,792(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Number of orders	1,428	1,088	1,223(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Line items	8,801	5,222	7,052(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

The sudden decline in dollar volume following the year 1952 is a result of the relaxation at the end of that year on the export controls for DDT. Until that time the Bureau was able to obtain export licenses that were not granted to individual Member Governments. The dollar value of DDT purchases made by the Bureau on behalf of Member Governments during the years under review was as follows:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>
Dollar value	377,454	399,381	390,142	3,004,818(2)	1,126,078(2)	(1)	(1)
Number of orders	16	20	9	36	15	(2)	(2)

- (1) Figures not available
(2) Approximate amounts

The workload of the Supply Office is based primarily upon the number of orders and line items purchased, it being as much work to issue one order for one item valued at \$500.00 as it is to issue one order for one item valued at \$500,000.00. Further, there is more work involved in issuing one order for 20 items with a total value of \$500.00 than in issuing one order for one item valued at \$500.00. Therefore, if we deduct from gross purchases the very few high value insecticide orders, a clearer picture of the workload is presented:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1949</u>
Dollar volume	1,304,367	1,101,080	1,014,333	1,167,828(2)	1,258,412(2)	(1)	(1)
Number of orders	1,808	1,409	1,509	1,759	2,082	(1)	(1)
Line items	10,000	6,212	7,988	10,902	9,914	(1)	(1)

One of the tables above shows the gross purchases on behalf of Member Governments. The 3% administrative cost, however, is charged on the net cost of goods, i. e., excluding packing, insurance, handling, inland freight and ocean freight charges. There follows a table of net purchases over four years and the 3% earnings:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Dollar value	716,661	819,574	1,139,976	2,835,167
Number of orders	396	341	295(2)	(1)
Line items	1,215	1,010	945(2)	(1)
3% earnings	21,500	24,587	34,199	85,055

It will be noted that the number of orders and line items processed on behalf of Member Governments has been increasing steadily; therefore, the decrease in 3% earnings is a direct result of the reduction in the purchases of insecticides.

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- (1) Figures not available
(2) Approximate amounts