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OF INTEREST TO THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE

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FOREWORD

At the request of the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the following resolutions of the Fourteenth World Health Assembly and of the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth sessions of the Executive Board are submitted for consideration by the XIII Meeting of the WHO Regional Committee for the Americas.

RESOLUTION WHA11.2

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME

The Fourteenth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the development of the malaria eradication programme;

Noting that the results of pilot projects in Africa have shown the technical feasibility of obtaining interruption of transmission in those areas of this continent where total coverage can be assured;

Noting with satisfaction the strengthening of epidemiological assessment activities on national and international level, while recognizing the continuing need to overcome some practical problems in these operations;

Noting that a new stage of the malaria eradication programme, called "pre-eradication programme", has been established by the Organization for countries whose administrative and health services are not yet sufficiently developed to launch an eradication programme;

Noting that an official register to record areas where malaria eradication has been achieved has been established by the Director-General and that steps have been taken by the Organization to implement the task of inspection and certification for registering such areas; and

Recognizing that in a number of projects progress continues to be impeded through administrative and operational deficiencies,

1. NOTES with satisfaction the general progress made in the world-wide campaign of malaria eradication;
2. URGES governments
 - (1) to effect further improvement in methods of epidemiological assessment and surveillance, making maximum use of the collaboration of existing general medical rural facilities; and
 - (2) to give full administrative and financial support to their eradication campaigns so as to ensure thoroughness and efficiency of application; and
3. REQUESTS the Director-General to report on future progress of the malaria eradication programme to the Fifteenth World Health Assembly.

RESOLUTION WHA14.38

MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME

The Fourteenth World Health Assembly,

Considering that it is necessary to make the maximum and most rational use of the resources placed at the disposal of the world malaria eradication programme, so as to achieve final success as soon as possible;

Noting that the Fourteenth World Health Assembly has approved the gradual incorporation of provision for all malaria activities in the regular budget of the Organization, as from 1962;¹

Noting that this fact signifies that a further effort will be made by the majority of countries which will have repercussions on their economy, and that it should be counterbalanced by the guarantee that these funds will be used in the most rational manner, in accordance with a programme based on the contributions voted; and

Noting that many countries have made satisfactory progress in their programmes, having trained their technical personnel, who have thus acquired adequate experience in carrying out the programmes,

1. REQUESTS the Director-General to prepare estimates of the trends in the activities of the Organization in respect of malaria for the coming five years, which will make it possible to visualize the future clearly; and
2. RECOMMENDS that in countries whose programmes are making satisfactory progress and which have sufficient trained personnel, the possibility of reducing technical advisory assistance be studied by the respective regional committees for the benefit of those whose programmes have not yet started or are in their initial stages, as well as in order to make available equipment and supplies, particularly drugs, for use in the consolidation stages.

Eleventh plenary meeting, 22 February 1961
(section 3 of the fourth report of the
Committee on Programme and Budget)

¹ Resolution WHA14.15

RESOLUTION WHA14.27

MALARIA ERADICATION SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The Fourteenth World Health Assembly,

Having reviewed the report of the Director-General on the status of the Malaria Eradication Special Account,

1. THANKS those donors whose voluntary contributions have made the WHO malaria eradication programme possible;
2. EXPRESSES its appreciation to the Director-General for the vigorous action taken to obtain contributions to the Special Account;
3. EXPRESSES the conviction that voluntary contributions will remain essential to the success of the programme in order:
 - (a) to maintain the programme and to provide additional resources to enable more rapid and broader prosecution of the programme; and
 - (b) to provide funds for the payment of credits;
4. URGES Member States, and especially the more economically developed countries, to consider making substantial voluntary contributions to the Malaria Eradication Special Account in kind as well as in cash, in the light of the consideration in paragraph 3 above;
5. REQUESTS the Director-General to continue his efforts to obtain voluntary contributions from all possible sources, including governments, voluntary health organizations, foundations, industries, labour organizations, institutions and individuals;
6. REQUESTS the Director-General to report to the Fifteenth World Health Assembly on the status of the Malaria Eradication Special Account, and the disposition of the moneys in the Account to the various purposes, including those listed in paragraph 3 above; and
7. EXPRESSES the hope that Member States will consider issuing malaria eradication stamps, as recommended by the twenty-sixth session of the Executive Board.²

Eleventh plenary meeting, 22 February 1961
(section 1 of the fourth report of the
Committee on Administration, Finance and
Legal Matters)

² Resolution EB26.R10

RESOLUTION EB26.R32

FINANCING OF THE MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME

The Executive Board,

Having considered resolution WHA13.45 of the Thirteenth World Health Assembly in which the Health Assembly decided "to reappraise the financial situation of the Malaria Eradication Special Account at the Fourteenth World Health Assembly and, should sufficient contributions not be forthcoming, to consider appropriate measures to ensure the financing of the programme";

Taking into account that voluntary contributions to the Malaria Eradication Special Account have not been forthcoming in sufficient amounts;

Considering it urgent for orderly development of the malaria eradication programme to take appropriate measures to ensure its continued financing;

Having recommended as a first step to that purpose that the estimated expenditure of WHO for the administrative and operational services costs at headquarters and in the regional offices of the planned malaria eradication programme should be provided for under the regular budget as from 1961;¹

Having considered the report of the Director-General on different possible methods of financing the malaria eradication programme,²

1. TRANSMITS the report to the Fourteenth World Health Assembly for study and decision, together with the minutes of the relevant discussions in the Board and the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance; and
2. ASSUMES that, notwithstanding the future methods of financing the programme which the World Health Assembly may adopt, it would no doubt wish to continue efforts to obtain voluntary contributions for the malaria eradication programme.

Sixth meeting, 3 November 1960

¹ Resolution EB26.R11

² Annexed to document All/AFL/1

RESOLUTION EB28.R27

MALARIA ERADICATION POSTAGE STAMPS

Background

The Executive Board of the World Health Organization at its twenty-sixth session, in Resolution EB26.R10 dated 28 October 1960, approved the plan for the issue of malaria eradication postage stamps, invited the Member States to participate in the plan, and requested the Director-General to take measures to ensure the successful carrying out of the proposed plan.

In compliance with this resolution, the Director-General sent a circular letter to the Member States on 7 December 1960 informing them of the plan and its objectives, inviting them to participate in issuing malaria eradication postage stamps, and suggesting 7 April 1962 -- to commemorate World Health Day -- as the date of placing these stamps in circulation.

For the convenience of Member States that do not plan to create a design of their own, circular letter C.L.6 was sent out on 10 February 1961 with a design for a common emblem and two model stamps prepared by the World Health Organization.

The Fourteenth World Health Assembly, for its part, in paragraph 7 of resolution WHA14.27 expressed the hope that Member States would consider issuing the malaria eradication stamps, as recommended by the twenty-sixth session of the Executive Board.

Efforts to interest the Universal Postal Union in cooperating in the plan were successful. On March 7 1961, the International Office of the Universal Postal Union, by circular letter No. 34 transmitted the plan to the postal administrations of the member states of the Postal Union, suggesting that they see to what extent and in what way they could meet the wishes of the World Health Organization and contribute to the success of the malaria eradication campaign.

Later, the Executive Board of the World Health Organization, after studying the report submitted by the Director-General on the progress of the project, appealed to the Members that had not yet decided to participate in the plan, through resolution EB28.R27 of its twenty-eighth session, to join in this undertaking and thus contribute to the efforts of the Organization to stimulate world interest in the malaria eradication program. It expressed the hope that those Members who had informed the Organization that they could not participate in this project would reconsider their decision and make every possible effort to issue the proposed stamps, and it concluded by suggesting that the Members carrying out an eradication program explore various existing possibilities of devoting part of the income from the sale of the proposed stamps to increase the funds available for their own national anti-malaria programs.

RESOLUTION EB28.R27 (Continued)Purpose

The purpose of the issue of postage stamps was clearly set forth in the plan presented by the Director-General and approved at the aforementioned meetings of the governing bodies. Some of its points are summarized below.

The malaria eradication program has become a world campaign. In its magnitude as the largest international health undertaking of all time, it has unique significance by reason of representing the efforts of all countries to free the world of one of the diseases that most seriously affect the health and economies of their peoples.

To assure the success of this important program, the unreserved cooperation and support of the governments and of the general public are essential. One of the most effective means to obtain this support is the organization of an intensive information campaign of world scope that will be sufficiently vigorous to stimulate mass interest in the struggle against malaria.

The issuance of postage stamps devoted to the world program of malaria eradication will contribute to this goal through dissemination of the necessary information and promotion of public interest.

Moreover, the plan opens the possibility of obtaining additional funds for the eradication program, either through a percentage of the proceeds from the sale of such stamps or through a donation of stamps for sale to philatelists. Such a donation to the World Health Organization would serve to increase the funds it devotes to the malaria eradication campaign.

Finally, the possibility should also be considered that some Member States can devote a percentage of the receipts from the sale of such stamps to increase the funds assigned to their own national malaria eradication campaigns. This possibility is of major importance in certain countries that have been facing economic difficulties in providing sufficient resources for their own programs.

Participation of the Member States

The Director has the honor to inform the Directing Council that, according to the information provided by the World Health Organization, the state of progress of the plan on August 1, 1961, was, in general terms, as follows: 28 countries have notified Geneva Headquarters and 9 countries have notified the Regional Offices of their decision to issue the proposed postage stamps or of their intention to take such a decision in due course; 5 countries have announced their partial participation, either by

RESOLUTION EB28.R27 (Continued)

establishing special postmark cancellations bearing appropriate slogans or by issuing postage stamps at another date. In addition, a number of countries have sent replies indicating that the project is being given favorable consideration by the appropriate authorities.

The following is a summary, by Regions, of the replies received to the proposed plan:

AFRO. The response so far has been satisfactory. With additional efforts and greater encouragement it seems likely that most of the countries in this Region will issue the postage stamps as proposed.

EMRO. The response so far has been satisfactory. With a little more expenditure of effort and by utilizing greater stimuli, almost total participation of the countries of the Region can be obtained.

EURO. Five countries have so far replied in the affirmative, and 7 have announced that for various reasons they will not be able to issue the stamps. It is hoped that the countries of the European Region will find the means to support this project, whose objective is essential to the largest international health campaign conducted up to the present time.

SEARO. If Burma and Afghanistan (the latter has agreed to issue the stamps at a later date) decide to take part in this project, a 100 per cent participation by the countries of this Region will be assured.

WPRO. Two countries have decided not to issue the stamps. It is hoped that they will reconsider their decision and that those countries which have not decided whether to participate will announce their positive decision to the Organization as soon as possible.

As regards the countries of the Americas, the Director has the pleasure of reporting that as of 1 August, the status of their participation in the project, in summary, was as follows:

1. Participation

Bolivia. Has formally notified the World Health Organization of its decision to issue the proposed postage stamps, with no objection to the suggested date of issue. It has also decided to donate to the Organization a percentage of the proceeds from their sale for increasing the special malaria eradication fund.

Haiti. Has announced that it will participate, according to information received from Zone II.

RESOLUTION EB28.R27 (Continued)

Panama. According to information received from Zone II, the Government has approved participation in the project and has provided that the Director of the Postal Service shall carry out the issuance of the stamps.

2. Partial Participation

Colombia. According to information from Zone IV, this country indicated that it would be difficult to issue stamps exclusively devoted to malaria eradication, for budgetary reasons, but that it will print a design referring to the subject in the next issue of United Nations stamps.

Costa Rica. Has announced that it will print a design referring to malaria in a forthcoming issue of stamps known as "United Nations." However, the Minister of Public Health is trying to obtain agreement on issuance of the special stamps proposed in the plan.

Mexico. Has given formal notice that the Government intends to issue the stamps in 1962 or 1963, when the malaria eradication program will be in its consolidation phase.

3. Possible Participation

Argentina. Under consideration. The Minister of Public Health and Welfare transmitted the proposal to the Minister of Communications, who reported that he would study with interest the possibility of adhering to the issuance plan in order to include the matter in the annual program of special stamps that will be submitted for approval by the Executive Power.

Brazil. According to information received from Zone V, the Minister of Health has expressed interest in the project, indicating that he must obtain the approval of the Government for issuance of the stamps according to the proposed plan.

Ecuador. Zone IV reports that the Minister of Health of Ecuador has taken the matter up with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, so that approval may be given to issuance of the stamps.

El Salvador. Under consideration. The Director of Postal Services has expressed his agreement with the project, which is in the process of being approved by the corresponding authorities.

RESOLUTION EB28.R27 (Continued)

Peru. The Administration of Posts and Telecommunications has approved the issuance of the proposed stamps, according to information from Zone IV. The process of authorization is under way.

Surinam. The health authorities have indicated that in principle they are in agreement with the plan. However, the official reply will be given after the matter has been approved by the authorities in charge of the budget.

Venezuela. The Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare has informed the Minister of Communications of his approval and asked that the project be carefully considered, in order that it may be arranged for the country to give a positive reply to the invitation from WHO.

4. Negative Replies

Canada. Has indicated that it has not been possible to accept the invitation to participate in 1962, reporting that it issued postage stamps dealing with health in 1957. To this end, attention was drawn to resolution EB28.R27 of June 1, 1961, of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization, in which the hope is expressed that Members who have informed the Organization that they could not participate in this project will reconsider their decision.

On the basis of the information in this report, the response of the Member States to the call for participation in the project of issuing malaria eradication postage stamps is encouraging. Nevertheless, it is considered important to intensify the efforts made so far in order that those countries which have not yet replied or approved their participation may join those who have already done so, thus contributing positively, as a means for increasing public interest, to public knowledge of the world-wide malaria eradication campaign, so essential to the success of an undertaking of this magnitude.

The text of resolution EB28.R27 appears on the next page.

MALARIA ERADICATION POSTAGE STAMPS

The Executive Board,

Having considered the Director-General's report on the plan for the issue of malaria eradication postage stamps,¹

1. NOTES with satisfaction the encouraging response given so far in respect of the participation of Members in this project;
2. APPRECIATES the intention of the United Nations' Postal Administration to issue stamps devoted to the malaria eradication programme;
3. THANKS the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union for its valuable co-operation and assistance;
4. APPEALS to those Members who have not yet decided to issue the proposed stamps to do so and thus contribute to the Organization's efforts in disseminating information on and stimulating interest in the malaria eradication programme;
5. EXPRESSES the hope that those Members who have informed the Organization that they could not participate in this project will reconsider their decision and make every possible effort to issue the proposed stamps;
6. WELCOMES any contribution given to the Malaria Eradication Special Account in connexion with the plan for the issue of postage stamps;
7. SUGGESTS that the Members carrying out an eradication programme explore various existing possibilities of securing some income from the issue of the proposed stamps to augment the funds available for their own national antimalaria programmes; and
8. REQUESTS the Director-General to pursue efforts in order to ensure as large a participation as possible in this project and to report on its developments to the twenty-ninth session of the Executive Board.

Sixth and seventh meetings,
31 May and 1 June 1961
EB28/Min/6 and EB28/Min/7

¹ Document EB28/17

RESOLUTION WHA14.39

PRIORITIES IN PROGRAMME

1. Introduction

1.1 This document has been prepared for the information of the members of the Regional Committee pursuant to resolution WHA14.39 adopted by the Fourteenth World Health Assembly, which reads as follows:

"The Fourteenth World Health Assembly

REQUESTS the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board and the Regional Committees, to reconsider the question of priorities in programme, and to report thereon to the Fifteenth World Health Assembly."

1.2 This question came up at the Committee on Programme and Budget at the request of the delegate from New Zealand, who proposed a draft resolution contained in document All/P and B/22 Rev. 1 (Annex 1).

1.3 This proposal was discussed on two occasions and the relevant minutes are attached to the present document as Annex 2. These discussions led to a recommendation by the Committee to the Assembly, which adopted resolution WHA14.39.

2. Background of the question

2.1 Provisions of the Constitution

The functions of the Organization, as defined in Article 2 of the Constitution, establish the framework within which the question of priorities in programme must be considered. In view of the circumstances in which the question was raised at the Fourteenth World Health Assembly, the following functions of the Organization as defined in Article 2 are particularly pertinent to the issue:

(a) to act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;

.....

(c) to assist governments, upon request, in strengthening health services;

(d) to furnish appropriate technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid upon the request or acceptance of the governments;

.....

RESOLUTION WHA11.39 (Continued)

Article 18 of the Constitution defines the responsibility of the World Health Assembly as:

.....

(f) to supervise the financial policies of the Organization and to review and approve the budget;

The responsibilities of the Executive Board and the Director-General, respectively, are as follows:

Article 28

The functions of the Board shall be:

.....

(g) to submit to the Health Assembly for consideration and approval a general programme of work covering a specific period;

Article 34

The Director-General shall prepare and submit annually to the Board the financial statements and budget estimates of the Organization.

Article 55

The Director-General shall prepare and submit to the Board the annual budget estimates of the Organization. The Board shall consider and submit to the Health Assembly such budget estimates, together with any recommendations the Board may deem advisable.

The Director-General has requested the Regional Committees, under the provisions of Article 50 (g) of the Constitution, to review the programme and budget proposals for their regions and to give him their comments and recommendations for use in preparing his annual proposed programme and budget estimates.

2.2 Earlier studies of the question of priorities

It will be recalled that the Executive Board at its nineteenth, twenty-first, twenty-third and twenty-fifth sessions, and the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth World Health Assemblies, examined a proposal originally made by the Government of Canada¹ concerning the Assembly

¹ Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 76, resolution EB19.R54 and Annex 19
Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 79, resolution WHA10.27
Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 83, resolution EB21.R13 and Annex 6
Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 87, resolution WHA11.20
Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 91, resolution EB23.R18 and Annex 18
Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 95, resolution WHA12.30
 (Note: the above-listed resolutions appear on pages 150-151 of the Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions, Fifth Edition)
Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 99, resolution EB25.R67 and Annex 21
Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 102, resolution WHA13.35

RESOLUTION WHA14.39 (Continued)

procedures for examining the proposed programme and budget which included the following proposal:

"to request the Executive Board and the Director-General to study the problem of the allocation of priorities to projects included in the annual programme and budget estimates".

Eventually, after a detailed study, the Executive Board, at its twenty-fifth session,¹

"considered that under Articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution the Director-General has the responsibility to prepare the programme and annual budget estimates for submission to the Executive Board, which is responsible for considering and submitting them to the Health Assembly together with any recommendations the Board may deem advisable. The suggestion made at an earlier session of the Executive Board that the Director-General should indicate priorities of projects within his proposed programme and budget estimates would not be good budgetary practice in the circumstances resulting from the constitutional requirements. It concluded that at the present stage of the Organization's development it was not necessary to take any further steps to indicate priorities among the projects included in the Director-General's proposed programme and budget estimates".

The Thirteenth World Health Assembly in its resolution WHA13.35,² concurred with these conclusions.

3. Method of developing proposals for annual programme and budgets

3.1 Each year, immediately after the session of the World Health Assembly and the Executive Board session that follows it, the Director-General issues instructions to the regional directors regarding the preparation of programme proposals for the second succeeding year. These instructions include directives on programme trends and other policy considerations based on decisions of the Board and the Health Assembly. They also indicate the tentative allocations of funds to each region, which the Director-General makes under the guiding principles for the allocation of resources as between regions as requested by the Executive Board in its resolution EB13.R23.³

¹ Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 99, Annex 21, pp. 178-184
Recommendations and conclusions, Part V, pp. 183-184

² Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 102, pp. 11-12

³ Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions, 5th ed. 117

RESOLUTION WHA14.39 (Continued)

3.2 On the basis of requests received from the governments, the regional director plans programmes in consultation with the governments and, where appropriate, in collaboration with any other interested bilateral or multilateral agencies. Due consideration is given to the suitability of proposed projects, in the light of the general programme of work for a specific period, of other decisions of the Assembly and Board, as well as of guidance received from the regional committee at previous sessions.

3.3 The draft programme and budget estimates for the region is distributed to the governments within the region for consideration at the Regional Committee. After the session of the Committee the programme proposals, together with the changes recommended by the regional committees, are submitted to the Director-General who then prepares his proposed programme and budget estimates for the year and submits them to the Executive Board, which, in turn, submits them to the Assembly together with its recommendations.

3.4 Fundamentally, therefore, the programme of assistance to governments, which forms the largest part of the programme of WHO, is determined in the light of requests made by governments and reflects priorities established at a national level.

The central activities of a world-wide nature are conditioned to a great extent by the needs of the field programmes assisted by the Organization. The priorities for this type of work, e.g. biological standardization, research, etc. are established in the course of the debates in the Assembly, following the views expressed by the Board and based on technical advice of expert bodies.

4. Guiding principles which govern the selection of projects included in the annual programme proposals

The Executive Board, at its second session (in November 1948) agreed¹ that:

" As a guiding principle in the approval of programmes for the rendering of advisory and demonstration services to governments, the Board agreed that the following should be taken into consideration:

(a) Decisions, plans or programmes of the World Health Assembly or Executive Board;

(b) Decisions, plans or programmes of the United Nations or specialized agencies; if they relate to the subject of a request;

¹ Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions, 5th ed., p. 95, resolution EB2,R1

RESOLUTION WHA14.39 (Continued)

(c) The importance of the problem to the whole health programme of the requesting country (if no plan exists, assistance may be offered in developing a plan preliminary to further consideration);

(d) The ability of the country itself to provide the services required as measured by the availability of trained personnel, of means of training personnel or of foreign currency;

(e) The probability of achieving successful and useful results;

(f) Recommendations of expert committees to which problems may be referred;

(g) Reasonable assurance of satisfactory co-operation on the part of the government throughout the programme (normally, the government will be expected to contribute to the programme by meeting such costs within the country as can be met in domestic currency);

(h) Reasonable assurance from the government, where appropriate, that the programme will be continued, especially that the government has, or will establish, a health organization with personnel and financial support adequate to continue the programme;

(i) The desirability of making every effort to assure equitable distribution, if the requests should exceed the available budget (this may be accomplished by progressively stricter application of the guiding principles)."

It has not been found necessary to change substantially the guiding principle quoted above, although certain refinements have been introduced in the light of experience. These refinements are reflected in the latest expression of the principles and criteria for the selection of government projects to be assisted by WHO which appears in the Third General Programme of Work Covering a Specific Period,¹ as follows:

"2. Principles and criteria

2.1 The principles and criteria, where the range of functions constitutionally prescribed for the Organization is so vast and comprehensive, have been established in accordance with

¹ Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 102, Annex 2

RESOLUTION WHA14.39 (Continued)

the criteria for priorities established by the Economic and Social Council at its eleventh session and with due attention to the statement of priorities drawn up by the Council at its fourteenth session.

2.2 In projects of assistance to governments it should be recalled that such projects are government projects and that the role of WHO is that of assistance only until such time as the government is able to carry on without external aid. This implies that only such projects as are sufficiently well founded upon government support for the present and upon equally well founded planning for the future should be selected for assistance in implementation.

2.3 The Executive Board, when reviewing and recommending the second general programme of work, called the attention of the Health Assembly to "the disparity between the resources which have so far been available to the Organization and the increasingly expressed needs of governments for assistance in strengthening their health services" (resolution EB15.R78). The limitation of resources which still exists makes it necessary to discriminate between proposed activities, indicating those which should preferably be undertaken by the Organization. A choice may be made of: those activities which are technically and economically sound and that are best carried out with international aid; those that appear to warrant the most urgent action; and those which are as far as possible capable of yielding demonstrable results. Their capacity to benefit the largest number of countries and peoples should be taken into consideration, but also a selection should be made of activities, the implementation of which will provide the optimum utilization of funds available.

2.4 In planning country programmes, account should be taken of resources available within the country as well as of all relevant assistance already provided by WHO or to be given by other national or international organization.

2.5 The programme of work is drawn up in the light of the following general principles.

2.5.1 All countries, including trust and non-self-governing territories, should participate and co-operate in the work of the Organization.

RESOLUTION WHA14.39 (Continued)

2.5.2 Services must continue to be available to all Members and Associate Members, without discrimination.¹ They should also be available to special groups under the provisions of Article 2(e) of the Constitution.

2.5.3 Assistance to governments to strengthen their health services should be given only on their specific request.

2.5.4 Services should foster national self-reliance and initiative in health activities, which should not normally be implemented directly by the Organization.

2.5.5 The work of the Organization should be so planned and implemented as to attain the utmost degree of integration and co-ordination with the related activities conducted by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and other agencies operating in appropriate international fields.

2.6 In the rapid evolution of medicine new problems constantly arise and new techniques, methods and practices are developed. Questions which today do not appear to call for action on the international plane may suggest or even demand such action before the end of the specific period. Consequently, the general programme of work must be flexible and open to periodic review."

5. Action requested of the Regional Committee

The question of priorities in the programme is before the Regional Committee for consideration and any recommendation it may wish to the Director-General, as requested by the Fourteenth World Health Assembly in its resolution WHA14.39. The Director-General will communicate to the Fifteenth World Health Assembly the views of the Regional Committees together with those of the Executive Board which will consider the question at its twenty-ninth session.

See Annexes I and II

¹ In exceptional circumstances the Assembly may, in the case of Members, apply Article 7 of the Constitution.

RESOLUTION WHA11.56

RADIATION HEALTH, INCLUDING PROTECTION OF MANKIND FROM
IONIZING RADIATION HAZARDS, WHATEVER THEIR SOURCE

The Fourteenth World Health Assembly,

Recalling that the Thirteenth World Health Assembly gave detailed consideration to the subject of "radiation health, including protection of mankind from ionizing radiation hazards, whatever their source";

Noting that in resolution WHA13.56, the Thirteenth World Health Assembly outlined the areas of WHO responsibility and laid out a constructive programme in this field;

Noting that present scientific knowledge provides data on the harmful biologic and genetic effects to human beings of massive doses of ionizing radiation;

Noting that the effects of low-level radiation over a long period associated with background radiation, fall-out, and radiation resulting from medical and dental uses are under world-wide study;

Recognizing that the countries concerned are reopening discussions in Geneva on 21 March 1961, with a view to the cessation of nuclear testing under effective international control; and

Expressing the hope that these discussions will be successful,

1. NOTES the report of the Director-General on the progress being made by Member countries in developing and staffing radiation control programmes with particular reference to the responsibilities of national health authorities and of WHO in this field;
2. REQUESTS the Director-General to continue to carry out the programme as set forth in resolution WHA13.56, in co-operation, as appropriate, with IAEA and other agencies concerned;
3. REQUESTS the Director-General to co-operate with other agencies concerned in collecting and disseminating scientific and technical information on the health aspects of radiation to the health authorities and, through them, to the people of the Member States;
4. REQUESTS the Director-General to continue to sponsor or stimulate studies of the genetic and biological effects of low-level radiation from all sources, in co-operation with other agencies concerned;

RESOLUTION WHALL.56 (Continued)

5. REQUESTS the Director-General to participate, in consultation with IAEA and other competent and interested international agencies, in sponsoring and stimulating research and studies aimed at the establishment of acceptable standards and regulations to prevent pollution of the sea and other international waterways by radioactive materials in amounts which adversely affect man;

6. REQUESTS urgently all the Members of the World Health Organization to prohibit all discharge of radioactive waste into watercourses or the sea, to the extent that the safety of such discharge has not been proved, and to promote research as referred to in paragraph 5 above;

7. URGES the health authorities of Member States to take appropriate steps to train personnel in this field and to accelerate their activities in public health aspects of radiation from all sources;

8. RECOGNIZES the anxiety of Member States of the World Health Organization concerning increased exposure to controlled and uncontrolled sources of ionizing radiation;

9. NOTES with approval the action of the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly relating to the immediate cessation of nuclear testing;

10. REQUESTS the governments concerned in the discussions on nuclear testing to give due regard to the health implications of the matter; and

11. URGES the health authorities of Member countries to assure that representatives of their governments at the forthcoming discussions in Geneva and in the United Nations and related bodies concerned with radiation are at all times kept fully up to date in regard to deleterious health effects.

Thirteenth plenary meeting, 24 February 1961
(sixth report, as amended, of the Committee
on Programme and Budget)

RESOLUTION WHALL.10

SMALLPOX ERADICATION PROGRAMME

The Fourteenth World Health Assembly,

Having examined the Director-General's report on the smallpox eradication programme;

Considering that progress has been made in the programme, particularly as concerns the production of potent and stable vaccines; and

Noting, however, that this disease still represents an important problem in international travel, according to the reports of the WHO Committee on International Quarantine, that for this reason it is urgent to speed up the activities of the programme, and that in order to do so it is necessary to provide adequate material resources and advisory services,

1. RECOMMENDS that those countries which have not yet done so should start their eradication programme as soon as possible;
2. URGES those countries more economically advanced to make voluntary contributions in cash or in kind so as to increase the funds of the WHO Special Account; and
3. REQUESTS the Director-General to report further to the Fifteenth World Health Assembly.

Eleventh plenary meeting, 22 February 1961
(section 5 of the fourth report of the
Committee on Programme and Budget)

RESOLUTION WHA14.37

CONTINUED ASSISTANCE TO NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES

The Fourteenth World Health Assembly,

Recognizing that there is an increasing number of new Members from under-developed areas being admitted to full membership of WHO; and

Realizing that without adequate numbers of trained doctors, nurses, technical and allied health personnel among the indigenous population, these new States can never hope to achieve the primary objective of WHO -the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health,

1. NOTES with satisfaction the speedy assistance given by WHO to the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) along these lines; and

2. REQUESTS the Director-General

(1) to continue to give such speedy assistance to all newly independent States which become Members of WHO; and

(2) to report on these matters to the twenty-eighth session of the Executive Board and to the Fifteenth World Health Assembly.

Eleventh plenary meeting, 22 February 1961
(section 2 of the fourth report of the
Committee on Programme and Budget)

RESOLUTION EB27.R21

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL TRAINING: RESOLUTION 797 (XXX)
OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Executive Board,

Noting resolution 797 (XXX) of the Economic and Social Council on
"Administrative and Technical Training";

Having noted that the principles expressed therein are in close
agreement with those embodied in the "General Programme of Work for a
Specific Period", in the annual programmes, and in the Director-General's
Reports;

Cognizant of the importance of international co-operation in the
field of education and training; and

Considering that, in addition to the specific objectives of the
programme of the World Health Organization for education and training,
the activities of the Organization as a whole have consistently sought
to promote the rapid formation of adequately trained cadres in the
administrative and technical fields,

1. CONCURS in the opinions of the Economic and Social Council, as
expressed in that resolution;
2. REAFFIRMS the constitutional responsibilities of WHO in the aspects
of medical and paramedical education and training;
3. REITERATES the importance that should always be attached to
programmes of education and training; and
4. REQUESTS the Director-General when preparing the programmes of
work of the Organization:
 - (a) to continue to reflect in the programme and activities the
interest of the Organization in education and training by con-
tinuing to give a high priority to these in its future work; and
 - (b) to provide in the annual report to the Economic and Social
Council information about the progress achieved and difficulties
encountered in implementing the international programme of
education and training in the field of health.

RESOLUTION WHA14.42

ACTIVITIES JOINTLY ASSISTED BY UNICEF AND WHO

The Fourteenth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the developments in activities assisted jointly with UNICEF,

1. NOTES the report of the Director-General;
2. THANKS UNICEF for its support to all aspects of maternal and child health, including communicable-disease control (particularly malaria eradication), nutrition and health services benefiting mothers and children, and the training of staff for such services; and
3. EXPRESSES its satisfaction with the continuing close and effective collaboration between the two organizations.

Eleventh plenary meeting, 22 February 1961
(section 7 of the fourth report of the
Committee on Programme and Budget)

RESOLUTION WHA14.58

DECLARATION CONCERNING THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES AND THE TASKS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

The Fourteenth World Health Assembly,

Considering that the Constitution of the World Health Organization subscribed to by all Member States established that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition, and that the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security;

Considering also that the nations have pledged themselves, through the Charter of the United Nations, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom;

Noting the declaration concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted by the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Recognizing that all dependent peoples aspire fervently to achieve their independence and desire and need to proceed rapidly with their social, economic and cultural development;

Welcoming the attainment of independence by new States and their entry into the World Health Organization;

Believing that the World Health Organization has an important part to play in promoting the fundamental and inalienable right of colonial countries and peoples to freedom and independence through assistance in raising levels of physical and mental health, and that one of WHO's urgent tasks is to help newly independent countries, and those preparing for independence, to overcome deficiencies in health programmes and serious shortages in trained medical and health personnel,

1. REQUESTS the Director-General to make all possible efforts to provide such assistance to Member States having newly attained independence and to co-operate with them in the training of local medical personnel technically qualified to undertake the responsibility of combating infectious and parasitic diseases and of improving national health services;

2. URGES Member States to provide assistance to raise health levels in newly independent countries, and those which are to achieve independence, both through the World Health Organization and on a bilateral basis; and

3. APPEALS to Member States to introduce or develop in their health education programmes the teaching of the principles of racial equality and non-discrimination with a view to promoting good mental health and in recognition of the fundamental right of every human being to health and health services.

RESOLUTION WHA14.24

ADOPTION OF A WHO FLAG

The Fourteenth World Health Assembly,

Recognizing that it is desirable to adopt an official flag of the World Health Organization to be flown on the premises of the Organization and to be displayed elsewhere on ceremonial and other appropriate occasions,

1. DECIDES that the flag of the World Health Organization shall be the official emblem of the World Health Organization adopted by the First World Health Assembly, centred on a United Nations blue background, provided that the emblem shall appear in white with the Aesculapian staff and serpent in gold;

2. REQUESTS the Director-General to draw up regulations concerning the dimensions and proportions of the flag; and

3. AUTHORIZES the Director-General to adopt a flag code, bearing in mind the desirability of a regulated use of the flag and the protection of its dignity.

Tenth plenary meeting, 20 February 1961.
(section 7 of the third report of the
Committee on Administration, Finance and
Legal Matters)

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

FOURTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Agenda item 2.3

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTE

All/P&B/22 Rev.1
20 February 1961

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF BUDGET PROPOSALS

Amended draft resolution submitted by the Delegation of New Zealand

The Fourteenth World Health Assembly,

Recognizing that the inclusion by stages of the malaria eradication programme in the regular budget will call for increased assessments on Member States to the possible embarrassment of some Members; and

Realizing that aid to under-developed countries and the success of the world-wide eradication programmes can only be achieved if excessive dispersal of effort in other fields is avoided,

REQUESTS the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, to undertake a re-appraisal of other new developments with a view to concentrating upon a number of objectives compatible with funds likely to be available.

FOURTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

A14/P&B/Min/12
21 February 1961

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME AND BUDGET

PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH MEETING

Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi
Tuesday, 21 February 1961, at 9.45 a.m.

CHAIRMAN: Dr W. A. KARUNARATNE (Ceylon)

EXTRACTS

Critical Appraisal of Budget Proposals: Draft Resolution submitted by the
Delegation of New Zealand (Document A14/P&B/22 Rev.1)

The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider the draft resolution submitted by the delegation of New Zealand (document A14/P&B/22 Rev.1).

Dr TURBOTT (New Zealand) said that his Government had made two annual contributions to the Special Malaria Fund in the amount of \$ 28 000 and had intended to continue making a similar contribution for a further three years. However, it had felt that the malaria eradication programme would have better prospects if financed through the regular budget, and had supported its inclusion by stages in that budget although that meant a substantial increase of its contribution in 1962 and further steep increases in the following years.

While the New Zealand delegation had voted for the budget level at the present Health Assembly, he wished it to go on record that it would like to see a more detailed and critical examination made of the annual budgets of the Organization.

Although the Standing Committee on Administration and Finance of the Executive Board, and a working party, had examined the budget for 1962, and although his delegation had no fault to find with the conclusions reached by the working party, he felt that those conclusions did not quite reach the heart of the matter. He would like to see a careful scrutiny of the Organization's budgets made at an inter-governmental level. That could be done by a financial review body set up to help the Executive Board, something along the lines perhaps of the Financial Committee in FAO.

The question of supervision of the financial management and procedures of WHO might have to be thoroughly re-examined in the near future if Member States were to feel assured that the financial affairs were being conducted in such a way as to ensure that the assessed contributions of Members were being used to the best advantage. Such a development might be avoided if the Executive Board carried out a more critical appraisal of programmes, if the Health Assembly expected the Board to do so, and paid careful attention to any financial recommendations the Board made.

WHO had done, and continued to do, work of great value, and with additional funds could undoubtedly do much more in the interests of world health. The New Zealand Government had always strongly supported WHO and contributed to its operations, not only through the regular budget but through voluntary programmes, such as the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the general programmes carried out with UNICEF. However, it had to give very careful consideration to the overall level of its overseas expenditure - as presumably other governments also. His Government felt that it was up to WHO to establish beyond challenge the need for the money it sought.

He recalled the words of the delegate of Pakistan in the plenary meeting during the general discussion on the Report of the Executive Board and the Report of the Director-General on the Work of WHO in 1960 (document A14/VR/6, pages 28-29). The

latter had warned against scattering the Organization's limited resources in men and money and had drawn attention to the need for having a well-thought-out order of priority. The New Zealand delegation had been encouraged by those words to suggest that the Director-General should make a more critical appraisal of the future programmes, in consultation with the Executive Board. It further suggested that such an appraisal might avert the growth of a demand for a more thorough review at inter-governmental level. With that in mind, his delegation had submitted the draft resolution now before the Committee.

Dr BUSTAMANTE (Mexico) said that even before WHO's Constitution had been drawn up, it had been known that its work would be very varied; and for fifteen years it had been known that the available funds were insufficient to meet the demand. It was obvious that new needs would develop and that new proposals would be adopted by Health Assemblies. There was a need for care in planning programmes, but it should be remembered that neither the Director-General nor the Executive Board could increase programmes when they knew that funds could not be increased. The malaria eradication programme was essential to WHO's task of improving the standards of health throughout the world, but some of its other programmes were also important. While supporting the intent of the New Zealand draft resolution, he suggested that a second operative paragraph be added to it along the following lines:

2. REQUESTS the Director-General to submit to the Fifteenth World Health Assembly the results of the above-mentioned reappraisal concerning the objectives to be given priority in the light of available funds.

Dr TUREOTT (New Zealand) said that the amendment was acceptable to his delegation.

Dr EVANG (Norway) observed that the draft resolution raised a number of fundamental questions concerning WHO's work, which there was no time to discuss at the present Health Assembly. His delegation would not, therefore, be in a position to vote on it.

The New Zealand delegation had indicated ways in which the scrutiny by the Executive Board of the programme and budget proposals could be made, and had spoken of an inter-governmental body. Two attempts had already been made to change the Executive Board into an inter-governmental body and on both occasions the Health Assembly had refused to agree to such a change. It was a pity a further attempt was being made by indirect means. The Committee on Programme and Budget was not the right body to discuss fundamental questions of that nature.

He asked if the New Zealand delegate could give any examples of the "excessive dispersal of effort" referred to in the second paragraph of the draft resolution. The policy of WHO had been to concentrate its efforts on a few topics such as malaria eradication, communicable disease control, maternal and child health, and fellowships. Health education and the strengthening of national health services had been added later. If that was excessive dispersal of effort, the Organization would have to review its whole programme.

The total budget of WHO amounted to some \$ 25 000 000 and it could hardly be said that national contributions were excessive. Governments spent more than that total amount on one disease in their national health budgets. WHO had won the confidence of its Member States, all of whom had received some service from it. If their support for its programmes was to be maintained, WHO must continue to provide those services. It would be wrong to curtail WHO's activities, especially by putting a ceiling on the budget level at a time when its membership was increasing and when its new Members were the underdeveloped countries which so badly needed its assistance.

He had no objection to discussing the functions of WHO in plenary, although he felt that such discussion was unnecessary. Those who thought otherwise could suggest that the matter be discussed at the next and following World Health Assemblies.

Dr KIVITS (Belgium) fully supported the draft resolution as amended by the delegate of Mexico. His delegation had abstained from voting on the budget level for 1962 because, although it had favoured including the malaria eradication programme in the regular budget, it had felt that compensating reductions should be made elsewhere. There was a tendency to disperse efforts, and if funds were to be used to the best possible advantage, that tendency should be checked. He felt it would be wise to request the Director-General to make a list of priorities from which a choice could be made in the light of available funds.

Dr HOURIHANE (Ireland) recalled that during a joint meeting of the Committee on Programme and Budget and the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters, he had spoken about the necessity of concentrating efforts. It had been one thing continuing certain activities under the regular budget when the malaria eradication programme was being financed by voluntary contributions, but it was a totally different matter when that programme was not being so financed. The Health Assembly had been right in deciding to incorporate the costs of the malaria eradication programme into the regular budget by phases rather than abandon it because of lack of voluntary funds. Having done that, however, it would seem prudent to try and spend less on other activities during the years in which the malaria eradication programme would still be a charge on the Organization's budget. When expenses for that programme ended, the activities which had been curtailed could be restored and expanded.

It was unrealistic to say that it should not be difficult for 104 Member States to contribute \$ 25 000 000; the fact was that it was difficult. Although he welcomed all the new Member States to the Organization, he observed that some of them might be a financial liability.

Dr AFREDO (Pakistan) whole heartedly supported the draft resolution. The remarks he had made in plenary meeting, to which the delegate of New Zealand had referred, concerned the danger not only of a dispersal of effort by WHO, but of a resultant dispersal of efforts in the under-developed countries. It was a question of national prestige to undertake all the programmes suggested by WHO. The under-developed countries might not have the right approach to the matter, but it was difficult to dissuade them from undertaking any programme suggested. With the limited resources in men and money - and he would like to stress the first of these - WHO could not attain all its objectives. An order of priority should be established.

Dr ROBERTSON (Ghana) shared the concern of the New Zealand delegate, but he could not vote for the draft resolution for the same reason as the delegate of Norway. WHO's programmes were most successful but each programme was a single part of an integrated whole.

Dr FISEK (Turkey) said he would vote against the adoption of the draft resolution. He agreed with the delegate of Norway that to adopt it would be harmful to the development of WHO. WHO hoped that a better world could be created through better health, and its Member States should support its efforts to reach that goal. His delegation favoured increasing the budget when necessary, especially to assist the under-developed countries and the newly independent countries.

The DIRECTOR-GENERAL said that he was rather worried at the turn the discussion had taken. He would find it very difficult to consider a stabilization of the budget or a system of priorities that would mean checking the normal development of WHO's programme. It would be impossible to entertain the idea of stopping some activities because the malaria eradication programme had been included in the regular budget. If previous decisions of WHO concerning programmes of assistance to Member States, especially in the field of education, were to be maintained, the inclusion of the malaria eradication programme in the regular budget could not be permitted to stop the normal evolution of WHO's programme.

Dr TURBOTT (New Zealand) said he did think that there was a dispersal of effort. For example, in the Western Pacific Region several countries were carrying out programmes in mental health and physiotherapy when they had no adequate water supplies and sanitation: there was little point in helping people with modern programmes if they were to die later of cholera, dysentery and similar diseases. If the project in sports medicine that was to be considered by the Committee was adopted, it would provide a further example of dispersal of effort.

The whole purpose of the draft resolution was to ask the Executive Board to play a bigger role in the Organization; to ask it to give leadership and make suggestions to the World Health Assembly. There was no sinister intention, no idea of stabilizing the budget level. His delegation believed that WHO's programmes should be planned in the frame-work of a steadily increasing budget.

Dr BUSTAMANTE (Mexico) insisted that no health administration could plan beyond the resources available to it. It was up to WHO to set an example in that respect.

The malaria eradication programme would contribute to the development of the countries where malaria was prevalent and when they were more advanced, they could spend more money on other things. They could not, however, do everything at once; they had to advance step by step.

Dr EVANG (Norway) said that he was fully aware that the position taken up by the New Zealand delegation was not new. Certain countries had made a sacrifice in agreeing to incorporate the malaria eradication programme in the regular budget and, having made that sacrifice, they felt justified in requesting that more modern programmes should not be curtailed in those countries where malaria did not exist. Activities in other fields should not be cut down: medicine was marching forward, and it was impossible to separate one activity from another. WHO had been fortunate in being able to evolve a balanced programme which had kept pace with developments.

In the interests of conciliation, he suggested replacing the wording of the New Zealand draft resolution by the following wording:

The Fourteenth World Health Assembly

REQUESTS the Director-General and the Executive Board to reconsider the question of priorities in the programme and to report thereon to the Fifteenth World Health Assembly.

Dr TURBOTT (New Zealand) said that he could not agree that only the principle of priorities should be discussed.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

FOURTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
PROVISIONAL MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING

Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi
Tuesday, 21 February 1961, at 2.30 p.m.

CHAIRMAN: Dr W. A. KARUNARATNE (Ceylon)
Later: Dr L. STOYANOV (Bulgaria)

EXTRACTS

REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1962: Item 2.3
of the Agenda (Document A14/P and B/22 Rev.1) (continued)

1. REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1962: Item 2.3
of the Agenda (Document A14/P&B/22 Rev.1) (continued)

Dr TURBOTT (New Zealand) stated that it had been brought to his attention that he had omitted any mention of the regional committees in the amended draft resolution submitted by his delegation for the Committee's consideration (A14/P&B/22 Rev.1). There had been no intention of doing so and he proposed that the words "regional committees and the" should be inserted in the operative paragraph, after the words "in consultation with the".

In the discussion at the morning meeting, no valid reason had been brought forward against the reappraisal requested in the draft resolution. Taking the Organization's three main spheres of work, it was very hard to see how the education and training programme or the work of strengthening public health services could be curtailed; yet there could be no harm in undertaking a reappraisal of those activities. The major area in which reappraisal might show the need for concentrating on certain activities and reserving others for future attention was the field programme. That was where the Director-General could give guidance to the Health Assembly.

Dr EVANG (Norway) said that he, too, would like the reference to consultation with the regional committees to be inserted in the amendment he had proposed at the morning meeting to the New Zealand draft resolution.

He would again stress that his delegation was not opposed to reconsideration of priorities as such; what it objected to was the linking of that action with the inclusion of the malaria eradication programme in the regular budget.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Norwegian amendment was tantamount to a new proposal. He would accordingly put it to the vote first; if it was adopted, the New Zealand draft resolution would fall.

Decision: The Norwegian proposal was adopted by 37 votes to 11, with eight abstentions.

The CHAIRMAN said that consideration of the item was thus concluded, with the exception of the Appropriation Resolution, the text of which was awaited from the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters.

directing council



PAN AMERICAN
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

XIII Meeting

regional committee

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

XIII Meeting



Washington, D. C.
October 1961

CD13/29 (Eng.)
ADDENDUM I
6 October 1961
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Topic 34: RESOLUTIONS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
OF INTEREST TO THE REGIONAL COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM

From: Milton P. Siegel, ADG To: All Regional Directors Date: 22 September 1961
Attention: RD, AMRO

Our Ref.: A3/180/14 (a) I Subject: MALARIA ERADICATION POSTAGE STAMPS

Your Ref.:

... Enclosed, for your information, is a copy of the Agreement concluded between WHO and the "Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation" concerning the arrangements for the sale of stamps and other related philatelic material - souvenir sheets, stamped cards, first day and other covers - which may be donated to our Organization in connexion with the special issue of postage stamps devoted to the malaria eradication programme.

A circular letter is being prepared under which this Agreement will be brought to the attention of all Member States. The "Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation" is not a commercial stamp dealer and does not engage in the commerce of trading with stamps. According to our information it is the only agency of that type in the world. We therefore consider that the arrangements made will provide a complete safeguard to protect the interests of donor governments and the Organization and, in addition, would add the minimum administrative work-load to all participants.

AGREEMENT made by and between

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, whose office is at Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, hereinafter referred to as "WHO" and

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PHILATELIC CORPORATION, a New York Corporation, having its office at 225 West 34th Street, New York City, hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation".

WHEREAS,

(a) WHO expects to receive from several nations contributions of stamps, souvenir sheets, stamped cards, first day and other covers, and other similar or related items in connection with the issues by various governments in furtherance of WHO's malaria eradication programme;

(b) The CORPORATION is engaged in the business of the distribution and sales of stamps for Philatelic purposes, and represents that it has never been engaged in stamp trading as a stamp dealer; and

(c) WHO and the CORPORATION, have agreed under the terms hereinafter set forth, that the CORPORATION, through a wholly owned subsidiary to be formed by the CORPORATION, shall be the agent to dispose of the stamps, souvenir sheets, stamped cards, first day and other covers, and other similar or related items that may be contributed to WHO, by the various nations, in connection with WHO's malaria eradication programme.

I. AGENCY: WHO does hereby constitute and appoint the CORPORATION and the wholly owned subsidiary referred to in Article II below of the CORPORATION as its sole and exclusive agent for the sale of the stamps, souvenir sheets, stamped cards, first day and other covers and other similar or related items which may be contributed to WHO from the various nations of the world in connection with WHO's malaria eradication programme.

II. FORMATION OF AGENT CORPORATION: The CORPORATION shall, at its own cost and expense, cause to be formed a wholly owned subsidiary corporation under the laws of the State of New York, under the name of PHILATELIC AGENCY FOR MALARIA ERADICATION POSTAGE STAMPS, Ltd., or if such name is not available or acceptable, then under such other name as the parties shall mutually agree upon. The CORPORATION, together with this newly formed subsidiary corporation, will hereinafter be referred to as the CORPORATION-AGENT.

III. OBLIGATIONS OF WHO: WHO shall notify the participating governments:

(a) That it has appointed the CORPORATION-AGENT, as its exclusive agent for the disposition of the stamps and other related material contributed to WHO;

(b) That each of them should consign the contributed stamps and other related material at their own respective cost and risk to J. HENRY SCHRODER BANKING CORPORATION, 57 Broadway, New York City for release to the CORPORATION-AGENT;

(c) That it is absolutely necessary that the contributed stamps and other related material be delivered in New York at least three (3) weeks before the issue date so as to ensure punctual distribution; and

WHO shall further:

(d) designate the person or persons in WHO to whom or with whom the CORPORATION-AGENT shall report and consult from time to time.

IV. OBLIGATIONS OF CORPORATION-AGENT: The CORPORATION-AGENT accepts the exclusive agency granted to it and undertakes to perform as follows:

(a) To obtain and to deliver to WHO a guarantee of the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation that it will act as custodian for all the stamps and other related material which it will receive in connection with WHO's malaria eradication programme and that it will release the stamps and other related material to the CORPORATION-AGENT upon its requisition only against payment of the net amount due for each requisition, which payments will be held by the bank until the submission of the reports hereinafter provided;

(b) To distribute and sell the stamps and other related material through its own organization and through sub-agents and distributors which it now uses and through such others as it may deem feasible and necessary for the purposes of this agreement. Such distribution and sale shall be based on equal terms for all buyers and the CORPORATION-AGENT shall avoid any discrimination or favoritism towards any buyer or group of buyers;

(c) To carry on the sale of the stamps and other related material on behalf of WHO in all parts of the world, but within the limitations of the existing laws prevailing in the various countries;

(d) To sell all stamps only at face value. The value to be calculated at the rate of exchange indicated by the issuing

government in order to ensure that the stamps and other related material are offered for sale at the value consistent with the local selling price of the issuing government. All questions relating to the selling price of stamps and other related material, which shall be uncertain by reason of the exchange rates, shall be determined in advance by WHO and the CORPORATION-AGENT;

(e) To consult regularly with WHO on matters of mutual interest and to keep WHO informed of its activities;

(f) To publicize the stamps through the media of paid advertisements, press releases and exhibitions and other media. Such publicity shall be of a nature to lend dignity to the WHO malaria stamp programme, and be consistent with the ethical standards of WHO, and shall be subject to WHO's prior clearance;

(g) To pay for all its own expenses, in connection with the programme, including but not being limited to its overhead, bank charges, travel, publicity and the cost, freight, and insurance that will be incurred in the sales, after the stamps have been received by J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, and including the charges of the said Banking Corporation;

(h) To pay, for the stamps and other related material sold, to WHO in U.S. dollars, Swiss francs or Sterling unless otherwise agreed to by WHO;

(i) To furnish an accounting verified by J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation within 30 days at the end of each quarter of the calendar year to the completion of the programme. Each accounting shall reflect all stamps and other related material sold during the accounting period, the stamps and other related material remaining in inventory, together with the verified account;

(j) To continue to sell the stamps of any country only for as long as they are authorized for sale in the post offices of that country;

(k) To dissolve the subsidiary corporation upon the termination of this agreement; and

(l) To arrange with the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation that remittances for the face value of the stamps and other material sold, less the deduction of the agents' compensation, shall be transmitted at the end of each quarter of the calendar year to WHO in the respective currencies set forth in sub-divisions (d) and (h) of this Article.

V. DESTRUCTION OF UNSOLD STAMPS AND PRINTING PLATES: WHO and the CORPORATION-AGENT agree, in order to create confidence in the stamp issues referred to in this agreement:

(a) That donated stamps remaining in the hands of J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation at the date of withdrawal indicated by the participating government concerned will be destroyed and that such destruction will take place in the presence of a witness appointed by WHO;

(b) That it should be recommended to participating governments that all unsold balances of the stamps should, after the dates of withdrawal, be ordered destroyed and that the printing plates and printing materials should be destroyed after the printing is completed.

VI. COMPENSATION: WHO shall allow as compensation to the CORPORATION-AGENT a percentage of the stipulated sales price of all stamps and other related material actually sold, payable in U.S. dollars, such percentage to be determined by agreement between the parties. The compensation shall be accounted for in each of the accountings provided for in sub-division (i) of Article IV.

VII. TERM: This agreement shall commence upon the date of the second signature hereto and shall continue in full force and effect as long as any stamps contributed to the WHO malaria eradication programme shall remain on sale in any post office of any participating government.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have duly executed this agreement, by their duly authorized officers or agents.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PHILATELIC
CORPORATION

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

By Manfred R. Lehmann

By Milton P. Siegel

Date 19 September 1961

Date 14 September 1961