

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTE

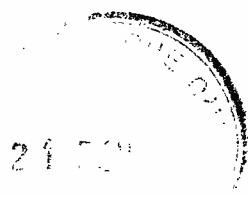
FOURTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

QUATORZIEME ASSEMBLEE MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

A14/VR/7

16 February 1961

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SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING <u>Thursday, 16 February 1961</u> <u>at 10.30 a.m.</u> Vigyan Bhavan New Delhi	SEPTIEME SEANCE PLENIERE <u>Jeudi, 16 février 1961</u> <u>à 10 h.30</u> Vigyan Bhavan New Delhi

President : Dr A. L. MUDALIAR (India)
Président : (Inde)

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1. THIRD REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS
TROISIEME RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION DE VERIFICATION DES POUVOIRS

The PRESIDENT: The meeting is called to order. I have to apologize to the delegates for the delay in convening this plenary meeting owing to circumstances beyond my control. So far as the agenda of this meeting is concerned, we will take up the adoption of the first report of the Committee on Programme and Budget, the adoption of the first report of the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters and, if the document is available in time, the adoption of the second report of the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters. Then we shall proceed with the election of Members entitled to designate a person to serve on the Executive Board and, if time permits, continue with the general discussion which we left off the other day.

May I now call upon the Rapporteur of the Credentials Committee, Mr Sar, to present the report?

M. SAR (Sénégal), Rapporteur de la Commission de Vérification des Pouvoirs :

Monsieur le Président, Messieurs les délégués :

La Commission de Vérification des Pouvoirs s'est réunie le 16 février 1961, sous la présidence de M. le Dr Bravo (Chili).

La Commission a accepté les pouvoirs officiels des délégations et des représentants de la Bolivie, de la Colombie, d'El Salvador, de l'Italie, du Féroé et du Yémen, ce qui habilite les délégués en question à participer aux travaux de l'Assemblée de la Santé dans les conditions fixées par la Constitution de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you. The report has been presented. Are there any observations? May we adopt this report? The report is adopted.

2. FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME AND BUDGET
PREMIER RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION DU PROGRAMME ET DU BUDGET

The PRESIDENT: I would now request Dr Kamal to present the first report of the Committee on Programme and Budget - this report is contained in document All/15.

Dr KAMAL (United Arab Republic), Rapporteur of the Committee on Programme and Budget: Mr President, first report of the Committee on Programme and Budget.

The Committee on Programme and Budget, at its first meeting, on Thursday 9 February 1961, under the chairmanship of Dr Karunaratne of Ceylon, elected Dr Stoyanov of Bulgaria as Vice-Chairman and Dr A.M. Kamal (United Arab Republic) Rapporteur, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Nominations. At this meeting, as well as at its second meeting, held on Monday, 13 February 1961, it began its discussion of the Annual Report of the Director-General on the work of WHO during the preceding year.

On 13 February a joint meeting was held with the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters to consider the subject of malaria eradication. After discussion of the programme aspects, it was decided to recommend to the Fourteenth World Health Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

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 the 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 operations; and

3. REQUESTS the Director-General to report on future progress of the malaria eradication programme to the Fifteenth World Health Assembly.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you.

You have just heard the first report of the Committee on Programme and Budget. May I know whether there are any remarks or observations? May I take it that the Assembly accepts this resolution? The resolution is adopted. May I take it that the whole of the report also is adopted by the Assembly now? Any observations? May I take it that the report is adopted? The report is adopted.

3. FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LEGAL MATTERS
PREMIER RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION DES QUESTIONS ADMINISTRATIVES, FINANCIERES
ET JURIDIQUES

The PRESIDENT : We will now take up the second item on the agenda; the adoption of the first report of the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters.

This report is contained in document A14/16. May I request the Rapporteur of the Committee, Mr Sar, to come to the rostrum and present his report ?

M. SAR (Sénégal), Rapporteur de la Commission des Questions administratives, financières et juridiques :

Monsieur le Président, Messieurs les délégués, la Commission des Questions administratives, financières et juridiques a tenu ses première, deuxième et troisième séances les 9, 13 et 14 février 1961, sous la présidence du Dr H. van Zile Hyde (Etats-Unis d'Amérique). Sur la proposition de la Commission des Désignations, le Dr R. Vannugli (Italie) a été élu Vice-Président et M. A. B. Sar (Sénégal) Rapporteur.

La Commission a créé une Sous-Commission juridique ouverte à toutes les délégations et ayant pour mandat d'étudier les aspects juridiques et constitutionnels de toutes les questions qui pourraient lui être renvoyées. Cette sous-commission est composée de délégués des pays suivants : Arabie Saoudite, Australie, Belgique, Ceylan, Chine, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, France, Ghana, Grèce, Irak, Israël, Italie, Maroc, République Arabe Unie, Suisse et Viet-Nam.

Certains points de l'ordre du jour ont été renvoyés à cette sous-commission dont les recommandations, sous la forme que leur a donnée la Commission des Questions administratives, financières et juridiques, seront incorporées dans les rapports de la Commission.

La Commission a décidé de recommander à la Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé l'adoption des résolutions suivantes :

1. Etat du recouvrement des contributions annuelles et des avances au fonds de roulement

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé,

Ayant examiné le rapport du Directeur général sur l'état du recouvrement des contributions annuelles et des avances au fonds de roulement à la date du 31 décembre 1960;

Prenant acte avec satisfaction du recouvrement des contributions afférentes au budget de 1960 et des avances au fonds de roulement;

Notant que trois Membres - la Bolivie, l'Uruguay et le Yémen - étaient redevables de montants égaux ou supérieurs à leurs contributions pour les deux années précédentes; et

Ayant attentivement examiné les dispositions de l'article 7 de la Constitution et les dispositions du paragraphe 2 de la résolution WHA8.13 concernant la suspension des privilèges attachés au droit de vote,

1. APPELLE L'ATTENTION des gouvernements des Etats Membres sur l'importance que présente le paiement de leurs contributions le plus tôt possible au cours de l'exercice financier de l'Organisation;
2. PRIE les gouvernements des Etats Membres qui ne l'ont pas encore fait de prévoir dans leurs budgets nationaux le versement régulier de leurs contributions annuelles à l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé; et
3. PRIE le Directeur général d'entrer en communication avec les trois Membres redevables d'arriérés pour deux années ou davantage et de les informer que l'Assemblée de la Santé espère qu'ils seront en mesure de verser leurs contributions le plus tôt possible et, de toute façon, avant l'ouverture de la prochaine Assemblée mondiale de la Santé, afin d'éviter que ne se pose la question de la suspension de leur droit de vote en application de l'article 7 de la Constitution.

2. Amendements au Règlement du Personnel

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé

PREND ACTE des amendements au Règlement du Personnel qui ont été apportés par le Directeur général et confirmés par le Conseil exécutif.

3. Frais de voyage et indemnités journalières des membres du Conseil exécutif

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé,

Considérant que le montant de l'indemnité journalière versée aux membres du Conseil exécutif a été fixé en juillet 1948 et que le coût de la vie a augmenté depuis cette date; et

Tenant compte de la résolution 1588 (XV) adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies à sa quinzième session,

DECIDE ce qui suit :

1) les membres du Conseil exécutif recevront une indemnité journalière de \$23 lorsqu'ils participeront à des réunions à Genève; en cas de réunion à New York, le taux sera de \$30; et en cas de réunion ailleurs, le taux sera fixé par le Conseil exécutif sans qu'il puisse dépasser l'équivalent de \$23;

2) les membres du Conseil exécutif auront droit à l'indemnité journalière au taux approprié, non seulement pendant leur participation aux réunions, mais encore pendant la durée des voyages nécessaires pour se rendre au lieu de réunion et en revenir; toutefois, pendant les voyages par mer, l'indemnité sera fixée à \$10 par jour franc (de minuit à minuit).

Contributions des nouveaux Membres pour 1960 et 1961

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé,

Notant que plusieurs Etats, y compris certains anciens Membres associés, sont devenus Membres de l'Organisation en 1960, en déposant auprès du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies un instrument officiel d'acceptation de la Constitution de l'Assemblée mondiale de la Santé,

DECIDE que les contributions de ces Membres, pour les années 1960 et 1961, sont fixées comme suit :

<u>Etat Membre</u>	<u>Pourcentage</u>
Dahomey	0,04
Nigeria	0,19
République Centrafricaine	0,04
République de Côte-d'Ivoire	0,06
République de Haute-Volta	0,04
République du Congo (Brazzaville)	0,04
République Gabonaise	0,04
République du Mali	0,04
République du Niger	0,04
République du Sénégal	0,06

5. Contributions des nouveaux Membres pour 1961

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé,

Notant que plusieurs Etats sont devenus Membres de l'Organisation en 1961 en déposant auprès du Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies un instrument officiel d'acceptation de la Constitution de l'Assemblée mondiale de la Santé,

DECIDE que les contributions de ces Membres pour l'année 1961 sont fixées comme suit :

<u>Etat Membre</u>	<u>Pourcentage</u>
République de Chypre	0,04
République de Somalie	0,04
République Malgache	0,06
République du Tchad	0,04

6. Barème des contributions pour 1962

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé

DECIDE que le barème des contributions pour 1962 sera le suivant :

<u>Membre</u>	<u>Barème (Pourcentage)</u>
Afghanistan	0,06
Albanie	0,04
Allemagne, République fédérale d'	4,83
Arabie Saoudite	0,06
Argentine	1,00
Australie	1,62
Autriche	0,39
Belgique	1,18
Biélorussie, RSS de	0,42
Birmanie	0,07
Bolivie	0,04
Brésil	0,92
Bulgarie	0,14
Cambodge	0,04
Cameroun	0,04
Canada	2,82
Ceylan	0,09
Chili	0,24
Chine	4,54
Chypre	0,04
Colombie	0,28
Congo, République du (Brazzaville)	0,04
Corée, République de	0,19
Costa Rica	0,04
Côte-d'Ivoire, République de	0,06
Cuba	0,23
Dahomey	0,04

<u>Membre</u>	<u>Barème</u> <u>(Pourcentage)</u>
Danemark	0,54
El Salvador	0,05
Equateur	0,06
Espagne	0,84
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	31,71
Ethiopie	0,06
Fédération de Rhodésie et de Nyassaland	0,02
Finlande	0,32
France	5,80
Ghana	0,06
Grèce	0,21
Guatemala	0,05
Guinée	0,04
Haïti	0,04
Haute-Volta, République de	0,04
Honduras	0,04
Hongrie	0,38
Inde	2,23
Indonésie	0,42
Irak	0,08
Iran	0,19
Irlande	0,14
Islande	0,04
Israël	0,13
Italie	2,04
Japon	1,98
Jordanie	0,04
Koweït	0,04
Laos	0,04
Liban	0,05
Libéria	0,04
Libye	0,04
Luxembourg	0,06
Malaisie, Fédération de	0,15
Mali, République du	0,04
Maroc	0,13
Mexique	0,64
Monaco	0,04
Népal	0,04
Nicaragua	0,04
Niger, République du	0,04
Nigeria, Fédération de	0,19
Norvège	0,44
Nouvelle-Zélande	0,38

<u>Membre</u>	<u>Barème</u> <u>(Pourcentage)</u>
Pakistan	0,36
Panama	0,04
Paraguay	0,04
Pays-Bas	0,91
Pérou	0,10
Philippines	0,39
Pologne	1,24
Portugal	0,18
République Arabe Unie	0,29
République Centrafricaine	0,04
République Dominicaine	0,05
République Gabonaise	0,04
République Malgache	0,06
République Togolaise	0,04
Roumanie	0,31
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	7,05
Sénégal	0,06
Sierra Leone	0,02
Somalie	0,04
Soudan	0,06
Suède	1,26
Suisse	0,88
Tchad	0,04
Tchécoslovaquie	0,79
Thaïlande	0,14
Tunisie	0,05
Turquie	0,53
Ukraine, RSS d'	1,63
Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques	12,34
Union Sud-Africaine	0,51
Uruguay	0,11
Venezuela	0,45
Viet-Nam, République du	0,18
Yémen	0,04
Yugoslavie	0,32
	<hr/>
Total	100,00
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7. Locaux du Siège : Rapport sur l'avancement des travaux

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé

1. PREND ACTE avec satisfaction du rapport du Directeur général sur le bâtiment du Siège;
2. REMERCIE la Confédération suisse et la République et Canton de Genève de l'aide qu'elles fournissent pour permettre au Siège de disposer de locaux appropriés; et
3. PRIE le Directeur général de faire ultérieurement rapport à la Quinzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé.

8. Locaux du Siège : Etat du fonds du bâtiment

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé,

Ayant examiné le rapport du Directeur général sur l'état du fonds du bâtiment du Siège au 31 décembre 1960,

PREND ACTE du rapport.

9. Bâtiment du Siège : Remboursement par l'Organisation des Nations Unies

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé

1. NOTE avec satisfaction que l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies a décidé de rembourser à l'OMS la valeur comptable de l'investissement fait par celle-ci dans le Palais des Nations; et
2. FAIT CONNAITRE à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies qu'elle a apprécié cette décision.

10. Utilisation du russe comme langue de travail dans l'Organisation régionale de l'Europe

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé,

Ayant examiné la recommandation formulée par le Conseil exécutif dans sa résolution EB26.R34, inspirée de la recommandation du Comité régional de l'Europe relative à l'introduction progressive de l'utilisation du russe comme langue de travail de l'Organisation régionale de l'Europe, en vue d'arriver à l'application complète du principe en 1963,

1. ACCEPTE en principe la recommandation du Conseil exécutif; et
2. DECIDE, en vue d'en commencer l'application en 1962, d'ajouter aux prévisions budgétaires de cet exercice un montant de \$21 400 destiné à financer l'utilisation accrue du russe proposée pour l'année en question.

The PRESIDENT : You have heard the report just now read. Document ALL/16 is, I believe, in the hands of all delegates. I propose now to put each of these resolutions separately and request you to give your assent.

The first is "Status of collection of annual contributions and of advances to the Working Capital Fund". Any observations? May I take it that you approve of this resolution? The resolution is approved.

Second, "Amendments to the Staff Rules". Any observations? May I take it that you approve of this resolution? The resolution is approved.

Third, "Travel expenses and allowances for members of the Executive Board". Any remarks? In the absence of any remarks, may I take it that you approve of this resolution also? The resolution is approved.

Then we come to "Assessments for 1960 and 1961 of new Members". Any observations? May we approve of this resolution as well? The resolution is approved.

Item 5, "Assessments for 1961 of new Members". Any remarks? May I take it that you approve of this resolution as well? The resolution is approved.

Then we come to "Scale of assessments for 1962". Any observations? Any objections? May I take it that you approve of this resolution? The resolution is adopted.

Item 7, "Headquarters accommodation : Progress report". Any remarks? May we accept this resolution? The resolution is adopted.

Eight, "Headquarters accommodation : Status of the Building Fund". May we adopt this resolution? The resolution is adopted.

Nine, "Headquarters accommodation : Reimbursement by the United Nations".

Any remarks? May we adopt this resolution? The resolution is adopted.

The last item, "Use of Russian as a working language in the Regional Organization for Europe". Any remarks? Any observations? May I take it that the House accepts this resolution? The resolution is adopted.

Now may I have the concurrence of the House to adopt the whole report? The first report of the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters is adopted by the Assembly.

4. SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LEGAL MATTERS
DEUXIEME RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION DES QUESTIONS ADMINISTRATIVES, FINANCIERES
ET JURIDIQUES

The PRESIDENT : I now request the Rapporteur to present the second report of the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters.

M. SAR (Sénégal), Rapporteur de la Commission des Questions administratives, financières et juridiques :

La Commission des Questions administratives, financières et juridiques a tenu sa cinquième séance le 15 février 1961.

Elle a décidé de recommander à la Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé l'adoption de la résolution suivante :

1. Prévisions budgétaires supplémentaires pour 1961

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé,

Ayant examiné les propositions du Directeur général et les recommandations du Conseil exécutif relatives aux prévisions budgétaires supplémentaires pour 1961,

1. APPROUVE les prévisions supplémentaires pour 1961; et
2. DECIDE de modifier la résolution portant ouverture de crédits pour 1961 (résolution WHA13.38) en augmentant comme suit les montants votés au paragraphe I :

<u>Section</u>	<u>Affectation des crédits</u>	<u>Montant</u> US \$
PARTIE I - REUNIONS CONSTITUTIONNELLES		
2	Conseil exécutif et ses comités	7 090
	Total de la partie I	<u>7 090</u>
PARTIE II - PROGRAMME D'EXECUTION		
4	Mise en oeuvre du programme	307 492
5	Bureaux régionaux	187 251
7	Autres dépenses réglementaires de personnel	183 643
	Total de la partie II	<u>678 386</u>
PARTIE III - SERVICES ADMINISTRATIFS		
8	Services administratifs	78 933
9	Autres dépenses réglementaires de personnel	40 685
	Total de la partie III	<u>119 618</u>
	Total des parties I, II et III	<u>805 094</u> =====

3. DECIDE en outre de modifier le paragraphe III de la même résolution en augmentant les rubriques iii) et iv) de \$45 709 et \$759 385 respectivement.

En outre, la Commission des Questions administratives, financières et juridiques a tenu des réunions communes avec la Commission du Programme et du Budget les 11, 14 et 15 février 1961, pour étudier la question de l'éradication du paludisme. Pour l'examen des aspects financiers de cette question, c'est-à-dire

du mode de financement du programme d'éradication du paludisme, le Dr H. van Zile Hyde (Etats-Unis d'Amérique), Président de la Commission des Questions administratives, financières et juridiques a assumé la présidence.

La réunion commune a décidé de constituer un groupe de travail sur le financement du programme d'éradication du paludisme composé des délégations suivantes : Argentine, Australie, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, France, Inde, Irak, Mexique, Nigeria, Pakistan, République Centrafricaine, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques et Tchécoslovaquie.

La réunion commune, après avoir examiné un rapport soumis par le groupe de travail (document ALL/AFL/P&B/WP/1), a déterminé les principes et les méthodes de financement du programme d'éradication du paludisme et a pensé que le rapporteur de la réunion commune pourrait rédiger un projet de résolution approprié qui serait inclus dans un des rapports de la Commission des Questions administratives, financières et juridiques.

La réunion commune a décidé de recommander à l'Assemblée mondiale de la Santé l'adoption du projet de résolution suivant :

2. Financement du programme d'éradication du paludisme : Dépenses d'administration et des services d'exécution

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé,

Ayant examiné les résolutions adoptées par le Conseil exécutif à sa vingt-sixième session au sujet des dépenses d'administration et des dépenses des services d'exécution du programme d'éradication du paludisme; et

Rappelant que les dépenses d'administration et les dépenses des services d'exécution du programme élargi d'assistance technique sont maintenant à la charge du budget ordinaire de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé,

1. DECIDE que les dépenses d'administration et les dépenses des services d'exécution du programme d'éradication du paludisme seront financées, conformément aux recommandations du Conseil exécutif, par des prévisions budgétaires supplémentaires pour 1961; et

2. DECIDE en outre qu'à dater de 1962, les dépenses d'administration et les dépenses d'exécution du programme d'éradication du paludisme, y compris celles de la Région des Amériques, seront à la charge du budget ordinaire de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé.

La Commission des Questions administratives, financières et juridiques recommande à l'Assemblée mondiale de la Santé d'adopter la résolution suivante :

3. Financement du programme d'éradication du paludisme : Mesures destinées à assurer le financement du programme

La Quatorzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé,

Ayant fait à nouveau le point de la situation financière du compte spécial pour l'éradication du paludisme d'après un rapport établi par le Directeur général conformément à la résolution WHA13.45 de la Treizième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé;

Ayant examiné un rapport du Directeur général sur diverses méthodes possibles pour assurer le financement du programme d'éradication du paludisme envisagé en 1962 et au cours des années suivantes;

Considérant que les contributions volontaires au compte spécial pour l'éradication du paludisme n'ont pas atteint un montant suffisant;

Estimant que les dépenses d'exécution du programme d'éradication dans les pays devraient être incorporées par étapes au budget ordinaire; et

Tenant compte du fait que les Membres de l'Organisation qui assurent l'exécution de programmes antipaludiques consacrent déjà des sommes importantes à cette fin,

1. DECIDE que les dépenses d'exécution du programme d'éradication du paludisme dans les pays seront incorporées au budget ordinaire par étapes, réparties sur une période de trois ans, comme suit:

1) une somme de US \$2 000 000 sera ajoutée au montant du budget effectif de 1962 pour le financement partiel des activités du programme d'éradication du paludisme envisagées dans les pays;

2) le Directeur général est prié de faire figurer dans le projet de programme et de budget de 1963 un montant de \$4 000 000 pour le financement partiel des activités du programme d'éradication du paludisme envisagées dans les pays;

3) le Directeur général est prié de faire figurer dans le projet de programme et de budget de 1964 et des années suivantes le montant total des dépenses afférentes aux activités du programme d'éradication du paludisme envisagées dans les pays.

2. DECIDE en outre, à titre de mesure transitoire destinée à éviter d'imposer une trop lourde charge aux pays qui exécutent des programmes antipaludiques, que

1) tous les Membres actifs qui exécutent des programmes antipaludiques et dont

a) la contribution est égale ou inférieure à 0,50 %, ou

b) le revenu par habitant est faible,

auront droit en 1962 à des crédits de 75 % sur le paiement de la partie de leur contribution correspondant au financement du montant de \$2 000 000 prévu au paragraphe 1. 1) ci-dessus;

2) l'Assemblée de la Santé désignera les Membres ayant droit aux crédits susmentionnés dans une liste qui sera annexée à la résolution portant ouverture de crédits;

3) les crédits prévus ci-dessus seront prélevés sur le solde disponible en espèces dans le compte spécial pour l'éradication du paludisme;

3. RECOMMANDE aux Quinzième et Seizième Assemblées mondiales de la Santé de prévoir comme suit les crédits définis au paragraphe 2 ci-dessus :

1963	50 %
1964	25 %

La Commission a encore à examiner une résolution concernant le compte spécial pour l'éradication du paludisme. Cette résolution maintiendra très vraisemblablement la continuation dudit compte.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you.

You have just heard the second report. May I adopt the same procedure as before, taking resolution after resolution?

The first of these resolutions is "Supplementary budget estimates for 1961". I have to invite the attention of the delegates to Rule 67 of the Rules of Procedure, which says that decisions by the Health Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting and that one of such decisions is the decision on the amount of the effective working budget. Since this is a revision of the budget, it has to be by a two-thirds majority. If the House adopts this resolution unanimously there will be no necessity for recording any vote. Any observations? May I take it that the House is prepared to adopt this resolution? In the absence of any contra-indications, I take it that the House adopts this resolution unanimously. The resolution is adopted.

The next resolution is "Financing of the malaria eradication programme: administrative and operational services costs". Any observations?

The delegate of Czechoslovakia.

Dr ŠTICH (Czechoslovakia) (translation from the Russian): Mr President, the Czechoslovak delegation believes that in discussing the question of including in the regular budget expenditure on the financing of malaria eradication - that means in discussing resolutions 2 and 3 of the second report - Rule 67 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Health Assembly must also be applied. The delegation bases this view on the fact that what we are discussing is actually the level of the effective working budget of our organization.

The incorporation of the financing of malaria eradication in the regular budget is a basic change in the existing system. There is no doubt that this change will lay considerable financial burdens primarily on the economically poorly developed countries, which already have to spend large sums on malaria eradication on their own territory.

At the same time it must be emphasized once again that the question of credits is being discussed simultaneously with this, a question on which the delegate of France has expressed serious doubts in this Assembly.

The Czechoslovak delegation, therefore, formally proposes that any decision on these important problems be taken by a two-thirds majority in accordance with Rule 67 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Health Assembly.

The PRESIDENT: Thank you. The delegate of Albania.

Dr PISTOLI (Albania) (translation from the Russian): Mr President, gentlemen, I should like to say a few words in connexion with the consideration of the report of the Joint Committee on the Financing of the Malaria Eradication Programme. The Albanian delegation feels it should state why it cannot support the report's recommendations on this matter. These recommendations arise from a decision to change the former principle of financing the programme, based on a voluntary fund, and to incorporate all the costs in WHO's regular budget. The incorporation of all the costs in the regular budget, even though by stages over a three-year period, will mean a sharp increase in WHO's budget - about 10 per cent. on account of this measure alone in each of the years 1962, 1963 and 1964, in addition to the usual 10 per cent. increase. This will place WHO in a unique position vis-à-vis the other major United Nations specialized agencies, the annual increases in whose

budgets range between 2 and 9.5 per cent., and in 1961 average 7.6 per cent. above 1960. This unique position is contrary to the principles and purpose of the specialized agency which is required - and I quote - "to act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international . . . work".

Thus WHO will be assuming the, for it, unusual function of reimbursing part of national expenditures on one particular problem. Moreover, this will jeopardize the Organization's prospects of development, since the decision we are being asked to take on the financing of the malaria programme does not preclude the adoption of similar measures on other problems in the future. For the sake of the expediency of the moment the whole structure of the Organization is being endangered. Furthermore, the incorporation of all the costs in the regular budget will give rise to additional financial difficulties for many Member States, since it will mean an increase in their contributions. Meanwhile the system of credits works to their advantage on a steadily decreasing scale just for three years. This will further increase the number of Members owing contributions and will steadily undermine WHO's financial position.

A decision to incorporate in the regular budget all the costs of the malaria eradication programme exclusively in the form of additional money subsidies will make the position of many States which might successfully take part in the malaria eradication programme a great deal more difficult still. The Joint Committee's recommendation on the subject will thus lead to further difficulties.

The Albanian delegation draws the Assembly's serious attention to the situation created and once again calls upon it to consider every possibility of maintaining the former principle and in particular to consider the question of a gentleman's agreement.

The PRESIDENT: Any other observations?

I should like again to refer to Rule 67, which says that decisions by the Health Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting; and one of the important decisions is the decision on the amount of the effective working budget. We are not now discussing the effective working budget; that will come up at a later plenary meeting. But as a request has been made for a two-thirds majority being required for carrying this particular resolution, may I refer to Rule 68 which says:

Except as stipulated otherwise in these Rules, decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the Members present and voting.

A request having been made, it is now for the Assembly to decide by a simple majority whether they will have a two-thirds majority to decide this particular resolution.

The delegate of Norway.

Dr EVANG (Norway): Mr Chairman, dear fellow delegates, the remarks of the distinguished delegate of Albania, I think, would need some elaboration, because they touch a problem of the most fundamental character as far as the activities of

this organization are concerned. As far as I understood his remarks, he was worried because we were invited to include in our regular budget certain costs of an operational and administrative character, as has been suggested in the resolution before us. And that of course raises the question of the very character of this organization.

In the history of the Organization, we reached the turning point in this respect already in 1949 at the Second World Health Assembly in Rome. There were at that time three various suggestions for the further development of the very young child which this organization then really represented. One suggestion was that the Organization should limit itself to administrative purposes in the field of international health as referred to in Article 2, third paragraph, which also was referred to by the distinguished colleague from Albania, but which constitutes only one of the very many parts of that article. If that view had gained the majority vote then, the World Health Organization would have been extremely limited in its character, doing a sort of compilation of statistics, epidemiological intelligence service, standardization internationally of drugs, etc., and other statutory functions which were taken over from the Health Section of the League of Nations.

Another view was that WHO should also be an operational body in the field -- that there should be an operational programme. And the proponents of this view referred to the fact that we had established regional offices and asked the opponents of this proposal what they thought the regional offices would do if the World Health Organization was not going to be an operational body.

As you all know, the last view prevailed and by a large majority, though not unanimously, it was decided in 1949 that the World Health Organization would be an operational body in the field. And it is in that sense, Mr President, that I vote very gladly for this resolution, because it is not in conflict with, and does not represent anything new in, the policy of this organization, but it represents an organic and fruitful further development in this field.

As far as the other point which has been raised, Mr President, is concerned - the question of whether one should have two-thirds a majority vote on this or not - my delegation would warn very strongly against applying the principle of two-thirds majority to questions of this kind, because if you set a precedent here you may run into great trouble later in deciding what problems are important and what are not.

The PRESIDENT: Any other observations?

Well, in the absence of any further observations I will now request the Assembly to decide this question by a simple majority. Those who are in favour of a two-thirds majority are requested to raise their cards.

Those against a two-thirds majority on this question?

Abstentions, please?

The result of the voting is as follows: for a two-thirds majority, 12; against 48; abstentions 19. The request is therefore not accepted by the Assembly.

I shall now put the resolution to the vote - resolution 2, "Financing of the malaria eradication programme: Administrative and operational services costs". Are the Members prepared to accept this resolution? Seeing no objection, may I declare the resolution carried? The resolution is carried.

Now item 3, "Financing of the malaria eradication programme; Measures to ensure the financing of the programme". As you will see, this resolution consists of three paragraphs, and the request has been made that the three paragraphs may be put to the vote separately. I refer to Rule 61, which permits the President to put these parts separately. Rule 61 reads as follows:

A delegate or a representative of an Associate Member may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment shall be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to seek on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favour and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are subsequently approved shall be put to the vote, as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal or the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

The delegate of Venezuela? Do you wish to speak on this?

Le Dr CASTILLO (Venezuela) (traduction de l'espagnol): Monsieur le President, je tiens à signaler que la délégation vénézuélienne a voté contre la résolution qui vient d'être adoptée, et cela pour les raisons

que j'ai exposées dans le document A14/AFL/1 Add. 5 qui a été distribué en temps utile.

The PRESIDENT: Well, the first of these paragraphs in draft resolution 32 reads as follows:

1. DECIDES that the costs of the malaria eradication field programme shall be incorporated in the regular budget by stages over a three-year period in the following manner:

- (1) an amount of \$ 2 000 000 shall be added to the effective working budget for 1962 to help finance the malaria eradication field programme;
- (2) the Director-General is requested to include in his proposed programme and budget estimates for 1963 an amount of \$ 4 000 000 to help finance the malaria eradication field programme;
- (3) the Director-General is requested to include in his proposed programme and budget estimates for 1964 and future years the full costs of the malaria eradication field programme.

That part of the resolution is before the House. Any observations? Any remarks? May I put the resolution to the vote of this House? I take it that the House is prepared to accept this? This part of the resolution is declared as accepted.

I am sorry, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Dr KURASHOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translation from the Russian); Mr President, fellow delegates, in view of the importance of the decision we are taking we should like to ask that there should be a roll-call vote.

The PRESIDENT: Under Rule 69: "The Health Assembly shall normally vote by show of hands, except that any delegate may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the Members. The name of the Member to vote first shall be determined by lot." I propose under this rule to accept a roll-call vote on this question.

We will begin with Madagascar. The voting is taking place only on the first part of the resolution that I have already read to the House. As the name of each country is called, those in favour of this resolution will say "Yes", those against will say "No", and those abstaining will say "Abstain".

A vote was taken by roll-call, the names of the Member States being called in the English alphabetical order, starting with the Malagasy Republic, the letter M having been determined by lot.

The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, France, Gabon Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaya, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togolese Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Republic of Viet-Nam, Yemen.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Republic of the Niger, Poland, Romania, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Somalia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Absent: Chad, El Salvador.

Il est procédé à un vote par appel nominal. Les noms des Etats Membres suivants étant appelés dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais. Le premier votant est Madagascar, la lettre M ayant été choisie par tirage au sort.

Le résultat du vote est le suivant :

Pour : Arabie Saoudite, Argentine, Australie, Autriche, Belgique, Bolivie, Brésil, Canada, Chine, Chypre, Congo (Brazzaville), Côte-d'Ivoire, Dahomey, Espagne, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Ethiopie, France, Ghana, Grèce, Guatemala, Haïti, Haute-Volta, Irak, Islande, Israël, Italie, Japon, Jordanie, Koweït, Laos, Liban, Libéria, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaisie, Maroc, Népal, Nigéria, Norvège, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pakistan, Paraguay, Pays-Bas, Philippines, République Centrafricaine, République de Corée, République du Viet-Nam, République fédérale d'Allemagne, République Gabonaise, République Togolaise, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, Sénégal, Soudan, Suède, Suisse, Thaïlande, Tunisie, Turquie, Uruguay, Yémen.

Contre : Albanie, Bulgarie, Cuba, Inde, Niger, Pologne, Roumanie, Tchécoslovaquie, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, Union Sud-Africaine.

Abstentions : Afghanistan, Birmanie, Cambodge, Cameroun, Ceylan, Chili, Colombie, Costa Rica, Danemark, Equateur, Finlande, Guinée, Honduras, Indonésie, Iran, Libye, Mali, Mexique, Monaco, Nicaragua, Pérou, Portugal, République Arabe Unie, Somalie, Venezuela, Yougoslavie.

Absents : El Salvador, Tchad.

The PRESIDENT: The result of the voting is as follows:

Number of Members present and voting	71
Number required for simple majority	36
Absent	2
Abstentions	26
In favour	61
Against	10

Paragraph 1 of the resolution is adopted.

Paragraph 2 of the resolution reads:

DECIDES further, as a transitional measure to preclude placing too heavy a burden on countries carrying out malaria programmes, that

- (1) all active Members carrying out malaria programmes,
 - (a) whose assessments are 0.50 per cent. or less, or
 - (b) whose per capita income is low, shall be eligible in 1962 for credits of 75 per cent. towards the payments for their share of the \$ 2 000 000 provided in paragraph 1 (1) above;
- (2) the Members eligible for credits shall be determined by the Health Assembly in a schedule to be attached to the appropriation resolution;
- (3) the credits referred to herein shall be covered by the cash balance available in the Malaria Eradication Special Account.

May I ask the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics whether he wants a roll-call for this paragraph of the resolution also? I take it he is not pressing for one. Then I can put the resolution to the vote of this House. Any observations? The delegate of Bulgaria.

Mr KOLYOVSKY (Bulgaria): Mr President, fellow delegates, I will speak on point 2 and point 3 together. This part of the resolution which we are discussing now provides some measures aimed at lightening the heavy burden which a lot of countries will have to bear. The very fact that such measures are provided here proves that we are not able to avoid and we are compelled to take into account the difficulties which many countries will face. But in the opinion of the Bulgarian delegation, such difficulties will be faced by countries which have not the privilege of credits provided in this point. Now when we finance the programme of eradication of malaria in the regular budget I think that we shall take all measures not hamper the implementation of this programme, and so, on behalf of my delegation I will introduce the following point 4: that the Members, according to their wish, can pay their assessment to the World Health Organization, as far as the financing of the malaria eradication programme is concerned, in their national currency.

The PRESIDENT: The amendment that the delegate of Bulgaria has suggested really refers to the first part of the resolution, which has already been accepted by this House. The second part deals only with the credits to be given to certain countries. The suggestion is that the contributions may be in the national currency, if I understand. Am I right?

The amendment that the delegate from Bulgaria has suggested really refers to point 1 of the resolution, about the financing of the malaria eradication field programme. Since that has already been accepted by the House, I feel that the amendment will not be acceptable at this stage. The second part of the resolution that I read refers only to credits being given to certain countries. I hope I have made myself sufficiently clear.

Mr KOLYOVSKY (Bulgaria): Mr President, excuse me if I do not agree with you. I think that this additional point could be discussed now as it deals with some measures which will facilitate Members in carrying out the programme of financing malaria eradication.

Mr PRESIDENT: I would suggest to the delegate of Bulgaria, if I may, that the proper procedure would be for him to give notice of this amendment, which can be discussed when the budget ceiling is being discussed in this House. At present I am afraid I will be constrained to say that it will not fit in with the stage which we have reached in dealing with this resolution. I hope the delegate of Bulgaria will understand my position. His amendment can be given notice of when we are discussing the budget ceiling. The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Dr BUTROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translation from the Russian):

Mr President, the Soviet delegation would support the amendment put forward by the Bulgarian delegation and thinks that it could be discussed now, because we have considered the first point in this resolution and if we make this amendment the second point - for it is a very important question of principle as regards the currency in which this programme will be carried out and the manner of its carrying out - we can then proceed to what is now the second and will then become the third point of the resolution under discussion.

The PRESIDENT: I have to invite the attention of the Members to Rule 55:

During the discussion of any matter a delegate or a representative of an Associate Member may rise to a point of order and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the President. A delegate or a representative of an Associate Member may appeal against the ruling of the President, in which case the appeal shall immediately be put to the vote. A delegate or a representative of an Associate Member rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion, but on the point of order only.

Since this question has been raised, and I have given a ruling, and that is questioned, I shall now request the Assembly to decide whether the amendment be allowed or not.

Those in favour of the amendment being taken up now will kindly raise their cards. Those against? Abstentions?

The result of the vote is: for, 9; against, 59; abstentions, 21. The proposal is not accepted by the House.

May I now request the House to consider the second part of the resolution? Any observations? Those in favour of this resolution will kindly raise their cards. Those against? Abstentions?

The result of the vote is: for, 60; against, 2; abstentions, 27. The second part of the resolution is accepted.

The third part recommends to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth World Health Assemblies that credits as defined in paragraph 2 above should be provided as follows: 1963 - 50 per cent; 1964 - 25 per cent. Any observations? Those in favour of this part of the resolution will please raise their cards. Those against? Abstentions?

The result of the vote is: in favour, 59; against, 3; abstentions, 27. This part of the resolution is accepted.

May I now put the whole resolution to the vote of the House. Those in favour of accepting the whole resolution? Against? Abstentions?

The result of the voting is: 67 in favour, 6 against, and 20 abstentions. The whole resolution is accepted.

The delegate of France.

Le Professeur AUJALEU (France) : Monsieur le Président, après avoir voté en faveur du point 1, la délégation française s'est abstenue sur les points 2 et 3 uniquement pour les raisons juridiques qu'elle a exposées lors de la discussion. Elle aurait voté pour les points 2 et 3 si les avantages rétrocédés à certains pays avaient été consentis en nature et non en espèces.

The PRESIDENT : The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Le Dr STRALAU (République fédérale d'Allemagne) : Monsieur le Président, mes chers collègues, après la décision prise par l'Assemblée de la Santé de régler d'une manière fondamentale le financement du programme d'éradication du paludisme, la délégation allemande désire exprimer sa sincère reconnaissance au groupe de travail qui a accompli la tâche extrêmement difficile d'exécuter les travaux préparatoires.

La délégation allemande se permet de vous informer que la République fédérale d'Allemagne a décidé de faire une contribution volontaire supplémentaire au compte spécial pour l'éradication du paludisme, à savoir : 350 000 DM en espèces, et 150 000 DM en nature, c'est-à-dire un total de 500 000 DM qui seront versés au cours des trois prochains mois. Par cette contribution, la République fédérale d'Allemagne espère pouvoir aider à l'avancement du programme antipaludique qui doit être accompli en 1961.

The PRESIDENT : Any other remarks, particularly of a like nature ?

The delegate of Peru.

Le Dr QUIRÓS (Pérou) (traduction de l'espagnol) : Monsieur le Président, Messieurs, la délégation du Pérou estime qu'il serait utile d'ajouter une recommandation de plus pour tenir compte des préoccupations qu'inspirent à la majorité des pays l'avenir du programme d'éradication du paludisme et son financement ultérieur. Il s'agirait de demander au Directeur général de soumettre annuellement un programme et un budget indiquant la manière dont vont être utilisés les fonds destinés au programme. D'autre part, il faudrait envisager la possibilité de réduire l'aide apportée par l'Organisation aux pays dont le programme avance de façon satisfaisante et dont les besoins d'assistance technique diminuent.

The PRESIDENT : I suggest that the delegate of Peru may make this suggestion in the Committee on Programme and Budget, as it is not related to the particular resolution that we have adopted.

The delegate of Colombia.

Le Dr DE ANGULO (Colombie) (traduction de l'espagnol) : Monsieur le Président, la Colombie a le plaisir d'offrir une contribution volontaire de \$5000 pour le programme d'éradication du paludisme.

The PRESIDENT : May I take it that the Assembly approve the report as a whole ? The report is approved.

5. ELECTION OF MEMBERS ENTITLED TO DESIGNATE A PERSON TO SERVE ON THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
ELECTION DE MEMBRES HABILITES A DESIGNER UNE PERSONNE DEVANT FAIRE PARTIE DU CONSEIL EXECUTIF

The PRESIDENT: Now we come to an important item on the programme, that is, the election of Members entitled to designate a person to serve on the Executive Board. I should like to make the position clear to all Members regarding the procedure and what is expected. Delegates will have received document A14/14, which contains the list of the eighteen and twelve Member States which was drawn up by the General Committee in accordance with Rule 94 of the Rules of Procedure of the Health Assembly. This document was distributed on Wednesday morning, so that the twenty-four hours period required by Rule 94 has been satisfied. The annual election by the Health Assembly of the Members entitled to designate a person to serve on the Executive Board is governed in the first instance by Articles 18(b), 24 and 25 of the Constitution. Before I read to you these articles I recall again that Articles 24 and 25 have been amended in order to increase the size of the Executive Board from eighteen to twenty-four and that these amendments entered into force last year in accordance with Article 73 of the Constitution. These articles read as follows:

Article 18

The functions of the Health Assembly shall be . . . to name the Members entitled to designate a person to serve on the Board . . .

Article 24

The Board shall consist of twenty-four persons designated by as many Members. The Health Assembly, taking into account an equitable geographical distribution, shall elect the Members entitled to designate a person to serve on the Board. Each of these Members should appoint to the Board a person technically qualified in the field of health, who may be accompanied by alternates and advisers.

Article 25

These Members shall be elected for three years and may be re-elected, provided that of the twelve Members elected at the first session of the Health Assembly held after the coming into force of the amendment to this Constitution increasing the membership of the Board from eighteen to twentyfour the terms of two Members shall be for one year and the terms of two Members shall be for two years, as determined by lot.

The procedure for these elections is set forth in Rules 92, 94, 95, 96 and 97 of the Rules of Procedure of the Health Assembly. The text of these Rules is printed on pages 122-124 of Basic Documents eleventh edition. I should like in particular to draw your attention to the fact that for this first election following the entry-into-force of the amendments to the Constitution, the procedural rules governing the election are those which were determined by the Thirteenth World Health Assembly and which appear in the left-hand column under Rules 94 and 95 in Basic Documents. In accordance with these transitional provisions, we have this year to elect twelve Members to be entitled to designate a person to serve on the Board in order to replace the six retiring Members, and to elect a further six Members in order to increase the size of the Board from twelve to twenty-four. The six Members whose term of office expired this year are: Brazil, France, Guatemala, Iran, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam. As a result of these retirements, there remain at present on the Board one Member from Africa, three Members from the Americas, two Members from South-East Asia, three Members from Europe, two Members from the Eastern Mediterranean, and one Member from the Western Pacific. The General Committee nominations, having taken into account the need for an equitable geographical distribution of

seats on the Board, have suggested for the purposes of this year's election three Members from Africa, two Members from the Americas, four Members from Europe, two Members from the Eastern Mediterranean, and one Member from the Western Pacific, the number of seats for South-East Asia remaining the same. This suggestion, taken together with the distribution of the remaining seats on the Board will, in the opinion of the General Committee, give to the Board an overall equitable geographical distribution. Does any Member wish to speak on the general question now? The delegate of India.

Mr TANDAN (India): Mr President, the Indian delegation is intervening at this stage to record our view that, in the allocation of additional seats on the Executive Board, the South-East Asia Region should not have been completely omitted. The report of the General Committee does not indicate the exact considerations on which the preliminary list of eighteen and the recommended list of twelve countries has been drawn up. But the Indian delegation notes with regret that the South-East Asia Region does not find a place in either list and feels that the principle of equitable geographical distribution has not been followed. We can only conjecture that the lists were drawn up on the purely arithmetical basis of a formula such as 2 to 24 approximates to the proportion of 7 or 9 to 104. The Indian delegation submits that it is not only the number of countries in a region that should determine the representation of the region on such an important body as the Executive Board; other considerations

have to be taken into account. One important consideration is surely population, for the delegation believes it is right in assuming that a major objective of the World Health Organization is to bring health and well-being to every individual member of the population of the world. The population of the South-East Asia Region is about one-fourth of the population of the world. Also every geographical region has its own distinct and important problems and should be enabled to have as full an opportunity as possible to present them through its accredited representatives on the Executive Board for consideration and solution.

The Indian delegation is of the view that one of the six additional seats should be allotted to the South-East Asia Region and I have the honour to propose Ceylon for election as a Member entitled to designate a person to serve on the Executive Board.

The PRESIDENT: Any other observation? The delegate of Thailand.

Dr SUVARNAKICH (Thailand): Mr President, honourable delegates, my delegation would like to support the proposal of the delegation of India. In the document before you, Alh/14, you see the list of the countries proposed by the General Committee; it does not contain any country in the South-East Asia Region at all. And on the back again, if you look at it, you see that the recommendation is as follows: Europe, 4; Africa, 3; the Americas, 2;

the Eastern Mediterranean, 2; the Western Pacific, 1; and South-East Asia, nil.

I think this is not justified in accordance with equitable geographical distribution and urge that the honourable delegates consider this matter.

The PRESIDENT: Any further observation? I have to refer to Rule 95 again. The relevant portion reads as follows:

In any ballot taken under the provisions of this Rule no nominations other than those made in accordance with the provisions of Rule 94 and this Rule shall be considered.

In other words, if any proposal is made, the question will have to be referred to the General Committee for consideration and report. This can be done if the Assembly so decides. Do the delegates of India and Thailand wish that this should be referred to the General Committee?

The delegate of India signified assent.

Le délégué de l'Inde manifeste son accord

Therefore, the Assembly will be consulted. The position, therefore, is that a name having been suggested, not included in the list of the General Committee, the Assembly has to decide whether it would like to refer it to the General Committee. Ceylon has been suggested. I therefore put this to the vote of the Assembly: will the Assembly consider sending back the recommendation to the General Committee on this particular issue - that the name of the Member State suggested may also be considered for inclusion in the list?

Those in favour of referring back to the General Committee, 15; against, 35; abstentions, 31. The proposal is not accepted by the Assembly.

The time is now 12.30 and I am afraid that, if the usual practice is followed, it will be a long time before we can conclude the voting. I therefore propose that the plenary be reconvened at 2.30 this afternoon, when the further procedure with regard to the election of the Executive Board will be gone through.

I have to request the chief delegates to note that the heads of delegations of Member States and the chief representatives of Associate Members are invited to the delegates' lounge at 5.30 this afternoon in order to meet the Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

I have also the pleasant duty to announce that I have received this morning from the chief delegate of the United States of America the following contributions from his Government to the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion: \$ 500 000 for medical research, \$ 175 000 for community water supply. I am sure the delegates will be very happy.

The session is now adjourned until 2.30 this afternoon.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

La séance est levée à 12 h.30.