



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

TWENTY-EIGHTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY



A28/65

28 May 1975

INDEXED

FOURTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE A

Committee A held its twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth meetings on 24, 26 and 27 May 1975 and continued its detailed review of the programme budget for the financial years 1976 and 1977.

The Committee decided to recommend to the Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly the adoption of the attached resolutions on the following subjects:

Utilization and supply of human blood and blood products

Occupational health programme

Biennial budgeting

Assistance to developing countries

Programme budget policy with regard to technical assistance to developing countries

Assistance to developing countries

Assistance to newly independent and emerging States in Africa

Special assistance to Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam

Drug dependence

Health statistics related to alcohol

Prevention of rickets, osteomalacia and osteoporosis

The need for laboratory animals for the control of biological products and the establishment of breeding colonies

Promotion of mental health

The Committee further decided to recommend to the Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly the adoption of the attached resolution on the following subject:

Long-term planning of international cooperation in cancer research

UTILIZATION AND SUPPLY OF HUMAN BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Conscious of the increasing use of blood and blood products;

Having considered the information provided by the Director-General on Utilization and Supply of Human Blood and Blood Products;

Bearing in mind resolution XVIII of the XXII International Conference of the Red Cross;

Noting the extensive and increasing activities of private firms in trying to establish commercial blood collection and plasmapheresis projects in developing countries;

Expressing serious concern that such activities may interfere with efforts to establish efficient national blood transfusion services based on voluntary non-remunerated donations;

Being aware of the higher risk of transmitting diseases when blood products have been obtained from paid rather than from voluntary donors, and of the harmful consequences to the health of donors of too frequent blood donations (one of the causes being remuneration),

1. THANKS the Director-General for the actions taken to study the problems related to commercial plasmapheresis in developing countries;

2. URGES Member States

- (a) to promote the development of national blood services based on voluntary non-remunerated donation of blood;
- (b) to enact effective legislation governing the operation of blood services and to take other actions necessary to protect and promote the health of blood donors and of recipients of blood and blood products;

3. REQUESTS the Director-General

- (a) to increase assistance to Member States in the development of national blood services based on voluntary donations, when appropriate in collaboration with the League of Red Cross Societies;
- (b) to assist in establishing cooperation between countries to secure adequate supply of blood and blood products based on voluntary donations;
- (c) to further study the practice of commercial plasmapheresis including the health hazards and ethical implications, particularly in developing countries;
- (d) to take steps to develop good manufacturing practices specifically for blood and blood components in order to protect the health of both donors and recipients; and
- (e) to report to the World Health Assembly on developments in these matters.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Recognizing the increasing needs of countries undergoing industrialization for the development of adequate occupational health programmes to ensure physical and mental health protection of working populations;

Noting that the WHO Programme of Health of Working Populations has realized some progress that deserves further promotion;

Recalling resolution WHA25.63 which requests the Director-General to report on the occupational health programme to a future World Health Assembly, and other resolutions relating to this field,

REQUESTS the Director-General to report to the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly on the progress in WHO's occupational health programme, including in his report a summary of information available in WHO on the known health hazards to working populations including the migrant workers in different parts of the world and WHO's proposed future plans of action.

BIENNIAL BUDGETING

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Recalling resolution WHA26.37 adopting amendments to Articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution;

Reiterating the desirability of proceeding as soon as possible to a biennial budget cycle;

Noting that so far only 20 Members have accepted resolution WHA26.37;

Noting that the amendments cannot come into force until two-thirds of the Members have deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations a formal instrument notifying acceptance of the amendments,

1. URGES Members that have not yet notified their acceptance to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to do so within the shortest possible time; and
2. REQUESTS the Director-General to communicate this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Members concerned.

ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Noting with great satisfaction that in the last few years further steps have been taken towards achieving universality in the World Health Organization and that a considerable number of developing countries, having obtained their political independence, have become Member States of WHO;

Noting with satisfaction also that in its activities WHO is paying constant attention to the public health needs of the developing countries by putting into effect the provisions of resolutions WHA14.37, WHA14.58, WHA15.22, WHA20.50, WHA21.47 and WHA23.59;

Noting the great significance for further assisting the developing countries of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 3093(XXVIII) on reducing the military budgets of the States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and using part of the sum thus saved to provide assistance to the developing countries, and also of General Assembly resolution 3260(XXIX), concerning the World Disarmament Conference;

Recalling the increasing coordinatory role played by WHO in furnishing technical assistance to countries from various sources, including assistance given on a bilateral and multilateral basis, and aware that according to the Constitution and the decisions of previous Health Assemblies, WHO's coordinating role is one of its most important functions;

Realizing that the main responsibility, as stated in the Constitution and in resolution WHA23.61, for providing their populations with medical and sanitary services lies with the Governments of the countries concerned, which have the right to determine priorities in the spheres of application, planning and control of public health measures;

Bearing in mind that the main ways in which assistance is given to the countries by WHO are:

- (a) assistance in establishing and strengthening national public health systems, which form an integral part of overall social and economic development;
- (b) assistance in training the national public health staff at all levels that is essential for providing the populations with adequate medical and sanitary care;
- (c) assistance in developing effective methods of disease prevention and control which should provide a scientific methodological basis for any programme to be carried out in the countries, this being a guarantee of success in disease control; and
- (d) the drawing-up of recommendations for establishing norms and standards, including disease classification, criteria for evaluating the condition of the environment, methods of safeguarding the environment and making it healthier, the International Pharmacopoeia, biological preparations, etc.

1. REQUESTS the Director-General:

- (i) to continue study of the most effective ways and means of providing developing countries with assistance, taking into account their social, economic, cultural, climatic and other features and carrying out this work in close cooperation with the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other international organizations;
- (ii) in providing help for the developing countries to make use of all possible sources of finance, including the regular budget and extrabudgetary funds;
- (iii) within the limits of approved budgetary allocations to extend activities to develop scientifically-based methods of controlling disease, including the most widespread communicable and parasitic diseases;

(iv) to ask the United Nations Secretary-General to take measures for the speediest possible implementation of resolution 3093A and to use some of the resources thus released for the further improvement of the health of the peoples;

(v) to submit to a forthcoming World Health Assembly a report on the Organization's activities in this connexion;

2. INSTRUCTS the Executive Board in preparing the sixth general programme of work covering a specific period to envisage the carrying-out of measures such as those mentioned in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of the preamble to this resolution;
3. URGES the Member States of WHO to continue to provide every possible help on a bilateral and multilateral basis, including contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion;
4. CALLS UPON the developing countries to give priority attention to public health programmes when allocating the UNDP funds made available to them; and
5. URGES WHO Member States to support all international measures designed to reduce international tension and promote disarmament, thus making it possible to intensify public health assistance to the developing countries.

PROGRAMME BUDGET POLICY WITH REGARD TO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (United Nations resolution 3201 (S.VI) as adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations) in which the Members of the United Nations solemnly proclaimed their united determination to work urgently for the establishment of a new international economic order which shall "correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations";

Recalling United Nations resolution 3202 (S-VI) as adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order which "complements and strengthens the goals and objectives embodied in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade as well as the new measures formulated by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session to offset the short-falls in achieving those goals and objectives" and states that "All organizations, institutions, subsidiary bodies and conferences of the United Nations system are entrusted with the implementation of the Programme of Action";

Aware of the persisting tremendous differences in the health standards between the developed and developing countries, and of the lack of human, material and financial resources of the developing countries to cope with their burning health problems and to build their national health services;

Considering that, to meet the goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade and to implement the Declaration and the Programme of Action WHO should give increased priority to the provision of direct, immediate and adequate assistance and services to the developing countries,

Considering further that a number of technically sound requests for assistance could be met if additional resources were available to the Organization,

1. DECIDES that the regular programme budget shall ensure a substantial increase, in real terms, of technical assistance and services for developing countries from 1977 to the end of the Second Development Decade;
2. DECIDES FURTHER that the technical assistance to governments should:
 - (a) consist primarily of the types of assistance and services which have proved to be effective as well as those now being developed by the Organization;
 - (b) be as flexible as possible and adapted to the specific needs, conditions and priorities of individual countries and include operational components when necessary;
 - (c) be based on the experience gained and the improved understanding of the constraints limiting the development process of the developing countries;
3. REQUESTS the Director-General to adjust the proposed programme budget for 1977 in compliance with this resolution and to take it into account in his preparation of the 1978/1979 programme budget proposals; and
4. REQUESTS the Executive Board to consider the proposed programme budget for 1977 and the following years taking into account the terms of this resolution.

ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Considering both the increasing costs of health services and the need to increase the coverage and quality of health services to the underserved populations of the world; and

Emphasizing that there are insufficient national health resources available to finance such health service improvements and extensions in many countries,

REQUESTS the Director-General:

- (1) to increase WHO's coordinating and catalytic role in order to encourage international financing agencies to make long-term and soft credits available for health service development in those countries planning to extend health services to their total population; and
- (2) to provide technical assistance to countries to enable them to fulfil the technical requirements of the international financing agencies.

ASSISTANCE TO NEWLY INDEPENDENT AND EMERGING
STATES IN AFRICA

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Having studied the situation resulting from the recent changes in the world, particularly in southern Africa;

Considering that the countries newly freed from Portuguese imperialism have to cope with the sombre legacy that results from a struggle for national liberation;

Recalling resolution A/3294 (XXIX) of the United Nations General Assembly;

Considering, too, the absence of adequate health structures and the collapse of the existing structures as a result of the war;

Bearing in mind the fact that the situation has been considerably aggravated as a result of the natural catastrophes that have occurred in Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique, Angola and the Islands of São Tomé and Príncipe;

Bearing also in mind the guiding principles and objectives of WHO's activities in the health field, particularly in the rural areas,

1. RESOLVES:

(a) that a programme of emergency assistance shall be prepared by WHO in cooperation with the governments concerned for the former Portuguese colonies;

(b) that such technical assistance as they should require shall be made available to the governments of those countries;

(c) that material assistance shall be afforded for the establishment of adequate health structures and the strengthening of the existing structures, particularly in the rural areas according to the plans of the governments concerned;

(d) that WHO shall participate actively in the programmes of preventive medicine that these countries see fit to undertake;

(e) that the United Nations, UNDP and the specialized agencies shall be asked to contribute as far as possible to these programmes of action;

(f) that all these forms of assistance shall be provided in the most rapid and flexible way possible through simplified procedures;

2. APPEALS earnestly to all Member States to support by voluntary contributions this emergency operation;

3. REQUESTS the Director-General to finance special expanded programmes to these countries from the funds available to the Organization, notably the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion - including the resources that have accrued in the Special Account for Disasters and Natural Catastrophes - the funds available under the Director-General's development programme, any savings that are made and, if necessary, the Executive Board Special Fund; and

4. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director-General:

(a) to endeavour by every possible means to obtain the support of governmental and nongovernmental sources for this operation; and

(b) to submit to the fifty-seventh session of the Executive Board a report on the measures taken and the assistance afforded to these countries.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO CAMBODIA, THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM
AND THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET-NAM

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Meeting at a time when all peace-loving nations celebrate the end of the wars in Cambodia, in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and in the Republic of South Viet-Nam;

Aware of the immense human and material losses which the peoples of Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam have suffered in their heroic struggle for national independence and freedom;

Deeply concerned with the enormous health problems which the thirty-year war in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and in the Republic of South Viet-Nam, and the war in Cambodia have created;

Witnessing the worldwide movement from the common man, and benevolent national and international organizations to governments of the world to help the peoples in Cambodia, in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and in the Republic of South Viet-Nam to heal their wounds and to reconstruct their devastated countries;

Welcoming the United Nations preparation for a large-scale assistance action in Cambodia, in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and in the Republic of South Viet-Nam;

Considering that the World Health Organization, in pursuance of its objective of the attainment of all peoples of the highest possible level of health, should be in the forefront of such action and should, to the maximum possible extent, mobilize resources to assist the Governments of Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam in tackling their immediate and long-term health problems,

1. RESOLVES that WHO should fully participate in the overall United Nations programme for a large-scale assistance action in Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam;
2. DECIDES that WHO should in this framework endeavour immediately to meet the express needs of the countries concerned with regard to:
 - (a) technical assistance in public health as well as in medical areas, as necessary;
 - (b) operational assistance in the form of medical specialists and other medical personnel to be placed at the disposal of governments concerned;
 - (c) technical and operational staff for short- and long-term rehabilitation work;
 - (d) medicaments and other medical supplies needed for the prevention and control of communicable diseases as well as for the treatment of the sick mutilated population;
3. FURTHER DECIDES that all forms of assistance should be provided in the most expeditious and flexible way through simplified procedures without obligations for and the impositions of financial participation of the government concerned;

4. AUTHORIZES the Director-General to finance expanded and special assistance programmes for these countries from any source of funds available to the Organization, including the resources accumulated in the Special Account for Disasters and Natural Catastrophes under the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion, funds available in the Director-General's development programme, possible savings and, as necessary, the Executive Board Special Fund;

5. INVITES the Director-General to pursue all possible efforts to enlist support from governmental and nongovernmental sources for this operation;

6. APPEALS to all Member States to make voluntary contributions to the programme of the UN family for large scale assistance for this exceptional operation; and

7. REQUESTS the Director-General to report to the fifty-seventh session of the Executive Board and the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly on measures taken and assistance provided to these countries.

DRUG DEPENDENCE

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Recognizing the humanitarian necessity to provide health care and appropriate treatment and rehabilitation for drug-dependent persons;

Convinced that in the long term the serious public health problems resulting from the increasing self-administration of dependence-producing drugs cannot be solved unless prompt and effective measures are taken in all the countries of the world;

Recalling Article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs;

Reaffirming resolutions WHA23.42, WHA24.57, WHA25.62 and WHA26.52;

Noting also the unanimous resolution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, concerning measures to reduce illicit demand for drugs; and

Commending the Director-General on the measures so far taken to implement the expanded programme in this field approved by the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth World Health Assemblies,

1. REQUESTS the Director-General:

- (i) to accelerate the development of the reporting programme on the epidemiology of drug dependence;
- (ii) to further develop the world-wide exchange of information and to continue to foster activities related to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and research in these fields;
- (iii) to sustain efforts to increase financial support necessary for effective implementation of the expanded programme in the field of drug dependence;
- (iv) to assist governments, in accordance with their requests, within the limits of available financial and technical resources, and in continuing collaboration with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to develop and apply integrated services for prevention, early detection, treatment and rehabilitation at the community level;
- (v) to develop further activities related to the monitoring of adverse side effects of psychoactive drugs in relation to their risk of abuse and dependence potential;
- (vi) to foster activities to determine the dependence potential of chemical substances having an effect on mood and behaviour, and to prepare guidelines for the safe and effective use of psychoactive drugs; and
- (vii) to bear in mind the need to provide staff resources to enable WHO to contribute effectively to the efforts of the United Nations system of organizations in the field of drug abuse control.

2. URGES Member States and Associate Members, where the non-therapeutic use of drugs and drug dependence are public health and social problems, to incorporate appropriate prevention, treatment and rehabilitation measures in their integrated public health programmes;
3. ALSO INVITES Member States and Associate Members to develop in accordance with international treaties for the control of dependence-producing drugs appropriate national legislation and other procedures to ensure that the marketing of dependence-producing products does not give rise to non-therapeutic use and dependence on such drugs and serves only legitimate medical and scientific interests;
4. FURTHER URGES Member States and Associate Members with the appropriate facilities to pursue research in these fields in order to develop and improve methods for the prevention and management of problems related to traffic in and non-therapeutic use of drugs and to drug dependence;
5. REQUESTS the Director-General to report progress on this matter to the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly; and
6. REQUESTS the Director-General to transmit this resolution to Member States for their study and guidance.

HEALTH STATISTICS RELATED TO ALCOHOL

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations by the meeting of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence held in Geneva from 8 to 13 October 1973;

Noting the trend toward increasing levels of alcohol consumption in some of the industrialized and the developing countries and the consequent health hazards which require new initiatives at the international and national levels;

Noting the association between the level of alcohol consumption and certain forms of health damage resulting in the increase of morbidity and mortality (e.g. mental disorders, liver disease, accidents and injuries);

Recognizing that a basic ingredient in the formulation of a national public-health-oriented alcohol policy is reliable statistical information on alcohol consumption and certain forms of health damage;

Bearing in mind the need to broaden the scope of health statistical information to comprise not only disease entities or specific conditions but also other indicators of health and social well-being,

1. URGES Member States to promote the development of information systems on alcohol consumption and other relevant data needed as a basis for a public-health-oriented alcohol policy; and
2. REQUESTS the Director-General:
 - (a) to direct special attention in the future programme of WHO to the extent and seriousness of the individual, public health and social problems associated with the current use of alcohol in many countries of the world and the trend toward higher levels of consumption;
 - (b) to take steps, in cooperation with competent international and national organizations and bodies, to develop comparable information systems on alcohol consumption and other relevant data needed for a public-health-oriented alcohol policy;
 - (c) to study in depth, on the basis of such information, what measures could be taken in order to control the increase in alcohol consumption involving danger to public health;
 - (d) to report on this matter to a coming session of the World Health Assembly.

PREVENTION OF RICKETS, OSTEOMALACIA AND OSTEOPOROSIS

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Noting the increasing evidence of the crippling effect of rickets, osteomalacia and osteoporosis;

Noting further that the prevalence of these diseases has increased, especially in countries in which nutritional requirements cannot be met fully;

Expressing the view that preventive measures can reduce the degree of incapacitation of the affected population,

REQUESTS the Director-General:

- (1) to support studies on the biology, epidemiology and prevention of rickets, osteoporosis and osteomalacia,
- (2) to consider the possibility of convening a joint FAO/WHO meeting on Calcium Requirements.

THE NEED FOR LABORATORY ANIMALS FOR THE CONTROL OF BIOLOGICAL
PRODUCTS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BREEDING COLONIES

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Taking into account the increasing use of experimental animals, particularly non-human primates (simians) in biomedical research, in vaccine production and in the safety controls for therapeutic substances in current use, pending the development of better alternative methods,

Recognizing instances where the inappropriate use of simians has led to the severe limitation of the supply of simians for legitimate scientific purposes,

1. URGES Member States:

- (a) to review the practices of research institutions and pharmaceutical concerns in their use of simians;
- (b) to establish guidelines for the use of simians to ensure their economic use;
- (c) to request their health administrations to explain to other branches of government the significance to human health of the use of simians;
- (d) to cooperate with other states in assuring the immediate and long-term availability of simians for legitimate health needs;
- (e) where appropriate to make available the simians necessary for the establishment of breeding colonies;

2. REQUESTS the Director-General:

- (a) to assist in developing international guidelines for the use of simians in human health programmes;
- (b) to advise on methods of limiting the unnecessary international trade in simians, which frequently carry unsuspected diseases dangerous to humans; and
- (c) to review the situation and report to the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly.

PROMOTION OF MENTAL HEALTH

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Recognizing that mental disorders constitute a major public health problem in all parts of the world;

Noting that effective methods for the reduction of mental morbidity and its consequences are now available;

Believing that the overall effectiveness and acceptability of health services can be increased by appropriate use of mental health skills and expertise;

Aware that sociocultural and economic conditions and their changes may have important consequences for community mental health;

Convinced that mental health can be enhanced by socially responsible planning and appropriate use of community resources, including those that reflect cultural heritage;

1. URGES Member States:

(i) to include and strengthen mental health as a component in their general health services and public health programmes, and to recognize its importance in social and economic planning;

(ii) to promote skills, knowledge and attitudes in health workers functioning at different levels of the health system, which will enable them to carry out appropriate tasks necessary for the management of the mentally ill and for the promotion of mental health; and

(iii) to stimulate and support mental health research relevant to their needs;

2. REQUESTS the Director-General:

(i) to assist countries in the development of the mental health component of their health programmes by:

(a) seeking further information on the epidemiology of mental disorders, including identification of factors associated with increased risk of mental disorders and with prevention of such disorders, and disseminating such information;

(b) developing effective and new methods of treatment and control of neuropsychiatric disorders of major public health importance, including epilepsy and other organic brain disorders as well as disabilities related to alcohol consumption and drug dependence;

(c) evaluating alternative approaches to the provision of mental health care; and

(d) developing improved methods for mental health training of administrators, physicians, nurses and other health workers.

(ii) to stimulate and coordinate research of public health relevance in the field of mental health and assist countries in developing their own research potential; and

(iii) to develop improved methods of communication about mental health problems by designing information systems and by standardization of the classification and terminology in the field of mental health;

3. REQUESTS the Director-General to report progress on this matter to the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly.

LONG-TERM PLANNING OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
IN CANCER RESEARCH

The Twenty-eighth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the Director-General's report and the resolution EB55.R17 on WHO's work in developing a comprehensive long-term programme of international cooperation in cancer research in accordance with resolutions WHA26.61 and WHA27.63;

Recognizing the intensification of activity at Headquarters and in the Regions in the field of cancer control studies and particularly the progress achieved in standardizing the histological and cytological classification of tumours, standardizing hospital records, analysis of long-term results of treatment, promoting the development of models of cancer chemotherapy, biological markers in cancer, etc., and in formulating the priorities for future activities;

Bearing in mind the willingness of many Member States, their national institutions and of international organizations to help to promote the development of a comprehensive cancer research programme and to take an active part in its implementation,

1. THANKS the Director-General for his report and requests him to continue his efforts to develop an international programme for cancer research with a view to fostering international collaboration and coordinating the efforts of national, international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations;
2. REQUESTS the Director-General to consider the appropriate steps to fulfil the need to accelerate the elaboration of methodological approaches to international coordination of cancer research and the elaboration of information systems with the capacity to support the comprehensive cancer research programme, taking into account the proposals of national and international organizations interested in participation in this programme; and
3. REQUESTS the Director-General to report regularly on further progress in this work to the Executive Board and the World Health Assembly.

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