

4. The Board's policy for UNICEF to pay in local currency certain stipends for instructors and trainees was expanded so that UNICEF may provide such stipends and salaries for instructors for "the full professional training" of workers engaged in UNICEF-aided projects.

5. The Board authorized the Executive Director to bring forward requests for travel and subsistence and allowances for national personnel engaged in field supervision of UNICEF-aided programmes.

6. Regional Directors were authorized to use sums up to \$1,000 for essential locally purchasable supplies or services when necessary to keep a going project from being hampered or delayed.

7. Freight costs, previously paid out of general freight account, are to be treated (beginning March 1954) as part of country allocations. The purpose of this change is to avoid a possible understatement of the value of aid provided by UNICEF.

JOINT UNICEF/WHO HEALTH POLICY COMMITTEE

The Joint Health Policy Committee, at its seventh session from 29 April to 1 May, gave particular attention to an analysis of the progress of various programmes from the standpoint of future planning. It discussed progress reports on campaigns to control yaws and venereal disease, tuberculosis, and trachoma and related diseases. It also considered certain aspects of aid for nutrition programmes affecting mothers, infants and young children.

FINANCES

The following 61 Governments contributed \$13,608,000 to UNICEF in 1954: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China (Taiwan), Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaya, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Borneo, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Vatican State, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Of this group, seven Governments were contributing to UNICEF for the first time: British Guiana, Hong Kong, North Borneo, Panama, Paraguay, Sarawak, Syria. The largest contribution, \$8,300,000, was from the United States Government. On a per capita basis the ten largest Government contributors in 1954 were as follows: Brunei, \$0.1516; New Zealand, 0.1003; United States, 0.0511; Australia, 0.0510; Monaco, 0.0390; Canada, 0.0339; Liechtenstein, 0.0334; Switzerland, 0.0333; Thailand, 0.0318; Sarawak, 0.0276.

There has been a steady increase in the number of governments contributing to UNICEF each year since 1950 and, excepting 1954, a steady increase in the total amount of contributions. The decrease from 1953 to 1954 in the total of contributions was due primarily to the decrease in the United States Government contribution which was \$9,814,000 in 1953 and \$8,300,000 in 1954. Contributions from governments other than the United States increased from \$4,453,000 in 1953 to \$5,308,000 in 1954.

A number of governments made substantially larger contributions to UNICEF in 1954 than in the previous year, some of them, Australia, Colombia, Ecuador, Norway and the United Kingdom, doubling or more than doubling their previous contributions, and Bolivia, Denmark, Honduras, New Zealand and Turkey increasing their contributions by a third or a half or more.

UNICEF contributions from private sources in 1954 totalled \$461,000, of which \$192,000 came from the proceeds of fund-raising campaigns and the United Nations Day collections. The remaining \$269,000 came from individuals, private groups and a Halloween collection carried out by children in the United States.

UNICEF received \$70,000 from UNRRA residual assets in 1954 as compared with \$428,000 in 1953. Other income for the year amounted to \$905,000. The total income for the year from all sources was \$15,044,000.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Certain questions arose during 1953 and 1954 concerning the financing of international technical personnel employed on projects jointly aided by UNICEF and WHO. In 1953, the UNICEF Executive Board agreed, as an exception, to reimburse WHO for the costs of