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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1982-1983

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1984-1985

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: grants for emergency disaster assistance

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has decided to bring to the attention of the General Assembly a request by the Controller for the Committee's concurrence in the commitment of funds under Assembly resolution 36/241 of 18 December 1981 in connection with the provision of grants for emergency assistance by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator. The letters dated 5 August and 20 September transmitting the request are included as annex I to the present report.

2. As indicated in the letter of 5 August 1983 (annex I.A), the full appropriation of \$720,000 for emergency grants under section 22 of the 1982-1983 budget has been expended and all extrabudgetary resources of UNDR0 have been fully committed. It is further indicated that the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1983, "decided to recommend to the General Assembly to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy regular budget resources to increase the amount available for emergency assistance up to a maximum of \$600,000 in any one year." It is stated that, "until this recommendation is endorsed by the General Assembly, and, in the absence of available extrabudgetary resources, the Secretary-General considers that an advance from the Working Capital Fund would be required". The Advisory Committee is requested to concur with an amount not exceeding \$100,000 and if this concurrence is obtained, supplementary estimates "will be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session in accordance with existing practice". By letter of 20 September 1983 (annex I.B), the Committee's concurrence was requested for commitments up to \$240,000 in 1983 as opposed to \$100,000 indicated in the previous letter.

3. In considering the request before it, the Advisory Committee bore in mind paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 37/144 on the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, by which, inter alia, the Secretary-General was requested "to raise the normal maximum [amount to be granted per disaster] of \$30,000 to \$50,000, the additional \$20,000 to come from voluntary sources, to permit the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to respond with grants to requests for emergency disaster assistance up to a total of \$600,000 in any one year ...". It is the Committee's understanding that since paragraph 5 of the draft resolution that was later adopted as Assembly resolution 37/144 was not referred to in the statement of financial implications which accompanied the draft resolution (A/C.5/37/93) and since the resolution did not result in a change in the amount of \$720,000 appropriated for emergency disaster assistance for 1982-1983, the increase from \$360,000 per year to \$600,000 per year is to be financed from voluntary sources.

4. On the other hand, if Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/47 is endorsed by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General would be authorized to permit the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to give grants for emergency assistance from the regular budget, within existing resources, up to a total of \$600,000 in any one year.

5. Thus, in the case of either the existing General Assembly resolution or the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, responses to requests for emergency disaster assistance must be made from within the existing appropriation. In view of General Assembly resolution 37/144, and even taking into account what the Assembly may endorse as the result of Council resolution 1983/47, it appears to the Advisory Committee it does not have the authority in this instance to concur with a request which would eventually result in an increased appropriation under the regular budget.

6. The Advisory Committee has concluded that the procedural aspects of the matter should not delay consideration by the General Assembly of the underlying substantive issues. The Assembly may therefore wish to consider what action it should take, if any, to meet the requirements referred to by the Controller. In this regard, the Committee was provided with a statement by the Controller detailing the reasons for the request and providing background on the pattern of expenditure; the statement has been included as annex II to the present report.

7. Aside from the factual circumstances which have given rise to the current situation, which are described in the aforementioned statement by the Controller, it is also pertinent to consider the policy aspects of the matter. In this connection the Advisory Committee believes it useful to recall the circumstances under which regular budget contributions have been made for emergency disaster assistance grants:

1971: The General Assembly, in its resolution 2816 (XXVI), inter alia, endorsed the Secretary-General's proposals for an adequate permanent office in the United Nations which would be the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters and decided to authorize the Secretary-General to draw on the Working Capital Fund in the amount of \$200,000 for emergency assistance in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster.

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1973: The Secretary-General, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975, because of difficulties in utilizing the Working Capital Fund under General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI), requested a specific appropriation under the regular budget totalling \$400,000 for that biennium, subject to a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster. 1/ This amount was appropriated as part of the programme budget for 1974-1975 in Assembly resolution 3195 A (XXVIII).

1974: The General Assembly, in resolution 3243 (XXIX), inter alia, called upon the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and decided that the additional costs of providing this strengthened capability should be met by voluntary contributions through 1976-1977, at which time the method of financing for succeeding periods would be subject to review.

1975: In resolution 3440 (XXX), the General Assembly decided to expand the trust fund established under its resolution 3243 (XXIX) for additional purposes which include provision of instant emergency assistance.

In resolution 3532 (XXX), the General Assembly decided to establish two new subaccounts within the existing voluntary trust fund established pursuant to Assembly resolution 3243 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on strengthening the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator. The two new subaccounts had separate target figures for the biennium 1976-1977: (a) \$400,000 to augment the funds available under the regular budget for emergency assistance (the regular budget for 1976-1977 included \$400,000 under section 17); and (b) \$600,000 for programme costs of technical assistance in disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning assistance to Governments. The Assembly also authorized the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of voluntary funds as referred to above, to increase progressively up to a maximum of \$30,000 the amount of emergency assistance per country for any one disaster, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the status of the trust fund.

1977: An appropriation of \$400,000 for emergency assistance grants was maintained in the 1978-1979 programme budget.

1979: The General Assembly, in resolution 34/55, increased the amount in the regular budget for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator for the biennium 1980-1981 by \$320,000 from \$400,000 to \$720,000 to permit the Co-ordinator to respond to at least 12 requests for emergency disaster assistance in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$30,000 per country in the case of any one disaster.

1981: An appropriation of \$720,000 for emergency assistance grants was maintained in the 1982-1983 programme budget.

1982: The General Assembly, in resolution 37/144, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to raise the normal maximum of \$30,000 to \$50,000, the additional \$20,000 to come from voluntary sources, to permit the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to respond with grants to requests for emergency disaster assistance up to a total of \$600,000 in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$50,000 per country in the case of any one disaster.

8. The Advisory Committee was informed that, as at 30 June 1983, some \$4,005,219 of the overall 1982-1983 appropriation of \$4,856,200 under section 22 for UNDRO had been expended or obligated. The proposed estimate for 1984-1985 is \$5,241,500, including \$720,000 for emergency assistance grants, and the Committee has recommended appropriation of this amount. 2/ As for extrabudgetary resources, annex III contains a table which shows the status of the various subaccounts of the Trust Fund as at 30 June 1983. The Committee was informed that the subaccount "Emergency relief assistance" is the one which was set up in response to General Assembly resolution 3532 (XXX) which established a target of \$400,000 for this activity.

9. As can be seen from the foregoing, the question of providing grants for emergency disaster assistance through the regular budget has been considered several times by the General Assembly in recent years. While this means that a request to increase the level of United Nations regular budget participation is not without precedent, it should also be stated that the desire to ensure the viability of the programme has been coupled with expressions that this activity should be supported, to the maximum extent possible, through voluntary contributions.

10. It is against this background that the General Assembly may wish to decide whether the specific circumstances that have arisen in the course of 1983 warrant any further action on its part. Such action, in so far as 1983 is concerned, could include the following options:

(a) Reaffirm paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 37/144. In this case the regular budget appropriation for emergency disaster assistance grants would be maintained at \$720,000; moreover, the Secretary-General would not have authority to redeploy regular budget resources so as to make additional funds available within existing resources;

(b) Appropriate an additional amount of \$240,000 under section 22. Such an appropriation would bring the level of regular budget participation up to \$600,000 for 1983 and \$960,000 for the biennium 1982-1983;

(c) Approve the recommendation contained in paragraph 8 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/47 to authorize the Secretary-General to permit the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to respond, within existing resources, to requests for emergency disaster assistance up to a total of \$600,000 in any one year. This approval could either be limited to 1983, or if

approved in terms of the Council resolution 1983/47, would apply to 1984-1985 and subsequent biennia (see para. 11 below). Such a decision, as far as 1983 is concerned, would thus allow the Secretary-General to reallocate an additional \$240,000 (the amount which has in fact been requested). The General Assembly would have to specify, however, whether the authority to exceed the limit of \$720,000 through reallocation of resources would be limited to section 22 or whether such reallocation could also come from other sections of the budget. If the authority referred to in the Economic and Social Council resolution is deemed authority to transfer credits between sections, the results would be reflected in the Secretary-General's performance report on the 1982-1983 programme budget. The Advisory Committee assumes that this specific authority to transfer credits would obviate the need for the Secretary-General to obtain the concurrence of the Advisory Committee in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 36/240 on the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983.

11. As a result of whatever action is taken for 1983 the question will also arise of what should be done for 1984-1985. The following options could be considered by the General Assembly:

(a) To take no further action with respect to 1984-1985. In this case it could be assumed that the needs identified by the Secretary-General for 1983 need not necessarily have a bearing on future years especially since the Secretary-General's own budget proposals for 1984-1985 contain no request for an increase in this respect ^{3/} and since the amounts appropriated by the Assembly for this purpose over the years were in the nature of fixed grants or ceilings. If this option is pursued in conjunction with option "(c)" in paragraph 10 above it would be necessary to link approval of the Economic and Social Council recommendation to 1983 only;

(b) To revise the 1984-1985 budget estimates under section 22 to include an additional amount for emergency disaster relief grants;

(c) To approve the recommendation contained in paragraph 8 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/47 without limiting it to 1983. As mentioned in paragraph 10 above, the Assembly would have to indicate whether or not the Secretary-General would have authority to transfer credits between sections. If so this would mean that the Secretary-General would have standing authority to utilize savings anywhere in the budget to finance increased emergency disaster assistance up to a total of \$600,000 in any one year. The Advisory Committee points out that this would be highly unusual and, if considered as a precedent, could lead to considerable uncertainty and confusion in the administration of budget appropriations.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/9006 and Corr.1), para. 17.16.

2/ Ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/38/7), para. 22.1.

3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 6 (A/38/6), vol. III.

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ANNEX I

A. Letter dated 5 August 1983 from the Controller to
Mr. C. S. M. Mselle, Chairman of the Advisory
Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I am writing to seek the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in the utilization of funds from the Working Capital Fund under General Assembly resolution 36/241 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1982-1983 in connection with the provision of grants for emergency assistance by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator.

It may be recalled that for the 1982-1983 biennium, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of \$720,000 under section 22, UNDRO, for this purpose. The full amount of the appropriation has been expended and all extrabudgetary resources of UNDRO have been fully committed. In order for the Co-ordinator to provide emergency assistance to disaster-stricken countries for the remainder of the biennium, the concurrence of the Advisory Committee is sought to enter into commitments up to \$100,000 in 1983 against the Working Capital Fund. In this regard, I wish to inform you that the Co-ordinator has received a request for emergency assistance related to a flood disaster in north-east Argentina. The proposed advance from the Working Capital Fund would, in the first instance, enable him to respond favourably to that request.

I should also like to mention in this connection that the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1983, decided to recommend to the General Assembly to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy regular budget resources to increase the amount available for emergency assistance up to a maximum of \$600,000 in any one year. Until this recommendation is endorsed by the General Assembly, and, in the absence of available extrabudgetary resources, the Secretary-General considers that an advance from the Working Capital Fund would be required.

Should the Advisory Committee concur in this request, supplementary estimates will be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session in accordance with existing practice.

(Signed) J. Richard FORAN
Controller

B. Letter dated 20 September 1983 from the Controller to
Mr. C. S. M. Mselle, Chairman of the Advisory
Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Further to my letter of 5 August 1983 concerning the utilization of funds from the Working Capital Fund under General Assembly resolution 36/241 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1982-1983 in connection with the provision of grants for emergency assistance by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, I wish to inform you that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee is now sought to enter into commitments up to \$240,000 in 1983 as opposed to \$100,000 as indicated in my previous letter. This revised figure is based on the fact that since July 1983, when the regular budget appropriation was fully expended, four requests for emergency assistance grants have been received from countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru) stricken by major disasters. With more than three months to elapse before the end of the biennium, it is estimated, on the basis of the experience of the last 20 months, that four additional major disasters could give rise to requests for emergency assistance.

(Signed) J. Richard FORAN
Controller

ANNEX II

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator:
grants for emergency disaster assistance

Statement by the Controller to the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions on 21 September 1983

1. As part of the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983, an appropriation in the amount of \$720,000 was approved under section 22 (Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator) to make it possible for grants to be made, each with a normal maximum of \$30,000, for the purpose of providing immediate relief following disasters, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 2816 (XXVI) and 34/230 A of 20 December 1979. As at July 1983, the full amount of that appropriation had been expended. In order for the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to provide emergency assistance to disaster-stricken countries for the remainder of the biennium, the concurrence of the Advisory Committee has been sought, in my letters to the Chairman dated 5 August and 20 September, to enter into commitments up to \$240,000 in 1983 against the Working Capital Fund, under General Assembly resolution 36/241 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1982-1983.

2. The full commitment of the funds (\$720,000) appropriated by the General Assembly as at July of this year is due to the rapidly increasing number of disasters and other emergencies in which UNDRO has been requested to assist. A comparison of the emergency grants provided in 1980-1981 and 1982-1983 reflects this trend:

	<u>1980-1981</u>	<u>1 January 1982-30 June 1983</u>
Grants of \$30,000	13 to a value of \$390,000	16 to a value of \$480,000
Lesser grants	<u>13</u> to a value of <u>\$206,800</u>	13 to a value of <u>\$218,000</u>
Balance available at end of period	<u>\$123,200</u>	\$ <u>22,000*</u>
Number of requests received	31	36
Number of requests refused (Conditions not met or requests received too long after the event)	5	7

* Reserved for a drought disaster, but not yet disbursed as at 30 June 1983.

3. The grants are allocated to countries affected by a disaster, either natural or man-made, which appeal for international assistance, either directly to the Secretary-General or to the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, or which communicate such a request to them through the Resident Representative or Resident Co-ordinator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The validity of the request has to be confirmed by the UNDP Resident Representative in his capacity as the representative of UNDRO. An additional prerequisite for the grant is the wish of the Government that UNDRO should launch an appeal to the international donor community. Such an appeal is usually issued, simultaneously with the allocation of the grant, by means of an UNDRO Situation Report. Normally, the Co-ordinator's decision is taken within hours after the request has been made and the UNDP/UNDRO Resident Representative is informed of it by cable, with a copy to UNDP headquarters in New York.

4. In the majority of cases the maximum amount of the grant, i.e. \$30,000, is approved. On the assumption that maximum grants would be given in all cases, only 12 disasters per calendar year could be accommodated within the regular budget appropriation under the terms of General Assembly resolution 34/55. Amounts smaller than the maximum are allocated in cases where either the disaster has already been assessed as one of minor importance or when, towards the end of the respective budgetary period, the regular budget appropriation for this purpose is approaching exhaustion. A list of the grants in 1982-1983 can be made available to the Advisory Committee. (This list is provided in appendix 1.)

5. In many cases the UNDRO Resident Representative is in a position to provide specific guidance as to the purposes for which the grant is to be used, i.e. transport, clothing, utility items, etc. He is also responsible for the local utilization and/or distribution of the relief needs purchased with the grant, which is not made available to the Government of the affected country in cash but through the purchase - locally or in neighbouring countries - of the most urgent needs (blankets, tents, foodstuffs, medicines). Frequently, the grant is also utilized by UNDRO to ensure immediate delivery by air of emergency supplies by other donors who are not prepared to assume transportation costs.

6. The maximum level of the grant represents no more than a token amount in relation to the total emergency needs. The significance of the grant lies, over and above its immediacy and monetary value, in the fact that it constitutes recognition of the fact that the disaster is of such a magnitude as to deserve international support: in other words, the UNDRO grant is an incentive to other donors to join in an international relief action. For instance, as far as the United Nations system is concerned, the grant is usually matched, in the case of natural disaster, by the same amount from UNDP and also in most cases by a contribution of up to \$50,000 from UNICEF.

7. It will be recalled that, at its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/144, Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, whereby it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to raise the normal maximum of \$30,000 to \$50,000, the additional \$20,000 to come from voluntary sources, to permit the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to respond with grants to request for emergency assistance up to a total of \$600,000 in any one

year, with a normal ceiling of \$50,000 per country in the case of any one disaster. Supplementing regular budget appropriation from extrabudgetary resources has not proven feasible, however, as virtually no unearmarked emergency relief contributions have been received. Only one contribution in the amount of \$5,600 was contributed to the UNDRO Trust Fund subaccount for unearmarked "Emergency Relief Assistance".

8. Voluntary contributions received from Governments in the first 18 months of this biennium were earmarked for the UNDRO Trust Fund subaccount for "Strengthening" (\$876,200).

9. The UNDRO Trust Fund subaccount for "Strengthening" is used as an indispensable support for regular budget appropriations. This subaccount now covers about one third of UNDRO's operating costs, namely, salaries (5 Professional and 11 General Service staff members) as well as travel and communications costs. Expenditures from the Trust Fund subaccount in the first 18 months of the current biennium rose to \$1,080,300, while the corresponding contributions received during the same period amounted to less than \$900,000 as indicated earlier.

10. The contributions made to the third subaccount of the UNDRO Trust Fund are earmarked by donors for disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning.

11. The contributions made to the three subaccounts of the UNDRO Trust Fund are quite separate from contributions which donors have earmarked for specific individual relief operations for which UNDRO has launched international appeals. It would obviously be inappropriate to use these contributions for purposes other than those for which they were intended by donors.

12. The Trust Fund for General Disaster Relief, which is distinct from the UNDRO Trust Fund with its three subaccounts, has a balance of \$715,000 as at 30 June 1983. These funds have not, however, been used to complement regular budget emergency grants because (a) none of the contributions, whether of private or governmental origin, nor the other resources used for its build-up, was earmarked for this purpose and (b) its present level continues to be insufficient to meet what has become the primary purpose of this Fund, namely, to act as a revolving fund guaranteeing, and if necessary advancing, the sums required to bridge, in emergency situations, the gap between the time a firm pledge is received from governmental donors and the actual receipt of that money. Although still insufficient, this type of revolving fund is essential to permit UNDRO to meet its emergency relief functions, given the fact that the initiation of purchasing procedures cannot be made on the basis of pledges alone. The average time lapse between the receipt of a financial pledge and the actual receipt of the corresponding sum being more than two months, UNDRO is committed to bridge this gap in view of its mandate to provide life-saving relief immediately following a disaster. This immediate action, on the basis of firm governmental pledges, is expected, and has repeatedly been explicitly demanded by major donors. The following are but a few examples illustrating this point:

- (i) In a recent emergency famine situation a critical bottle-neck was the shortage of warehouses for the stocking of donated food. Although a pledge in the amount of \$225,000 was received on 30 March 1983 to repair several warehouses in the disaster-stricken country, the funds were only received on 20 June. However, UNDRO made advances from the Trust Fund for General Disaster Relief in the amounts of \$80,000 on 25 April and \$50,000 on 20 May, which made it possible for work on the warehouses to be carried out in time to stock the food as it arrived.
- (ii) Another critical problem for the distribution of relief food in the same country was a shortage of trucks. In response to an appeal by UNDRO, a total of \$548,800 was pledged between 27 January and 2 March 1983. The corresponding payments were made over the period 22 February to 21 April. Nevertheless, on the basis of these pledges, the purchase of six trucks was initiated as early as 17 February and approved on 31 March 1983, using the Trust Fund for General Disaster Relief as a guarantee.
- (iii) For the ongoing Pan Caribbean Preparedness and Prevention Project, which is benefitting 21 countries and territories, a pledge of \$288,000 was made by a contributor on 25 February 1983. This pledge was intended to allow the continuation of the project and the payment of its staff as at 1 March 1983. Without an advance guaranteed by the Trust Fund for General Disaster Relief, UNDRO would have been compelled to discontinue the Project at the end of its first phase (31 March 1983) since it would have been unable to extend the contracts of the personnel beyond that date.

13. Another function of the Trust Fund for General Disaster Relief is its use as a reserve with respect of UNDRO extrabudgetary activities. Considering that the total funds received directly and disbursed within a given year have recently been in the neighbourhood of \$7,000,000 (including up to \$6,200,000 in earmarked contributions for specific individual relief operations), the above-mentioned balance of \$715,000 represents only 10 per cent of this amount. Even if the essential functions of "revolving and guaranteeing" were to be disregarded, a reserve fund of this proportion is considered as a minimum, given the nature and unpredictability of the activities in which UNDRO is involved.

14. Owing to lack of funds, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was unable to make the usual emergency assistance grants to four countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru) which were stricken by major disasters after the regular budget appropriation was exhausted. With more than three months to elapse before the end of the biennium, it is estimated, on the basis of the experience of the last 20 months, that four additional disasters could give rise to requests for emergency assistance. It is, therefore, estimated at this time that an additional \$240,000 would be required for this purpose during the second half of 1983.

15. In connection with the current shortfall in the regular budget appropriation for emergency assistance grants, it should be noted that the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1983 recommended, inter alia, that the

General Assembly should authorize the Secretary-General to permit the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to respond, within existing resources, to requests for emergency disaster assistance up to a total of \$600,000 in any one year. Pending appropriate action by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the basis of that recommendation, and in the absence of available extrabudgetary resources, the Secretary-General seeks the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into commitments not exceeding \$240,000 in 1983 for the purpose of making emergency assistance grants to disaster-stricken countries. Should the Advisory Committee concur with this request, supplementary estimates would be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session in respect of such commitments, under the terms of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 36/241 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1982-1983.

APPENDIX 1

UNDRO grants to disaster-stricken countries under the regular budget

1982

Date	Stricken country	Amount
		\$
28/1/82	Madagascar	25 000
9/2/82	Mauritius	4 000
24/2/82	Comoros	4 000
18/3/82	Tonga	30 000
19/3/82	Mozambique	30 000
13/4/82	Niger	20 000
13/4/82	Democratic Yemen	30 000
23/4/83	Indonesia	30 000
26/5/82	Madagascar	5 000
1/6/82	Nicaragua	30 000
7/6/82	Honduras	30 000
17/6/82	Lebanon	30 000
14/7/82	Cuba	30 000
29/7/82	Benin	20 000
15/10/82	Guatemala	30 000
19/10/82	El Salvador	30 000
25/10/82	Viet Nam	30 000
5/11/82	Tunisia	30 000
14/12/82	Yemen	<u>30 000</u>
Total as at 31/12/82		<u>468 000</u>

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APPENDIX 1 (continued)

1983

Date	Stricken country	Amount
		\$
29/1/83	Ecuador	20 000
29/1/83	Benin	30 000
10/2/83	Ghana	30 000
10/2/83	Togo	10 000
10/2/83	Niger	20 000
19/2/83	Chad	20 000
19/2/83	Peru	20 000
18/3/83	Fiji	10 000
17/4/83	Bolivia	20 000
17/4/83	Colombia	20 000
17/6/83	Comoros	10 000
17/6/83	Paraguay	<u>20 000</u>
	Total as at 21/6/83	<u>230 000</u>
	Grand total 1/1/82-22/6/83	698 000
	Allocation for the biennium 1982-1983	<u>720 000</u>
	Balance available at 22/6/83, reserved for drought disaster in Central African Republic	<u>22 000</u>

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ANNEX III

Trust Fund for disaster relief assistance and the strengthening of the Office of the United Nations
Disaster Relief Co-ordinator - combining statement of assets, liabilities, and unencumbered Fund
balance, income and expenditure for the 18-month period ending 30 June 1983

	<u>Earmarked contributions and General Disaster Relief a/</u>	<u>Strengthening of UNDRO</u>	<u>UNDRO Pan Caribbean Prepared- ness and Preven- tion Projects</u>	<u>UNDRO/ UNEP Projects</u>	<u>Emergency Relief Assis- tance</u>	<u>Disaster Preven- tion Pre- Disaster Planning</u>	<u>UNDRO Assistance to Displaced Persons in Angola</u>	<u>Total</u>
I. ASSETS								
Imprest cash	-	-	17 000	-	-	-	-	17 000
Interest-bearing bank deposit	2 109 621	1 003 385	132 074	88 723	-	622 891	100 200	4 056 894
Accrued interest receivable	39 599	10 808	1 460	1 995	-	15 089	3 381	72 332
Accounts receivable	3 990 185	-	20 000	-	-	-	17 460	4 027 645
Due from United Nations General Fund	5 403 150	-	-	15 471	5 607	-	-	5 424 228
TOTAL ASSETS	11 542 555	1 014 193	170 534	106 189	5 607	637 900	121 041	13 598 099
LIABILITIES AND RESERVE								
Accounts payable	-	-	12 547	-	-	215 804	-	228 351
Unliquidated obligations	3 525 998	79 156	43 060	7 572	-	69 885	35 809	3 761 480
Due to United Nations General Fund	5 424 417	10 345	115 846	-	-	37 574	13 375	5 601 557
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVE	8 950 415	89 501	171 453	7 572	-	323 263	49 184	9 591 388
UNENCUMBERED FUND BALANCE								
Balance available at 1 January 1982	465 638	923 606	83 942	81 472	5 607	489 075	367 715	2 417 055
ADD: Excess income over expenditure	2 126 502	1 086	(84 861)	17 145	-	(174 358)	(295 858)	1 589 656
Balance available at 30 June 1983	2 592 140	924 692	(919)	98 617	5 607	314 717	71 857	4 006 711
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND UNENCUMBERED FUND BALANCE	11 542 555	1 014 193	170 534	106 189	5 607	637 980	121 041	13 598 099

	<u>Earmarked contributions and General Disaster Relief a/</u>	<u>Strengthening of UNDRO</u>	<u>UNDRO Pan Caribbean Prepared- ness and Preven- tion Projects</u>	<u>UNDRO/ UNEP Projects</u>	<u>Emergency Relief Assis- tance</u>	<u>Disaster Preven- tion Pre- Disaster Planning</u>	<u>UNDRO Assistance to Displaced Persons in Angola</u>	<u>Total</u>
II. STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE								
INCOME								
Contributions from Governments	12 656 940	876 226	333 884	-	-	883	65 500	13 933 433
Public donations	122 197	-	101 072	-	-	-	10 000	233 269
Subventions from United Nations								
Agencies	864 928	-	20 000	25 989	-	1 876	-	912 787
Bank interest	244 377	202 564	20 187	14 408	-	135 319	42 760	659 615
Savings on prior year's obligations	37 483	1 030	693	350	-	45 709	4 409	89 674
Miscellaneous income	75 142	1 609	-	241	-	-	3 668	80 660
TOTAL INCOME	14 001 061	1 081 429	475 836	40 988	-	183 787	126 337	15 909 438
LESS: EXPENDITURE								
Personnel Services, salaries	24 419	872 116	268 634	5 500	-	203 197	73 771	1 447 637
Travel	34 561	38 120	157 606	-	-	65 201	5 831	301 319
Contractual Services	27 546	5 294	8 198	13 410	-	-	-	54 448
Training Fellowships, Grants and others	11 260 453	-	15 198	-	-	83 077	227 928	11 586 656
Equipment and supplies, Acquisitions	509 310	-	28 726	-	-	-	84 482	622 518
Other operating expenses	18 270	164 813	82 335	4 933	-	6 670	30 183	307 204
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	11 874 559	1 080 343	560 697	23 843	-	358 145	422 195	14 319 782
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	2 126 502	1 086	(84 861)	17 145	-	(174 358)	(295 858)	1 589 656

a/ This column represents a subtotal for 32 separate subaccounts.