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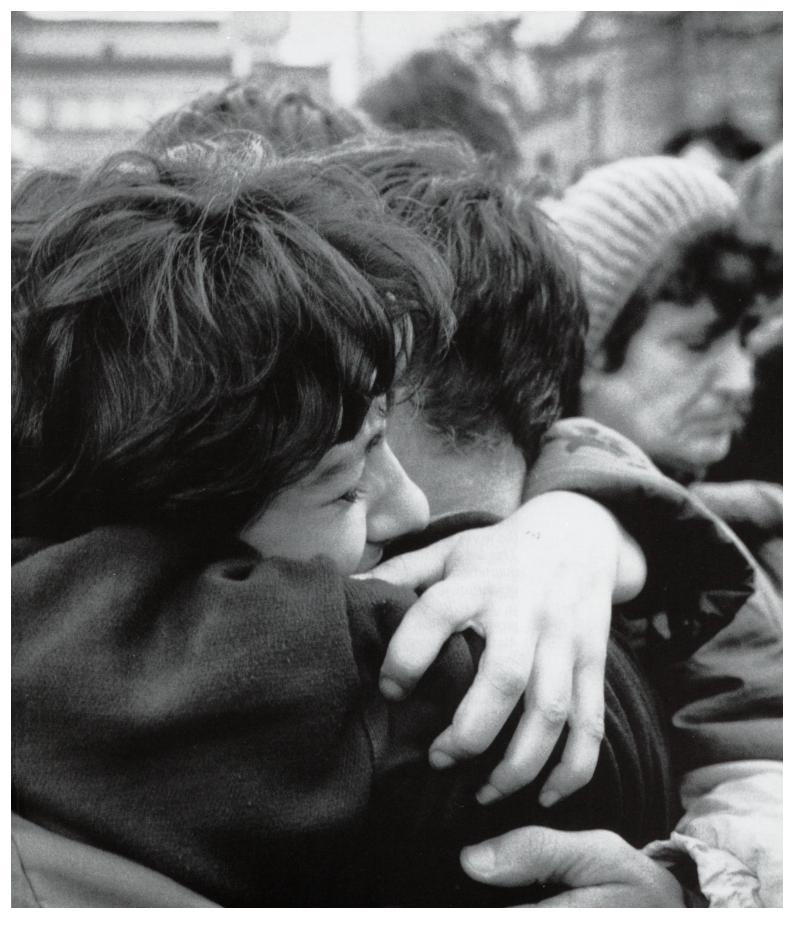
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OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Together at last and ready to face the future. The ICRC's aim is to help all victims of war pull through and set them on the road to recovery. ICRC headquarters organizes all the necessary financial and administrative support for activities carried out in the field.



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F or ICRC operational support units, 1996 was characterized mainly by the desire to develop external communications, be it with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the media, the donor community, the gen-

eral public or staff in the field.

National Societies were involved more closely in ICRC operations thanks to a growing number of delegated projects and bilateral agreements. The ongoing worldwide campaign against anti-personnel landmines was stepped up, calling for considerable efforts by the National Societies of over 60 countries to ensure that the message was conveyed to the general public through the press, radio and television. Media liaison officers now based in over 20 capitals on five continents relayed the ICRC's humanitarian message far and wide. The ICRC's ability to communicate was further enhanced by the addition of a French-language version to its site on the World Wide Web.

Fund-raising, too, required major efforts in view of the ever-increasing difficulties stemming from the growth in the number of humanitarian agencies seeking financing. The unfortunate politicization of humanitarian work, together with donors' demands for greater visibility, made it harder to obtain support which was not specifically earmarked, yet such support is vital for the independence of the ICRC. Now that it has centralized all its fund-raising services and developed a better reporting system for donors, the ICRC will be able

to meet this challenge.

Another communication tool, the ICRC's computer network, was extended to include workstations in the field, thus enabling some 40 delegations around the world to communicate directly and quickly with headquarters in Geneva. This led to a substantial increase in efficiency and made it easier for headquarters and the field to coordinate their stance on questions of interest to the

organization.

The ICRC's greater openness to the outside world was also reflected in the growing number of non-Swiss expatriates working within ICRC delegations. Alas, when tragedy struck the ICRC in 1996, most of the staff who lost their lives — the delegates savagely slaughtered while on mission in Burundi or Chechnya (Russian Federation) — were from among their ranks.

COMMUNICATION

Working towards a general ban on anti-personnel landmines and stigmatizing the unacceptable horrors caused by these pernicious weapons continued to be one of the ICRC's main objectives in 1996. To this end a wide range of communication tools were used throughout the world. The ICRC was given free advertising space in leading newspapers, both international and national, to run a series of public service announcements designed to bring home to the general public the enormous damage caused to countless lives throughout countries at war and also in countries no longer at war. Posters bearing the same stark messages were to be seen in a number of countries. Fourteen television channels with a total audience of almost 600 million people also agreed to support the campaign by broadcasting specially prepared spots.

ICRC delegations throughout the world organized press conferences, exhibitions and other events. Sixty-seven National Societies were closely involved in media work, advertising, lobbying and fund-raising for mine victims. Journalists and television teams were invited to visit countries affected by the scourge to give first-hand reports on the constant dangers and long-term effects of landmines, and on the restrictions imposed by their presence on the local population. Landmines not only shatter individual lives, they also restrict access to a cultivation of agricultural land, thereby prolonging the population's dependence on outside help. In the field, mine awareness was taught in schools and through broadcasts on radio and television. Countless posters and leaflets were distributed.²

In 1996 the ICRC further developed its capacity to respond to requests from the international and national media, both in operational situations and in its regional delegations. Media specialists now cater to the needs of local and regional readers, listeners and viewers in Colombia, Guatemala, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Australia, India, Thailand, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Tunisia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Russia. These media liaison offices were also involved in relaying the ICRC's appeal for a total ban on anti-personnel landmines.

The organization's weekly ICRC News was revamped and its circulation increased, concentrating on news agencies and the electronic media. Its

¹ See *The law and legal considerations*, pp. 274-276.

² See Promotion and dissemination of international humanitarian law, pp. 286.

purpose is to provide information on ICRC activities both in trouble spots and in the quieter parts of the world. In addition, the ICRC put together half a dozen media-kits focusing on human interest stories which, by portraying the victims' plight as seen through their own eyes, underscored the universality of human feeling and suffering. Looking at the humanitarian consequences of conflict from a wider angle, ICRC delegates penned a number of articles for leading newspapers on the changing nature of conflict and its repercussions on humanitarian action. The proliferation of anarchic conflicts waged by fighters who do not belong to any structured armed forces or obey a clear chain of command often made it extremely difficult and dangerous for humanitarian organizations to go to the victims' rescue.

The ICRC had to face the challenge not only of the future, but also of the past, when allegations concerning the activities of several of its delegates during the Second World War were levelled against it and given extensive press

coverage.3

Returning to the present time, and as part of its efforts to improve understanding of humanitarian issues and to ensure that more consistent attention is given to them, the ICRC, together with the Indian Press Institute, organized a seminar for the media in New Delhi which brought together about 80 journalists from local and international newspapers. High-ranking officers of the Indian armed forces and leading members of the academic world were also invited, so that a broad exchange of views could take place on such issues as access to problem areas and reporting. The aim was to see how the armed forces, humanitarian organizations and the media could work together in the interest of the victims of conflict, and the results were encouraging. The situations in Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Kashmir were chosen as case studies.

Films, broadcasts and other audiovisual materials

Life in a field hospital, a 52-minute film, shows the ICRC's work in Lokichokio on the border between Kenya and Sudan where thousands of people injured in the conflict in southern Sudan have been treated in the past 10 years; Water in Iraq shows how all over the country the ICRC is helping to repair and maintain water supply systems damaged as a result of the 1991 conflict or lacking in spare parts because of the sanctions imposed upon Iraq. Both films were produced in 1996, as well as the 1996 ICRC Retrospective, retitled Panorama, and various short films. As part of the campaign against landmines a third television news pack was put together from the ICRC film

³ See Archives and History, pp. 313-314.

library and offered to television networks. A CD-ROM entitled *Random Ambush*, destined for the general public and young people and teachers in particular, was produced in English and Spanish and widely distributed.

Photo reports were carried out in Rwanda, Zaire, southern Sudan, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Tajikistan, Chechnya (southern Russia), the former Yugoslavia and Lebanon, providing illustration of current ICRC operations, the plight of conflict victims and the landmines issue for publishers, the media, exhibitions, etc.

The ICRC Web site (http://www.icrc.org), opened in September 1995, allows for easier access to the broad range of ICRC public information and for greater interaction between the ICRC and those interested in its activities. In 1996, the site's content grew considerably and a French language version was opened. The Web site was awarded several prizes and the ICRC was invited to participate in a number of international seminars on the Web as a communication tool. An important part of the ICRC's Web site is the landmine victims data base. During the International Strategy Conference in Ottawa, the ICRC's Web site presented daily updates on the discussions held there and the progress accomplished. At the same time, a journalist and a photographer were sending in daily reports from Cambodia under the heading "Seven days in a minefield".

Exhibitions

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum in Geneva hosted a very moving exhibition entitled *Pictures speak volumes*, which showed several hundred photographs drawn from the ICRC's and the museum's archives. It gave insight into a century of the ICRC's efforts to assist war victims throughout the world.

The travelling exhibition *ICRC:* challenging inhumanity was inaugurated in Zurich in June before being presented in Lugano. Its purpose is to make the ICRC better known to the Swiss general public and help raise funds from private sources for the organization.

As in previous years, the ICRC took part in international book fairs held in Geneva and Damascus.

Publications

The ICRC continued to produce its traditional publications: the *International Review of the Red Cross*, which is its official periodical for opinion and reflection on the mission of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent

⁴ See *The Law and legal considerations*, pp. 274-276.

Movement, as well as *Red Cross, Red Crescent* magazine and the *Annual Report*. Brochures on special subjects such as water and sanitation in Iraq and the situation in southern Sudan were published, while others such as the *Fundamental Principles* and the one presenting the ICRC's work to restore family links, now entitled *Waiting for News*, were redrafted and updated. A new edition of *Panorama* was published, showing the ICRC's activities as seen through the eyes of the victims it sets out to help and the Red Cross workers involved.

In a bid to get closer to the target audiences and their culture, more and more publications were prepared and printed in the field; ICRC headquarters served as a focal point, providing technical advice and organizing decentralized workshops. A number of brochures to support the efforts to ban landmines were also printed, in particular *Anti-personnel landmines: friend or foe*, a critical study of their military use and effectiveness, and *A perverse use of technology: mines*, a graphic description of the indiscriminate danger they present for the general population.

ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

The year 1996 marked a turning point in the history of the ICRC's archives. The public was given unrestricted access to files from before 1950, and for the first time the ICRC gave copies of two complete sets of archives on the Second World War to an outside institution.

On 17 January 1996, the Committee adopted new *Rules governing access to the archives of the ICRC*. At once the ICRC opened a reading room for researchers who, in 1996, used it for 150 working days. In addition, historical research officers and archivists answered almost 400 queries from all over the world.

This historic decision was the outcome of deliberations which began as far back as 1980, when the ICRC decided to open its archives to Professor Jean-Claude Favez of the University of Geneva and requested him to conduct an independent study on its action in favour of the Jews and minority groups persecuted by the Nazis. This study, entitled *Une mission impossible? Le CICR, les déportations et les camps de concentration nazis,* was published in 1988 and reissued in 1996. It was the first step towards opening up the archives to the public, as decided on 17 January 1996.

The adoption of the new *Rules* also took into account the scientific interest of all historians and of many people seeking information about the victims of conflicts and the conflicts themselves. It furthermore gave them the opportunity to continue the historical studies conducted in the past at the initiative of the ICRC itself.

The ICRC's desire for greater openness was immediately expressed in the cooperation built up with various institutions representing the Jewish victims of Nazism, in response to a meeting in November 1994 between the President of the ICRC and the curators of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington. The museum wished to be able to supplement its own archives with those of the ICRC. On 18 December 1996, the ICRC provided it with an initial series of microfilms — containing about 70,000 pages — as well as inventories of them, and subsequently decided to make a similar donation to the Centre for Contemporary Jewish Documentation in Paris and to Yad Vashem in Jerusalem.

During the past year, the Second World War has presented another challenge to the ICRC. In the spring and summer of 1996, US allegations

¹ Mission impossible? The ICRC, deportations and the Nazi concentration camps.

based on documents originating from the OSS,* the predecessor of the present-day CIA,* and levelled against certain ICRC delegates who worked for the organization during the Second World War were published in the international press. In view of the seriousness of those allegations and their moral implications, the ICRC decided to conduct an investigation both in its own and in public archives to shed light on its past, and for that purpose set up a working group on the Second World War.

Research on the documents from the OSS files was promptly carried out in the Swiss Federal Archives and those of the ICRC. It revealed only three cases in which individual employees or former employees of the ICRC were at fault. In the other cases, the research confirmed that the allegations stemmed essentially from ignorance of the institution's role and activities. On the basis of the initial results,² the ICRC undertook to continue its historical investigation in order to clarify the matter as fully as possible.

^{*} OSS: Office of Strategic services

^{*} CIA: Central Intelligence Agency

² Published in the *International Review of the Red Cross*, No. 314, September-October 1996, pp. 562-567.

HUMAN RESOURCES

In 1996, as part of its restructuring programme, the Human Resources Department concentrated on the supplementary phases of recruitment and integration of new staff members, and on further training for those already employed at headquarters and in the field.

Recruitment and integration of new staff members

For recruitment purposes, applicants selected for consideration are invited for a one-day evaluation of their suitability; after individual interviews with recruitment experts, they are assessed by means of group exercises.

The successful applicants then follow an induction course which takes place in three parts.

They first spend one week of community life in a simulated operational delegation during which the prospective staff members, regardless of their position, can take part in all ICRC activities. The intention is to enable them to make sure that their professional aims correspond closely to what will be expected of them at the ICRC.

The second week serves to consolidate the knowledge gained, to develop it in greater depth and to acquire professional reflexes; on completing this part of the course, staff members are informed where they will be posted. Great importance is attached to matching personal profiles to the posts to be filled, on the basis of the observations made during these two weeks.

The last part of the course is designed to provide staff members with the more specific tools they need for their first mission to go smoothly; this phase is organized by professional category of employment and varies in length. Particular emphasis is placed on preventive measures against tropical diseases and other health risks to which expatriates are exposed, on the prevention and detection of stress, and on the safety precautions to be taken. Delegates are then monitored by a specialized unit during their first mission; this mission is considered to be an integral part of the induction phase.

Training

In 1996 there was also a marked expansion of training activities in the field for expatriates and local employees. Missions by training staff to the delegations showed the need to set up training centres on the various continents where the ICRC is working. Several projects were due to be launched in 1997, in particular in Kenya and Sri Lanka.

IN 1996, ON AVERAGE, THE ICRC HAD:

- 1,109 expatriates in the field, including 223 seconded by National Societies;
- ◆ 7,022 local employees under ICRC contract;
- 673 staff working at headquarters, including 12 seconded by National Societies.

In order to build up a genuine training network, ICRC training staff continued to establish and maintain contact with academic institutions in Switzerland and elsewhere dealing with subjects relating to humanitarian work. Several joint courses were held in 1996.

Professional expertise on the part of ICRC training staff is essential to set up a policy of further training adapted to the institution's needs. Three modules (design and development of training courses, delivery techniques for training and "purchasing" of training services) to consolidate knowledge and experience already acquired are now available to ICRC staff; they are also available to occasional trainers working in cooperation with the Federation who hold, for instance, local induction courses (the Basic Training Course) for National Society staff.

Thanks to the integrated approach that has been adopted and the strong links which now exist between recruitment and training activities and between the different units of the Human Resources Department, the preparation of future staff for the increasingly complex challenges awaiting them in the field has been significantly improved. The modules introduced in this context are the foundation of a real training process which should eventually be extended, in a continuous and coordinated manner, to all ICRC staff.

Security and stress management

Staff safety has been another major concern of the ICRC. Respect for the red cross emblem and consequently for the people wearing it is a *sine qua non* for the ICRC's work to help conflict victims. Now that humanitarian law is so frequently violated or ignored, not only civilians but also the very people who come to the aid of victims have become the target of more or less direct and premeditated attacks. The emergence of armed groups motivated by economic rather than ideological interests serves only to complicate the situation even further. The year 1996 was overshadowed by the tragic death of nine expatriates and one local employee working for the ICRC. Four local employees were injured during security incidents. Nor was the ICRC the only humanitarian organization to mourn the death of one or several employees. The situation is aggravated by the blurring of the distinction between strictly humanitarian mandates and other mandates in which assistance is combined with political and economic concerns, and recognition and acceptance of the ICRC's fundamental neutrality are becoming harder than ever to obtain.

Preventive measures have been included in the training of expatriates and remedial measures have been developed and strengthened. Since 1992, 1 a

¹ See the ICRC's 1994 Annual Report, pp. 294-295.

doctor responsible for stress management has helped people to overcome the traumatic effects of very difficult and/or violent situations. He is now assisted by a male nurse and a female nurse. The task of this special consultancy team is not only to receive and support people returning from missions, but also to go out into the field as quickly as possible to counsel all staff deeply distressed by situations they have encountered. In 1996, such missions had to be made to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Chechnya.

At headquarters, no fewer than 810 interviews were conducted with staff returning from missions. People leaving for high-risk countries in terms of stress and disease are informed during a preparatory interview of the precautions to be taken: out of a total of 1,661 people who went on mission in 1996, 756 received such counselling.

Moreover, a large part of the training course for heads of delegation is now devoted to management of the delegation's physical and psychological health, for it is essential for people who have just had a harrowing experience to be able to speak about it straight away to someone who understands.

The year in figures

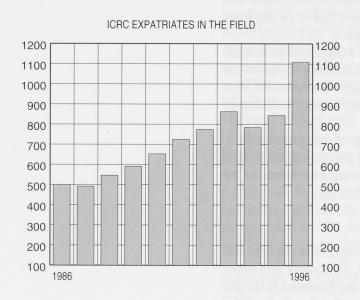
In 1996, the ICRC hired 270 new staff members, including 259 in the field (96 delegates, 29 administrators, 5 secretaries, 34 interpreters, 54 doctors and other medical professionals and 41 technicians). Furthermore, the National Societies in 22 countries continued to provide considerable support for the work of the ICRC by seconding staff to it: no fewer than 578 people went on short- or long-term ICRC missions, which represented an average of 223 posts over the year.

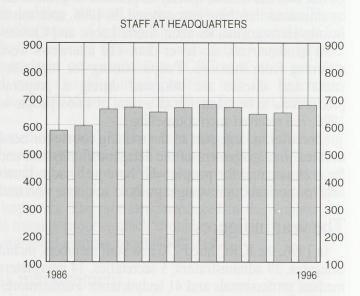
NATIONAL SOCIETY STAFF SECONDED TO ICRC OPERATIONS BY COUNTRY

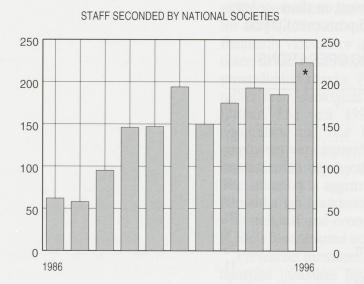
Italy 6
Japan 13
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway 36
Spain 4
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand 2
United Kingdom 75
United States
578

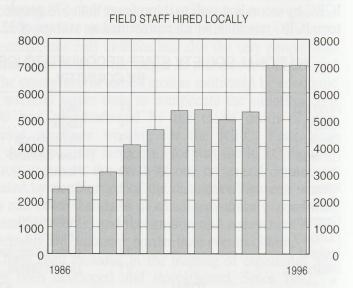
N.B. This list shows the number of people seconded and not the number of posts.

Progression of staff requirements 1986-1996









^{*} including 12 posts at headquarters

EXTERNAL RESOURCES

The ICRC's overall funding needs have not changed significantly in the last few years, as the level of both the field and headquarters' budgets has remained more or less stable. It nevertheless proved harder to cover them in 1996, since States were compelled by the economic situation in which they found themselves to cut back on humanitarian aid as well as elsewhere in their budgets. At the same time, there was ever-keener competition for government funds as humanitarian organizations proliferated. Finally, as humanitarian work became more politicized, growing problems were encountered in raising non-earmarked funds.

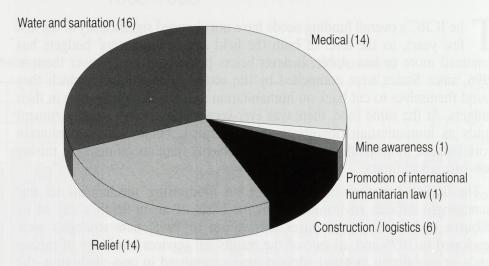
The ICRC therefore had to adapt its fundraising mechanism to this increasingly difficult environment. On the basis of an in-depth study of its resource mobilization procedures carried out in 1995, new strategies were developed in 1996 and, as one of the results, all services in charge of raising funds or mobilizing material support were centralized in one single unit, the External Resources Department. It is in charge of relations with donor governments, supranational donors such as the European Commission, the private sector and those National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which supported the ICRC's activities either by providing financial or material assistance or by seconding staff.

The new strategies included further development and consolidation of existing contacts with donors, with a view to improving the ICRC's information and reporting systems. The aim was to reconcile the requests of many donors for more visibility with the ICRC's own objective of maintaining a high proportion of non-earmarked contributions. A further consideration was to gain access to new budget lines such as funds reserved for prevention and disaster preparedness.

Another challenge consisted in developing potential financial resources from new donor States. Special emphasis was placed on countries in the Gulf region and South East Asia.

As a result of the ever stronger cooperation between National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the ICRC, handling delegated projects and bilateral agreements became a major task for the newly established Department. In 1996, 52 such projects were being implemented. As the chart below shows, most of these projects were carried out within the framework of the ICRC's health activities, the majority consisting of water purification and sanitation programmes.

ICRC DELEGATED PROJECTS AND BILATERAL PROGRAMMES CARRIED OUT BY NATIONAL SOCIETIES IN AREAS UNDER ICRC COORDINATION: TYPE OF PROJECTS



TOTAL NUMBER OF IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS: 52

Although these "new" forms of cooperation with the ICRC could on the whole be considered very successful, there was room for improvement in a variety of management-related issues. To this end, a comprehensive review of ICRC-delegated projects and participating National Societies' bilateral projects carried out in areas under ICRC coordination was initiated by the External Resources Department in May. Intermediate findings were issued at the end of October at the second bi-annual National Society Information Meeting. The final version of the review, scheduled for early 1997, will form the basis for establishing clearer policy guidelines. A users' manual for the implementation of such projects is also to be produced to help solve the management-related issues still outstanding.

A key unit within the External Resources Department, the Promotion and Private Fundraising Division worked to keep the general public informed about the ICRC's goals and operations, and to muster financial support from the private sector. In 1996, the Division organized a major exhibition entitled "ICRC: challenging humanity". The exhibition was inaugurated in Zurich in the spring and was to be shown in the main Swiss cities. The Division also launched a newsletter for its private-sector donors, carried out an information campaign for lawyers and issued emergency appeals for victims of the conflicts in Chechnya (southern Russia), Afghanistan and the Great Lakes region of Africa.

FINANCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Finance

After improving the financial risks management system in 1995 by instituting better indicators and more comprehensive forecasting mechanisms, it was decided in 1996 to review the ICRC's financial system as a whole in the course of the "Finance 98" project. This project, based largely on recent management and process analysis techniques, should lead to the establishment of a new financial system, reorganization of the "finance" services and the introduction of integrated software by 1 January 1998.

An in-depth study of present and future financial information needs was conducted last summer within the ICRC and with certain external partners. On the basis of the conclusions reached, a complete analysis of financial procedures was carried out and a reorganization project was formulated. In parallel, five working groups were set up in the autumn to examine prospective developments in cost accounting, financial accounting, budget techniques, investment management, and financial support services. The conclusions of these working groups will be useful in finalizing the reorganization and defining most of the requirements to be covered by the new software. The project will again call for a substantial input of human and financial resources in 1997.

Information technology

In 1996, the information technology gap between headquarters and delegations narrowed considerably. After a retrofit of the headquarters infrastructure and workstations in the field, an electronic mail link-up was established with the major delegations, enabling some 40 delegations to communicate directly and speedily with headquarters. Via this network messages can be sent from any workstation. The validation and classification of messages and the distribution of copies are all done directly on screen. In addition, certain documents and databases can be accessed in the field, in electronic form, with on-line updating: these include manuals, the in-house bulletin and electronic fora.

The assistance of external international partners in setting up such a structure is essential, not only with regard to communications, but also to enable the ICRC to manage the necessary hardware and procedures — new

equipment, data back-up, user management, etc. — more efficiently. Furthermore, the project also relies on a team of decentralized staff who are responsible for supervising the installation of the requisite data-processing facilities wherever the ICRC is present throughout the world.

The ICRC's private radio network, which is vital during emergency operations and indispensable in regions without a cable network, has been updated, mainly by installing new transceiving equipment at headquarters. It is now possible to increase both message transmission speed and transmission quality in poor radio-wave propagation conditions. The ICRC's work benefits directly from these new facilities, which increase its safety and effectiveness.

In terms of management applications, 1996 witnessed the completion of the first computerized stage of the project to reorganize human resource management: in particular, a commercially available software package was installed and its first functions — more especially those for basic definitions of posts and people, management of training programmes, and recruitment — were put into use. This development goes beyond the Human Resources Department project, for it reflects the ICRC's intention to remodel its administrative data processing completely by gradually replacing the existing system with commercially available software packages and above all installing highly efficient and integrated management tools. From 1997 onwards, this will entail setting up a new financial system and revising the entire logistical and statistical structure.

At organizational level, the Information Technology Division has continued its transformation, not only to ensure better customer services for the ICRC as a whole, but also to find the best means of gauging its own effectiveness. These changes have made it possible to draw up plans for the full external partnership in the provision of information technology services at headquarters.

FINANCIAL TABLES

Balance sheet (Table I)

The overall total increased by almost 43 million Swiss francs, mainly because of the widening gap between the total for underfunded operations (1995: 16.5 million/1996: 49.8 million) and for those with surplus financing (1995: 7.7 million/1996: 29.5 million). This increase follows the continuing decline in the funding of field activities (net deficit of 20.3 million at 31 December 1996, against 8.8 million at 31 December 1995). None of the six regions covered by the ICRC's operations had a net balance in its favour at the end of the financial year. The funding of operations showed a constant deficit throughout the year, which peaked in June at over 60 million. The ICRC was able to cope with the situation thanks to laboriously elicited financial pledges, a policy to hedge against financial risks by means of a reserve for shortfalls which yielded just enough liquidity, and finally an elaborate system of financial forecasts.

Of the current assets, short-term bank deposits invested at 31 December 1996 had been reduced in favour of a medium-term investment project (30 million) which appears under the heading "Fixed assets". This project was set up to increase the yield of the cash balance less subject to fluctuation. The amount thus invested is guaranteed by the bank to which it has been entrusted, a performance target is set according to a reference index and potentially

necessary liquidity is ensured by a stand-by credit.

On the liabilities side, the total for operations with surplus financing was up from 7.7 million Swiss francs at the end of 1995 to 29.5 million at 31 December 1996. This rise can be explained mainly by respect for the earmarking of several contributions, part of which had to be carried forward for disbursement in 1997. The other significant trend was an increase in the provisions for operational risks; this was essential given the decline in funding, plus the need for the ICRC to insure delegations' furniture, equipment and vehicles itself, since insurance companies' conditions for insurance against war risks were no longer acceptable.

Summary statement of income and expenditure/charges (Table II) Headquarters budget

The year was marked by a distinct decline in the growth of running costs at headquarters (131.3 million in 1996, against 128.7 million in 1995, i.e. an increase of 1.98%). There was also a slight reduction in the number of posts in

	KPENDITURE AI ing contributions in millions of S	in kind and s	
Societies	Headquarters financial structure	Field financial structure	Total
1992	133.7	644.5	778.2
1993	138.6	672.3	810.9
1994	136.7	612.2	748.9
1995	146.3	577.2	723.5
1996	143.5	519.6	663.1

Geneva and important discussions began on the integrated functioning and organization of various support units (logistics, procurement, finance, partnership with a company to cover all information technology needs at headquarters). These projects were to continue in 1997 and were expected to produce the desired results in 1998. A preliminary re-examination of priorities had to be made to finance the first phase of implementation, and the costs budgeted for 1996 had to be covered by cutting back on other items.

A special effort was made in dealing with ad hoc expenditure and income (depreciation of stocks, adjustment of provisional entries, financing by means of provisions, exchange rate earnings, etc.) which appear under the headings "Other expenditure" and "Other income". The strict separation of these items of income and expenditure is the first stage of a project intended to adapt the ICRC's accounting practices to international accounting standards.

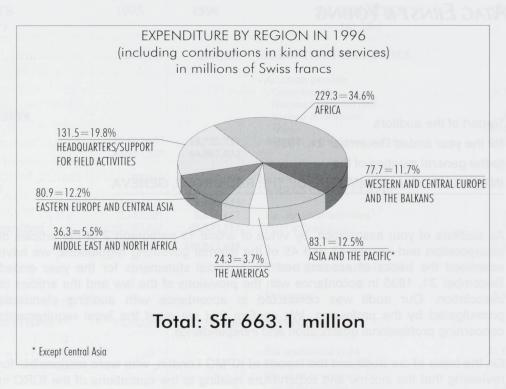
Field budget

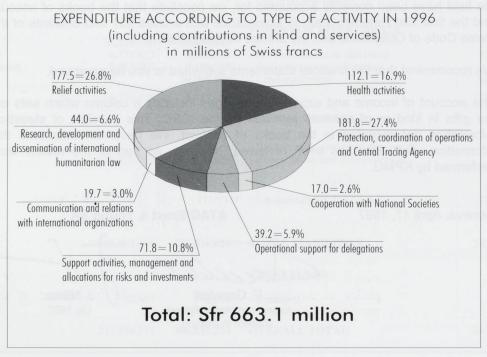
The reduction in total cash expenditure (467.7 million Swiss francs in 1996, against 495.1 million in 1995), in kind and in services (53.1 million in 1996, against 82.7 million in 1995) can be explained by the changing needs which the institution had to meet. Protection activities and those to restore and maintain family links continued to increase, whereas assistance activities, in particular food aid, diminished. A breakdown by geographical region of expenditure on operations showed a decrease in Africa and Western Europe — more specifically the former Yugoslavia, while in Asia and Western Europe a growth in activities was observed.

Total cash income fell by 23.8 million Swiss francs (456.5 million in 1996, against 480.3 million in 1995) and total cash expenditure by 27.4 million (467.7 million in 1996, against 495.1 million in 1995). Despite this almost equal reduction, at the end of the year the cumulative funding deficit stood at 20.3 million Swiss francs.

Special funds managed by the International Committee of the Red Cross

In order to make use of the potential synergies created by the diversification of investments and risks and a reduction in banking charges, the portfolios of seven special funds were grouped together in two portfolios, management of which was entrusted to two banks. This joint management also enabled a policy of coverage for market risks to be introduced by creating a single provision for stock-market fluctuations.





II ATAG ERNST & YOUNG

Report of the auditors for the year ended December 31, 1996 to the general meeting of the

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS, GENEVA

As auditors of your association, by virtue of article 11 paragraph 2 of the articles of incorporation and articles 43 and 45 of the internal governing regulations, we have examined the books of account and the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1996 in accordance with the provisions of the law and the articles of association. Our audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards promulgated by the profession. We confirm that we meet the legal requirements concerning professional qualification and independence.

On the basis of our audit and the reports of KPMG London, who were responsible for reviewing that the income and expenditure relating to the operations of the ICRC in the field have been correctly accounted for, we conclude that the books of account and the financial statements are in accordance with articles 957 and onwards of the Swiss Code of Obligations and the articles of incorporation.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

The account of income and expenditure/charges includes a column which sets out the gifts in kind or of services received by the ICRC. This consists of statistical information not recorded in the books of account. We have not examined this information. This data has been reviewed, however, as part of the review work performed by KPMG.

Geneva, April 17, 1997

ATAG Ernst & Young SA

J. Niklas

Lic. HEC

F. Genetelli Expert-comptable diplômé

(Auditor in charge)

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1995/1996

ASSETS (in Sfr)	1995	1996	LIABILITIES (in Sfr)	1995	1996
CASH	1,020,987	1,450,421	SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		
			T. A		
			Accounts payableGovernmentsNational Societies and	6,769,598	8,209,023
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS			various institutions . Other	398,437 50,441,819	726,492 56,843,477
- Securities	17,892,935	18,722,737	- Accruals and deferred income	21,694,955	26,259,996
- Bank deposits - Amounts receivable	83,917,505	64,807,032		79,304,809	92,038,988
. Governments	25,910	25,910	FUNDS FOR	17,304,007	72,030,700
. National Societies and	2,000,215	C 400 = 40	CURRENT OPERATIONS		
various institutions . Other	3,090,315 7,157,221	6,400,749 1,916,152	- Headquarters activities	242,722	179,025
- Accruals and prepaid expenditure	51,167,625	48,939,513	- Field activities	7,739,843	29,569,129
12.2x2.51	163,251,511	140,812,093		7,982,565	29,748,154
		31.7	LONG TERM LIA DIL PERC	7,502,000	2>,/ 10,10 1
			LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
			- Mortgages	8,900,000	8,700,000
ADVANCES TO DELEGATIONS	12,352,616	17,301,586	PROVISIONS		
			- For operational risks	81,607,908	90,105,542
			- For staff commitments	6,886,292	6,190,048
			- For work in progress		
FIXED ASSETS			or to be undertaken	2,415,156	1,636,525
FIAED ASSETS			FUNDS FOR INVESTMENTS		
- Buildings	36,538,796	35,270,625	FUNDS FOR INVESTMENTS		
- Emergency relief supplies	6,175,617	3,647,037	- For investments in real estate	32,427,263	32,427,263
- Furniture and other equipment	8,055,663	7,199,798	- For investments in furniture	10.562.626	40.505.400
- Medium-term deposits		30,000,000	and equipment	10,563,626	10,592,690
	50,770,076	76,117,460		133,900,245	140,952,068
Sarra - Carras			CAPITAL RESERVE		
OPERATIONS WITH TEMPORARY			Delenge of having a of the con-	1.041.207	1 205 925
DEFICIT FINANCING	16,498,256	49,838,058	Balance at beginning of the yearExcess of income over expenses	1,041,297 264,530	1,305,827 274,581
				1 205 025	4 700 400
			- General reserve	1,305,827 12,500,000	1,580,408 12,500,000
			General reserve	13,805,827	14,080,408
TOTAL ASSETS	243,893,446	285,519,618	TOTAL LIABILITIES	243,893,446	285,519,618
TRUST FUNDS			TRUST FUNDS		
			INOSI FUNDS		
- Trust funds in banks	82,665	991,616	- Creditors	82,665	991,616
OVERALL TOTAL	243,976,111	286,511,234	OVERALL TOTAL	243,976,111	286,511,234

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME

EXPENDITURE (in Sfe)			EXPENDITUR IN KIND		
(in Sfr)	TIURE	HEADQUARTERS	FIELD	TOTAL	AND/OR SERVICES
	SECRETARIAT OF THE ASSEMBLY AND THE EXECUTIVE BOARD INTERNAL AUDIT	4,169,043 933,045		4,169,043 933,045	
#,209,025 726,892 56,8413,477 26,259,996	GENERAL DIRECTORATE Communication External resources Finance, administration and information technology Human resources	4,648,890 16,913,607 6,825,957 31,788,449 12,255,208		4,648,890 16,913,607 6,825,957 31,788,449 12,255,208	71,208 441,336
		72,432,111		72,432,111	512,544
	OPERATIONS	2,994,194		2,994,194	
179,025 29,569,125 -29,748,154	Zones: Africa The Americas Asia and the Pacific Western and Central Europe and the Balkans Eastern Europe and Central Asia Middle East and North Africa Central Tracing Agency Detention Health Relief Relations with international organizations Management of operational personnel	2,721,006 1,018,114 1,585,888 1,316,452 1,244,122 1,463,493 4,564,676 2,266,617 7,435,025 3,712,057 5,200,428 3,611,026	203,106,692 22,659,496 76,364,335 64,085,963 67,935,898 33,510,166	205,827,698 23,677,610 77,950,223 65,402,415 69,180,020 34,973,659 4,564,676 2,266,617 7,435,025 3,712,057 5,200,428 3,611,026	22,609,728 449,855 4,835,313 12,283,334 11,215,666 598,712 138,024 167,338
		39,133,098	467,662,550	506,795,648	52,297,970
ESE, SEA, I	PRINCIPLES, LAW AND RELATIONS WITH THE MOVEMENT Principles and relations with the Movement Dissemination and cooperation with the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Legal Division Division for Dissemination to the Armed Forces	2,947,501 2,667,866 2,942,271 3,843,856 1,950,848		2,947,501 2,667,866 2,942,271 3,843,856 1,950,848	276,500
		14,352,342		14,352,342	276,500
10,592,690	OTHER ACTIVITIES UNDER ICRC AUSPICES International Tracing Service, Arolsen	239,874		239,874	270,300
1,305,827 274,581 12,590,608 12,590,608	OTHER EXPENDITURE Dissolution of provisions for depreciation of assets Use of provisions for staff commitments Use of provisions for work in progress Allocation to provisions for operational risks Allocation to provisions for staff commitments Allocation to provisions for work in progress Attribution to the special fund for the disabled Adjustments of previous financial years Other expenditure	(86,771) (1,696,244) (928,631) 8,650,000 1,000,000 200,000 332,803 3,454,960		(86,771) (1,696,244) (928,631) 8,650,000 1,000,000 200,000 332,803 3,454,960	asomas 10
		11,076,117		11,076,117	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	142,335,630	467,662,550	609,998,180	53,087,014
	DECLUT				
Sec. 10 Mar-	RESULT Excess income over expenditure	274,581		274,581	
	GRAND TOTAL	142,610,211	467,662,550	610,272,761	53,087,014

AND EXPENDITURE/CHARGES IN 1996

INCOME		IN CASH		INCOME
(in Sfr)	HEADQUARTERS	FIELD	TOTAL	IN KIND AND/OR SERVICES
CONTRIBUTIONS - Governments - Supranational organizations - National Societies - Public sources - Non-governmental organizations - Private sources:	100,764,252 5,561,322 3,394,400 36,300	350,136,205 59,749,025 19,760,861 188,684 135,250	450,900,457 59,749,025 25,322,183 3,583,084 171,550	5,149,441 7,568,018 40,369,555
Support association Swiss companies Gifts and legacies Direct mail in Switzerland - Transfer of Swiss Government contribution	375,000 228,780 2,966,648 (5,000,000)	9,039,500 3,091,198 5,000,000	375,000 228,780 12,006,148 3,091,198	
	108,326,702	447,100,723	555,427,425	53,087,014
FINANCIAL INCOME	2,562,724		2,562,724	
PARTICIPATION FROM FIELD BUDGETS	28,542,785		28,542,785	
OTHER INCOME				
Payment for servicesAdjustments of previous financial yearsOther income	617,219 699,381 1,797,703	9,435,083	617,219 699,381 11,232,786	
	3,114,303	9,435,083	12,549,386	
TOTAL INCOME	142,546,514	456,535,806	599,082,320	53,087,014
BALANCES BROUGHT FORWARD - Excess expenses deducted from funds for specially financed operations	62.607	11 126 744	11 100 441	
	63,697	11,126,744	11,190,441	
GRAND TOT	YAL 142,610,211	467,662,550	610,272,761	53,087,014

EXPENDITURE IN 1996

(INCLUDING GIFTS

			$(Sfr \ x \ 1,000)$		
ГҮР	E OF ACTIVITY	HEADQUAR- TERS BUDGET AND EXTRA- BUDGETARY EXPENSES	FIELD BUDGETS	TOTAL	%
1.	ACTIVITIES BASED ON OR DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW				
1.1	PROTECTION ACTIVITIES AND COORDINATION OF OPERATIONS AFRICA	2,721 1,018 1,586 1,316 1,244 1,464 5,049	53,767 12,933 26,932 16,941 16,391 15,394	56,488 13,951 28,518 18,257 17,635 16,858 5,049	
2	CENTRAL TRACING ACENCY	14,398	142,358	156,756	23.6
1.2	CENTRAL TRACING AGENCY AFRICA THE AMERICAS ASIA AND THE PACIFIC WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA. MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA. HEADQUARTERS.	829 216 349 492 762 2,206	11,245 1,214 1,817 4,402 376 1,200	12,074 1,430 2,166 4,402 868 1,962 2,206	
		4,854	20,254	25,108	3.7
.3	RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	3,912		3,912	0.5
.4	HEALTH ACTIVITIES AFRICA	7,609	36,462 1,857 19,641 24,421 12,916 9,156	36,462 1,857 19,641 24,421 12,916 9,156 7,609	
		7,609	104,453	112,062	16.9
.5	RELIEF ACTIVITIES AFRICA THE AMERICAS ASIA AND THE PACIFIC WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA. MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA. HEADQUARTERS	5,393	89,354 755 21,696 20,690 38,706 941	89,354 755 21,696 20,690 38,706 941 5,393	
		5,393	172,142	177,535	26.7
.6	COOPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES AFRICA	472	7,103 1,895 2,113 1,538 897 2,936	7,103 1,895 2,113 1,538 897 2,936 472	
	AND TOTAL	472	16,482	16,954	2.5
	Carry forward	36,638	455,689	492,327	74.2

ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACTIVITY

IN KIND AND SERVICES)

			(Sfr x 1,000)		
TYF	PE OF ACTIVITY	HEADQUAR- TERS BUDGET AND EXTRA- BUDGETARY EXPENSES	FIELD BUDGETS	TOTAL	%
	Brought forward	36,638	455,689	492,327	74.25
1.7	INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW:				
	IMPLEMENTATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	6,791		6,791	1.02
1.8	DISSEMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AFRICA	12,467	8,391 2,260 3,346 3,278 5,757 1,711	8,391 2,260 3,346 3,278 5,757 1,711 12,467	leigiam leigiam leiize leiize loisean loisean landan landod
1.0	COMMUNICATION	12,467	24,743	37,210	5.61
.9	COMMUNICATION	15,765		15,765	2.38
2.	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AT DELEGATIONS AFRICA THE AMERICAS ASIA AND THE PACIFIC WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE BALKANS EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA. MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA.		19,395 2,195 5,647 5,098 4,090 2,771	19,395 2,195 5,647 5,098 4,090 2,771	
	SUPPORT ACTIVITIES		39,196	39,196	5.91
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4	GENERAL POLICY AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORTHUMAN RESOURCES: RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT EXTERNAL RESOURCESINFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	3,795 15,444 5,211 17,119		3,795 15,444 5,211 17,119	
		41,569		41,569	6.27
	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL SERVICES				
.1 .2 .3	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT. MANAGEMENT CONTROL AND EXTERNAL AUDITING GENERAL SERVICES	6,525 1,753 10,872		6,525 1,753 10,872	
		19,150		19,150	2.89
	ALLOCATIONS FOR RISKS, COMMITMENTS AND INVESTMENTS				
.1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7	DISSOLUTION OF PROVISIONS FOR DEPRECIATION OF ASSETS	(87) (1,696) (929) 8,650 1,000 150 200 3,789		(87) (1,696) (929) 8,650 1,000 150 200 3,789	
		11,077		11,077	1.67
	TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES	143,457	519,628	663,085	100.00

CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1996

(in Sfr)

Governments

TRY QU	HEAD- JARTERS BUDGET	FIELD BUDGET	TOTAL	Contributions in kind and/or services	COUNTRY	HEAD- QUARTERS BUDGET	FIELD BUDGET	TOTAL	Contribution in kind and/services
	36,300		36,300		Myanmar	19,950		19,950	551.1565
	355,600		355,600		Nepal	1,345		1,345	
	12,500		12,500		Netherlands	1,018,418	23,172,214	24,190,632	766,08
	608,107	2,487,653	3,095,760		New Zealand	433,587	387,863	821,450	700,00
	554,111	539,746	1,093,857		Norway	1,041,480	13,729,278	14,770,758	
	1,210	000,110	1,210		Oman	4,840	10,727,270	4,840	
sh	8,742		8,742		Pakistan	12,179		12,179	
Tele Single	2,460		2,460		Panama	32,663		32,663	
	1,083,243	12,294,391	13,377,634		Philippines	122,092		122,092	
	6,650	12,27 1,07 1	6,650		Portugal	200,000		200,000	
	11,760		11,760		St. Lucia	605		605	
	60,000		60,000		St. Marino	12,100		12,100	
aso	2,395		2,395		St. Vincent & The	12,100		12,100	
1	12,000		12,000		Grenadines	5,739		5,739	
NINI NI	1,729,356	12,720,566	14,449,922		Saudi Arabia	500,000		500,000	
	33,250	12,720,300	33,250			485		485	
	450,000		450,000		Senegal Singapore	18,150			
	122,233		122,233					18,150	
	60,000		60,000		Slovak Republic Slovenia	35,000		35,000	
public	65,000		65,000		South Africa	30,000	05.046	30,000	
public	2,197,000	12 071 226				71,885	95,846	167,731	
		12,971,226	15,168,226		Spain	599,535	1,565,352	2,164,887	
n Rep.	4,420		4,420		Sri Lanka	12,100	20.020.007	12,100	
	81,250		81,250		Sweden	1,457,600	39,039,097	40,496,697	452.00
	7,619	5 907 475	7,619		Switzerland	65,000,000	17,724,016	82,724,016	453,90
	385,366	5,896,475	6,281,841		Syria	10,907		10,907	
	1,600,000	6,062,000	7,662,000		Tajikistan	13,300	12.000	13,300	
	1,224,000	6,224,363	7,448,363		Thailand	90,536	12,000	102,536	
	270,000		270,000		Tonga	12,500		12,500	
	9,746	6.000	9,746		Trinidad &	=00		LIAMSTE	1
	6,000	6,000	12,000		Tobago	790		790	
	35,000		35,000		Tunisia	10,243		10,243	
	25,000		25,000		Tuvalu	1,032		1,032	
	14,321		14,321		United Arab				
	150,000		150,000		Emirates	127,250		127,250	
	173,007	2,005,294	2,178,301		United Kingdom	835,000	28,439,565	29,274,565	
	96,800		96,800		United States				
	1,200,000	6,625,000	7,825,000		of America	14,098,700	135,221,188	149,319,888	
	10,824		10,824		Venezuela	61,807		61,807	
	1,300,000	19,084,000	20,384,000		Total from				
	54,000		54,000		governments	100,764,252	350,136,205	450,900,457	5,149,44
of	250,000		250,000						
tein	140,000	140,000	280,000		European Comm	ission and in	ternational	organizatio	ons
urg	195,925	3,645,472	3,841,397		EC food aid		10,708,591	10,708,591	4,993,02
	26,471		26,471		EC emergency aid		49,015,434	49,015,434	County of the
	13,568		13,568		UN agencies		25,000	25,000	2,574,99
	11,700		11,700		Total from EC				
	134,500		134,500		and international				1 1 2 2
	41,000	47,600	88,600		organizations		59,749,025	59,749,025	7,568,01

CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1996 (in Sfr)

National Societies

National Societi	es								
	HEAD-	FIELD		Contributions		HEAD-	FIELD		Contributions
COUNTRY	QUARTERS BUDGET	BUDGET	TOTAL	in kind and/or services	COUNTRY	QUARTERS BUDGET	BUDGET	TOTAL	in kind and/or services
Albania	1,934		1,934		Liechtenstein	17,239	6,000	23,239	
Algeria	10,953		10,953		Libya	17,233		17,233	
Andorra	715		715		Luxembourg	28,383		28,383	
Argentina	1,996		1,996		Madagascar	857		857	
Australia	145,875	374,323	520,198	1,895,453	Malawi	1,905		1,905	
Austria	64,480	855,360	919,840	2,606,957	Malta	476		476	
Bahamas	3,048		3,048		Mauritius	952		952	
Bangladesh	2,814		2,814		Monaco	18,954	83,610	102,564	
Belgium	93,296	110,463	203,759	1,879,186	Morocco	1,440		1,440	
Bolivia	500		500		Namibia	630		630	
Botswana	1,810		1,810		Nepal	1,714		1,714	
Bulgaria	12,700		12,700		Netherlands	202,907	687,907	890,814	2,942,744
Canada	133,869	220,899	354,768	1,655,952	New Zealand	38,479	93,213	131,692	750,776
Cape Verde	947		947	Private som	Nigeria	842	100.5	842	remniking)
Chad	126		126		Norway	105,200	1,706,503	1,811,703	5,600,158
Chile	6,191		6,191		Pakistan	5,905		5,905	100000000
China	69,433		69,433		Paraguay	2,038		2,038	
Colombia	31,276		31,276		Poland		1,270	1,270	
Croatia	7,715		7,715		Portugal	25,021		25,021	
Cuba	1,250		1,250		Qatar	4,699		4,699	
Cyprus		2,598	2,598		Romania	23,144		23,144	
Czech Republic	8,000		8,000		Senegal	2,130		2,130	
Denmark	104,328	1,603,944	1,708,272	3,163,511	Solomon Islands	476		476	
Dominican Rep.	476	2,000,511	476	0,200,021	Spain	294,339	717,411	1,011,750	256,636
Egypt	8,271		8,271		Surinam	610	,	610	
Ecuador	4,000		4,000		Swaziland	952		952	
Estonia	4,000		4,000		Sweden	111,300	2,601,654	2,712,954	2,607,826
Ethiopia	7,905		7,905		Switzerland	112,007	518,442	630,449	2,056,134
Fiji	443		443		Thailand	52,126	0.20,71.2	52,126	85,750
Finland	105,297	16,445	121,742	2,570,256	Togo	360		360	30,,00
France	457,164	380,344	837,508	1,706,415	Tunisia	1,553		1,553	
Gambia	432	200,211	432	2,7 00,120	United Kingdom	372,787	818,025	1,190,812	3,973,380
Germany	1,000,827	4,645,980	5,646,807	3,321,182	United States	572,707	010,020	1,170,012	5,575,500
Greece	40,000	10,000	50,000	19,372	of America	465,480	1,080,293	1,545,773	702,822
Honduras	2,468		2,468	25,012	Uruguay	375	-,,	375	702,022
Hungary	_,	37,924	37,924	43,898	Vietnam	1,905		1,905	
Iceland	20,851	38,824	59,675	838,250	Yemen	1,758		1,758	
India	20,001	158,434	158,434	050,250	Zambia	762		762	
Indonesia	14,740	100,101	14,740		Zimbabwe	2,457		2,457	
Iran	33,904		33,904		Various	2,437		2,437	
Ireland	14,763		14,763	547,420	National Societies				149,625
Italy	165,270	913,724	1,078,994	405,196	Int. Federation of				147,023
Japan	951,903	1,862,125	2,814,028	332,832	Red Cross and				
Jordan	1,429	1,002,123	1,429	332,032	Red Crescent				
	1,429		1,727		Societies				257,824
Korea, Republic of	100,000	215,146	315,146						251,024
Latvia	2,195	213,140	2,195		Total from National				
Lesotho	2,333		2,333		Societies	5,561,322	19,760,861	25,322,183	40,369,555
Lesotho	4,333		4,333		Societies	5,501,522	19,700,001	45,544,105	40,309,333

CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1996

(in Sfr)

Public sources

norther dans 1 About high bird - cre	HEAD-	FIELD	AATIO A-y	Contributions
DONOR	QUARTERS BUDGET	BUDGET	TOTAL	in kind and/o services
Avully	500		500	
Bellinzona	5,000		5,000	
Chêne-Bougeries	40,000		40,000	
Collex-Bossy		624	624	
Cologny		5,000	5,000	
Confignon		2,000	2,000	
Fribourg, Canton of	27,000		27,000	
Gächlingen	2,000		2,000	
Geneva, Canton of	3,000,000		3,000,000	
Geneva, City of	250,000		250,000	
Grand-Saconnex		2,000	2,000	
Jersey, Island of		36,000	36,000	
Lausanne		10,000	10,000	
Lugano	5,000		5,000	
Meyrin		20,000	20,000	
Plan-les-Ouates		2,200	2,200	
Presinge	500		500	
Tessin, Canton of	10,000		10,000	
Thônex	3,000		3,000	
Thurgovie, Canton of	50,000		50,000	
Trente, Region of		55,860	55,860	
Versoix		10,000	10,000	
Vevey		45,000	45,000	
Veyrier	1,400		1,400	
Total from public sources	3,394,400	188,684	3,583,084	

Support association 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 3,091,198	World Vision 36,300 36,300 Total from NGOs 36,300 135,250 171,550 Private sources Support association 375,000 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail 200,000,148	DONOR	HEAD- QUARTERS BUDGET	FIELD BUDGET	TOTAL	Contribution in kind and/o services
Total from NGOs 36,300 135,250 171,550 Private sources Support association 375,000 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198	Total from NGOs 36,300 135,250 171,550 Private sources Support association 375,000 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 Total from	AG Fund		135,250	135,250	
NGOs 36,300 135,250 171,550 Private sources Support association 375,000 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198	NGOs 36,300 135,250 171,550 Private sources Support association 375,000 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 Total from	World Vision	36,300		36,300	
Support association 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 3,091,198	Support association 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 3,091,198		36,300	135,250	171,550	
Support association 375,000 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198	Support association 375,000 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 Total from 3,091,198 3,091,198					
Support association 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 3,091,198	Support association 375,000 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 Total from 3,091,198 3,091,198					
Support association 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 3,091,198	Support association 375,000 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 Total from 3,091,198 3,091,198					
Support association 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 3,091,198	Support association 375,000 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 Total from 3,091,198 3,091,198					
association 375,000 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198	association 375,000 375,000 Swiss companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 Total from	rivate sources				
companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198	companies 228,780 228,780 Gifts 2,966,648 9,039,500 12,006,148 Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 Total from		375,000		375,000	
Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198	Direct mail in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 Total from		228,780		228,780	
in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198	in Switzerland 3,091,198 3,091,198 Total from	Gifts	2,966,648	9,039,500	12,006,148	
Total from				3,091,198	3,091,198	
			3,570,428	12,130,698	15,701,126	

Grand total 108,326,702 447,100,723 555,427,425 53,087,014

MOVEMENT OF FUNDS FOR ICRC EMERGENCY OPERATIONS IN 1996

(in Sfr)

		FINAN	NCIAL MOVEM	IENTS		
	BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD	CORRECTIONS/ TRANSFERS	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE AT	CONTRIBU- TIONS IN KIND AND/OR
	01.01.1996				31.12.1996	SERVICES
AFRICA						
- With surplus financing	2,625,699 (7,431,582)				13,749,044 (20,489,985)	
	(4,805,883)	(480,713)	201,652,347	(203,106,692)	(6,740,941)	22,609,728
THE AMERICAS						
- With surplus financing With deficit financing	54,995 (1,660,218)				1,003,819 (4,259,520)	
	(1,605,223)		21,009,018	(22,659,496)	(3,255,701)	449,855
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC						
- With surplus financing With deficit financing	3,293,562 (295,805)				10,476,002 (11,918,920)	
	2,997,757	122,409	71,801,251	(76,364,335)	(1,442,918)	4,828,647
WESTERN AND CENTRAL						
EUROPE AND THE BALKANS						
- With surplus financing With deficit financing	1,753,732 (2,927,618)				2,187,109 (4,149,230)	
	(1,173,886)	(25,468)	63,323,196	(64,085,963)	(1,962,121)	12,283,334
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA						
- With surplus financing	11,854 (1,504,722)				312,742 (4,048,454)	
	(1,492,868)		65,693,054	(67,935,898)	(3,735,712)	11,197,183
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA						
- With surplus financing With deficit financing	(2,678,310)				1,840,413 (4,971,949)	
	(2,678,310)		33,056,940	(33,510,166)	(3,131,536)	598,712
TOTAL						
- With surplus financing - With deficit financing	7,739,842 (16,498,255)				29,569,129 (49,838,058)	
	(8,758,413)	(383,772)	456,535,806	(467,662,550)	(20,268,929)	51,967,459
TOTAL - With surplus financing	(2,678,310) 7,739,842 (16,498,255)				(4,971,949) (3,131,536) 29,569,129 (49,838,058)	

Without headquarters contributions for services worth Sfr 6,666 for Asia and the Pacific and Sfr 18,483 for Eastern Europe and Central Asia .

SPECIAL FUNDS

FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Sfr		Sfr
Securities(market value : Sfr 1,987,481)	1,648,110	Inalienable capitalInalienable reserve	1,466,628 347,094
Time deposits	250,000	Total capital	1,813,722
Federal Tax Administration, Bern (withholding tax refund)	9,053	Banks International Committee of the	1,056
81 818/200,1°	25,000	Red Cross, current account	92,385
	1,907,163		1,907,163

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sfr		Sfr
Bank and custody charges	10,265	Income from securities	69,383
Charges on purchase / sale of securities Premium on purchase / loss on sale of	3,224	Income from time deposits	4,301 564
Premium on purchase / loss on sale of		Bank interest	564
securities	25,927	Profit on refund of securities	63,251
Audit fees	2,431		
	41,847		137 /100
	71,047		137,433

RESULT

Sfr

Excess of receipts over expenditure in 199	5
--	---

ESTABLISHMENT

1 May 1931.

OBJECT

To help the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue in complete independence the humanitarian activities which, in accordance with its Statutes, it carries out in time of peace as in time of war.

ADMINISTRATION

A Council composed of:

- one member nominated by the Swiss Federal Council;
- four to six members appointed by the International Committee of the Red Cross

AUGUSTA FUND

BALANCE	SHEET	AS AT 31	DECEN	IRFR 1996

ASSETS	Sfr	LIABILITIES	Sfr	Sfr
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	167,853	Inalienable capital		100,000
over expenditure	Igiocer lo esco	Provision		
International Committee of the		Balance brought forward from 1995 Share of the overall provision for	18,470	
Red Cross, current account	3,000	portfolio variation	8,300	
		Excess of receipts over expenditure		26,770
		Florence Nightingale Medal Fund, current account:		
		Balance brought forward from 1995	32,844	
		Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996	11,239	
		III 1970	11,239	44,083
	170,853			170,853
RECEIPTS A	AND EXPENI	DITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996		
EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS		
Red Cross 337 Tridy-1754	Sfr	RECEIT IS		Sfr
Audit fees	204	Share of net revenue from the overall		
		capital of the special funds, less the share		
		of the overall provision for portfolio variation		11,443
		, and the same of		11,443
	204			11,443
	RE	ESULT		
TOTALS	11 1000		χŒ	
Excess of receipts over expe	nditure in 1996		11,239	
ESTABLISHMENT				
In 1890, at the initiative of the ICRC, to commemorate services rendered to the Red Cross by the German Emp.		further modification, receipts from the Augusta Fu be allocated to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fu		

In 1890, at the initiative of the ICRC, to commemorate the services rendered to the Red Cross by the German Empress Augusta, wife of Wilhelm I.

OBJECT

Modified on several occasions.

At the Twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Istanbul in 1969, it was decided that, pending further modification, receipts from the Augusta Fund would be allocated to the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund. This decision was confirmed at the Twenty-second Conference, held in Tehran in 1973.

ADMINISTRATION

In view of the above decision, the same as for the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS	Sfr	LIABILITIES	Sfr	Sfr
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	186,422	Capital		75,000
Stock of medals	51,668	Reserve: Balance brought forward from 1995	119,556	
Augusta Fund, current account	44,084	Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996	23,707	143,263
		Share of the overall provision for		
		portfolio variation International Committee of the		9,222
		Red Cross, current account		54,689
	282,174			282,174
EXPENDITURE	Sfr	RECEIPTS		Sfr
	AND EXPEND	DITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996		
Audit fees	247	Allocation of the excess of receipts over expenditure at 31 December 1996 of the		
		Augusta Fund, in accordance with the decision of the Twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross		11,239
		Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio		
		of the overall provision for portfolio variation		12,715
	247			23,954
	RF	ESULT	G.S.	
			Sfr	

ESTABLISHMENT

In accordance with the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of the Red Cross, held in London in 1907, and with the decision of the Ninth Conference held in Washington in 1912, a Fund was established by contributions from National Red Cross Societies.

The regulations were revised by the Eighteenth International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Toronto in 1952, and by the Council of Delegates, held in Budapest in 1991.

OBJECT

The Fund's income is used to distribute a medal, called the "Florence Nightingale Medal", to honour the life and work of Florence Nightingale.

The medal may be awarded to Red Cross and Red Crescent nurses and voluntary aides for having distinguished themselves by their service to sick and wounded people in time of peace or war.

The medal is awarded every two years by the ICRC on the basis of proposals made to it by the National Societies.

Only 50 medals may be distributed at any one time.

ADMINISTRATION

 $\label{lem:commission} A\ Commission\ composed\ of\ five\ ICRC\ representatives,\ including\ four\ Committee\ members.$

CLARE R. BENEDICT FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS	Sfr	LIABILITIES	
Chara of the avarall against 1 -f the	Sir	Sfr	Sfr
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	3,487,925	Capital Provision for portfolio variation:	1,632,629
special funds	3,467,923	Balance brought forward from 1995 512,351	
		Share of the overall provision for	
		portfolio variation	
		Description I was I'm	684,983
		Receipts and expenditure account: Balance brought forward from 1995 928,443	
		Attribution decided in 1996(928,443)	
		Excess of receipts over expenditure	
		in 1996	
		27 Ford Course to a position of the	234,058
		International Committee of the	026.255
		Red Cross, current account	936,255
	3,487,925		3,487,925
RECEIPTS A	ND EXPEND	DITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996	
EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sfr		Sfr
Audit fees	3,944	Share of net revenue from the overall	
		capital of the special funds, less the share	
		of the overall provision for portfolio	228 002
		variation	238,002
	2.044		220.002
	3,944		238,002
		COLUMN TO	
	RE	CSULT	
		Sfr	
Excess of receipts over expend	diture in 1996	for attribution	
ESTABLISHMENT	th	re victims of armed conflicts, in accordance with Miss	
		enedict's wishes.	
February 1968.	A	DMINISTRATION	
DBJECT	4	Commission composed of three	
The Fund's income is attributed to assistance activities fo	r IC	Commission composed of three persons appointed by the CRC.	

MAURICE DE MADRE FRENCH FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS	Sfr	LIABILITIES	Sfr	Sfr
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	9,250	Capital: Balance brought forward from 1995	,860,732 75,945	
		Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation	169,693	
		Total capital Dependant's allowance International Committee of the Red Cross, current account		3,106,370 13,725 309,155
3,429	9,250			3,429,250
RECEIPTS AND EX	XPEND	ITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996		
EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS		G.C.
	Sfr			Sfr
Allocations	2,231	Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share		
Audit fees	4,531	of the overall provision for portfolio		233,949
Other expenses	1,242	variation		233,515
ron acc	8,004			233,949
	RE	ESULT		
			Sfr	
Excess of receipts over expenditure	in 1996	=	75,945	
ESTABLISHMENT		their lives in the course of the said humanitarian ac	ctivities	
ICRC Assembly decision of 19 December 1974.		payments may be made to their families.		
OBJECT		ADMINISTRATION		
To assist temporary or permanent staff, such as delegates and nurses, of international or national Red Cross or Red Crescent institutions who, in the course of their work or during war operations or natural disasters, have suffered injury and thereby find themselves in straitened circumstances or in reduced health.		A Board composed of five persons appointed by the currently: - two ICRC members or staff; - one representative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; - one representative of the de Madre family; - one Swiss lawyer.		
In the event that the persons specified above should lose				

OMAR EL MUKTAR FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

Sfr	LIABILITIES	CC
511		Sfr
000.710	Initial capital	760,500
980,510	Share of the overall provision for portfolio variation	48,533
	Receipts and expenditure account: Balance brought forward from 1996 103,603 Attribution decided in 1996	
	Excess of receipts over expenditure (103,003)	
	in 1996	
	Percent funds Cambodia police	65,585
		105 902
000 510	Red Closs, current account	105,892
980,510		980,510
S AND EXPEND	OITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996	
	980,510 980,510 S AND EXPEND	Initial capital

EXPENDITURE	G.C	RECEIPTS	
the overall	Sfr		Sfr
Audit fees	1,326	Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio variation	66,911
	1,326		66,911

RESULT

	Sfr
Excess of receipts over expenditure in 1996 for attribution	65,585

ESTABLISHMENT

Pursuant to decision No. 5 of the Executive Board of 20 November 1980, adopted by the Committee in December 1980.

OBJECT

A Fund in dollars, made up of one or several donations by the authorities of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the income of which is to be used to finance the ICRC's general assistance and protection activities.

ADMINISTRATION

A Board composed of three ICRC representatives.

PAUL REUTER FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
de ASSETS	Sfr		Sfr	Sfr
Share of the overall capital of the	205.006	Initial capital		200,000
special funds	305,986	Receipts and expenditure account: Balance brought forward from 1995	29,159	
		Excess of receipts over expenditure	27,137	
		in 1996	20,552	
				49,711
		Reserve:	25.256	
		Balance brought forward from 1995 Share of the overall provision for	35,356	
		portfolio variation	15,159	
		pulse and an analysis of the	10,107	50,515
		International Committee of the		30,313
		Red Cross, current account		5,760
	305,986			305,986
RECEIPTS A EXPENDITURE		PITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996 RECEIPTS		
EXPENDITURE	Sfr	RECEIPTS		Sfr
		RECEIPTS Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share		Sfr
EXPENDITURE	Sfr	RECEIPTS Share of net revenue from the overall		
EXPENDITURE	Sfr	RECEIPTS Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio		20,900
EXPENDITURE	Sfr 348	RECEIPTS Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio		20,900
EXPENDITURE	Sfr 348	RECEIPTS Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio		20,900
EXPENDITURE Audit fees	348 348 RE	RECEIPTS Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio variation	Sfr	20,900
EXPENDITURE Audit fees	348 348 RE	RECEIPTS Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio variation		20,900 20,900

ESTABLISHMENT

Pursuant to decision No. 1 of the Executive Board of 6 January 1983.

PURPOSE

The Fund's initial capital of Sfr 200,000 donated by Prof. Paul Reuter (his Balzan prize) may be augmented by gifts or bequest. The Fund's purpose is to:

- use the income to encourage and promote knowledge and dissemination of international humanitarian law;

- and to that effect award a prize every two years to reward work, assist in the implementation of a project or make a publication possible.

ADMINISTRATION

- A Committee composed of one member of the ICRC, who is its chairman, and two members of the ICRC staff, appointed by the Directorate;
- two persons from outside the ICRC who, with the Committee members, shall compose the Paul Reuter Prize jury.

SPECIAL FUND FOR THE DISABLED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1996

ASSETS	Sfr	LIABILITIES	fr Sfr			
Share of the overall capital of the special funds	3,089,133	Initial capitalShare of the overall provision for	1,000,000			
ispatched		portfolio variation	152,862			
		Receipts and expenditure account: Balance brought forward from 1995 1,271,50 Excess of expenditure over receipts in 1996				
		Total capital	2,025,024			
		Reserve funds (Cambodia project) International Committee of the	200,000			
		Red Cross, current account	864,109			
	3,089,133		3,089,133			
emutre of final destination believes	adiani baican	Market District Countries and Different				
RECEIPTS	S AND EXPENI	DITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1996				
EXPENDITURE	Sfr	RECEIPTS	Sfr			
Expenditure for prosthetic / orthotic programmes		Contributions	8,167			
- Training - Ethiopia - Centre equipment - Nigeria - Centre fees - Ho Chi Minh - Fees Malawi-Zambia-Zimbabwe	339,799 97,764 124,854 51,868	Share of net revenue from the overall capital of the special funds, less the share of the overall provision for portfolio variation	210,745			
Audit fees	3,969					
	618,254		218,912			
	RE	ESULT				
Excess of expenditure over	receipts 1996	(399,34	Sfr 2)			
ESTABLISHMENT		ADMINISTRATION				
Pursuant to the Assembly's decision No.2 of 19/20 Oct	tober 1983.	A Committee composed of six ICRC staff members: - one member of the ICRC, who shall act as chairman; - the Chief Medical Officer; - one representative of the Department of Finance, Administration and Information Technology and one representative of the Department of Principles, Law and Relations with the Movement; - the person in charge of programmes in aid of disabled persons at the Medical Division; - one representative of the Operations Department appointed by the Director of Operations.				
OBJECT To help finance long-term projects for disabled person particular the creation of workshops for the production artificial limbs and orthotic appliances, and centre rehabilitation and occupational retraining. To participate not only in ICRC and National Sprojects, but also in those of other humanitarian working in accordance with ICRC criteria.						

RELIEF AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TABLES

The statistical data in the following tables can be summarized as follows:

Relief and medical supplies dispatched by the ICRC in 1996:

All relief and medical goods received as contributions in kind or purchased by the ICRC and inventoried in the country of final destination between 1 January and 31 December 1996.

Contributions in kind received and purchases made by the ICRC in 1996:

All relief and medical goods received as contributions in kind or purchased by the ICRC and inventoried in the country of final destination between 1 January and 31 December 1996. The figures for contributions in kind cover all material support received as a gift but do not include any services received, such as the provision of human resources and/or logistic means. The figures for medical and relief purchases comprise all procurements carried out both with unearmarked and with earmarked financial contributions ("cash for kind"). The grand total of Sfr 120,424,108 therefore corresponds to the grand total given in the table "Relief and medical supplies dispatched by the ICRC in 1996".

ICRC relief and medical distributions in 1996:

All relief and medical goods distributed by the ICRC in the field between 1 January and 31 December 1996. These goods were either purchased or received in kind during 1996 or taken from stocks already constituted at the end of 1995.

RELIEF AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES DISPATCHED BY THE ICRC IN 1996

(by receiving countries, according to stock entry date)

COUNTRIES	GIFTS IN KIND			PURCHASES BY THE ICRC			TOTAL DISPATCHED			
	MEDICAL (Sfr)	RELI (Sfr)	EF (Tonnes)	MEDICAL (Sfr)	RELII (Sfr)	EF (Tonnes)	MEDICAL (Sfr)	RELI (Sfr)	EF (Tonnes)	TOTAL (Sfr)
AFRICA	1,450,955	8,441,430	12,553.4	10,848,732	26,512,885	15,301.6	12,299,687	34,954,315	27,855.0	47,254,002
Angola	90,311	1,224,853	2,146.6	2,370,930	593,228	529.7	2.461.241	1,818,081	2,676.3	4,279,322
Burundi		1,264,058	410.0	282,924	3,466,270	942.9	282,924	4,730,328	1,352.9	5,013,252
Cameroon				16,746	115,785	95.7	16,746	115,785	95.7	132,531
Cape Verde				7,132	4,397	1.9	7,132	4,397	1.9	11,529
Chad				32,134	29,223	33.4	32,134	29,223	33.4	61,35
Central African Republic				27,041	263	0.3	27,041	263	0.3	27,304
Djibouti				27,011	6,389	1.5	27,041	6,389	1.5	6,389
Ethiopia				80,609	42,608	15.6	80,609			
Gambia				60,009	5,651		80,009	42,608	15.6	123,21
Guinea Bissau				485		1.0	105	5,651	1.0	5,651
Kenya					1,376	0.4	485	1,376	0.4	1,861
				68,974	3,924	4.6	68,974	3,924	4.6	72,898
Liberia				78,789	10,147	4.8	78,789	10,147	4.8	88,936
Madagascar		114		990	1,251	1.5	990	1,251	1.5	2,241
Malawi		16,623	1.3	177,122	126	0.1	177,122	16,749	1.4	193,871
Mali		290,299	44.3	57,675	320,556	82.6	57,675	610,855	126.9	668,530
Nigeria					23,148	3.2		23,148	3.2	23,148
Rwanda		2,606,548	4,908.3	2,685,216	4,884,033	4,525.4	2,685,216	7,490,581	9,433.7	10,175,797
Senegal				5,547	6,635	1.7	5,547	6,635	1.7	12,182
Sierra Leone		2,265,059	4,709.9	391,074	2,698,840	1,597.8	391,074	4,963,899	6,307.7	5,354,973
Somalia		227,356	30.5	2,074,165	7,540,870	3,851.5	2,074,165	7,768,226	3.882.0	9,842,391
South Africa				-,,	127,511	109.2	2,07 1,102	127,511	109.2	127,511
Sudan		244,255	107.5	1,216,746	981,029	718.8	1,216,746	1,225,284	826.3	2,442,030
Tanzania		211,200	107.5	74	701,027	710.0	74	1,223,204	620.3	
Uganda		85,613	74.4	7,622	965,386	976 9		1,050,999	051.2	74
Zaire	380,775	216,766	120.6	665,541	3,356,978	876.8	7,622 1,046,316		951.2	1,058,621
Zimbabwe	300,773	210,700	120.0		3,330,978	1,456.2		3,573,744	1,576.8	4,620,060
Regional stock in Kenya	070.960			14,615	1 227 261	1150	14,615			14,615
Regional stock in Kenya	979,869			586,581	1,327,261	445.0	1,566,450	1,327,261	445.0	2,893,711
THE AMERICAS				364,095	426,358	130.0	364,095	426,358	130.0	790,453
Colombia				23,775	273,619	71.7	23,775	273,619	71.7	297,394
Haiti				206,910	22,817	10.4	206,910	22,817	10.4	229,727
Peru				133,410	129,922	47.9	133,410	129,922	47.9	263,332
ASIA & THE PACIFIC		422,800	2,001.5	4,223,710	12,632,488	25,784.4	4,223,710	13,055,288	27,785.9	17,278,998
Afghanistan		122 900	2 001 5	2 1 12 070	11,000,015	25 201 5				
		422,800	2,001.5	3,143,070	11,880,015	25,281.5	3,143,070	12,302,815	27,283.0	15,445,885
Cambodia				604,735	21,556	20.2	604,735	21,556	20.2	626,291
Indonesia				108,512	21,784	10.0	108,512	21,784	10.0	130,296
Pakistan (conflict in Afghanistan)				175,416	44,978	50.2	175,416	44,978	50.2	220,394
Philippines				7,760	103,503	107.4	7,760	103,503	107.4	111,263
Sri Lanka				184,217	560,652	315.1	184,217	560,652	315.1	744,869
WESTERN & CENTRAL EUROPE	1,606,637	5,760,447	3,681.5	13,206,861	3,999,921	2,084.8	14,813,498	9,760,368	5,766.3	24,573,866
Former Yugoslavia	1,606,637	5,760,447	3,681.5	13,206,861	3,999,921	2,084.8	14,813,498	9,760,368	5,766.3	24,573,866
EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	977,088	6,822,668	6,170.4	3,059,597						
	7,7,000				12,664,954	8,967.3	4,036,685	19,487,622	15,137.7	23,524,307
Armenia		8,000	38.6	94,989	728,423	1,341.9	94,989	736,423	1,380.5	831,412
Azerbaijan				257,758	1,114,231	815.3	257,758	1,114,231	815.3	1,371,989
Georgia		2,203,876	2,893.3	136,462	3,021,501	1,828.0	136,462	5,225,377	4,721.3	5,361,839
Russian Federation	977,088	1,211,878	358.3	2,055,343	4,320,281	2,923.1	3,032,431	5,532,159	3,281.4	8,564,590
Tajikistan		2,265,009	1,679.9	383,192	2,206,915	1,292.9	383,192	4,471,924	2,972.8	4,855,116
Emergency stock "Caucasus"		1,133,905	1,200.3	131,853	1,273,603	766.1	131,853	2,407,508	1,966.4	2,539,361
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	271,946	104,047	45.1	1 080 651	1 477 225	560.6	5 261 600			
		104,047	45.1	4,989,654	1,477,235	560.6	5,261,600	1,581,282	605.7	6,842,882
Iraq	271,946			4,217,599	82,793	10.9	4,489,545	82,793	10.9	4,572,338
Israel, the occ. terr. & the autonomous terr.				115,286	502,221	230.4	115,286	502,221	230.4	617,507
Lebanon		6,927	1.1	536,907	884,581	315.9	536,907	891,508	317.0	1,428,415
Syria		97,120	44.0					97,120	44.0	97,120
Western Sahara				27,599			27,599			27,599
Yemen				92,263	7,640	3.4	92,263	7,640	3.4	99,903
EMERGENCY STOCKS W. EUROPE					159,600	49.0		159,600	49.0	159,600
Stocks in Brussels and Geneva					159,600	49.0		159,600	49.0	159,600
								-,		,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,306,626	21,551,392	24,451.9	36,692,649	57,873,441	52,877.7	40,999,275	79,424,833	77,329.6	120,424,108

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND RECEIVED AND PURCHASES MADE BY THE ICRC IN 1996

(divided by donors & purchases, according to stock entry date)

DONORS	FOOD	SEEDS	BLANKETS	TENTS	KITCHEN SETS	CLOTHES	OTH.RELIEF GOODS	TOTAL	MEDICAL	GRAND TOTAL
	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)	(Units)	(Units)	(Units)	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)	(Sfr)	(Sfr)	(Sfr)
NATIONAL SOCIETIES	793.8	1,416.9	175,577	0	0	208.7	1,384.6	8,642,330	4,306,626	12,948,956
Austria	33.9	1,416.9				5.0	764.3	1,813,438	463,301	2,276,739
Belgium	160.7		30,000				24.8	797,084		797,084
Denmark	58.5		27,000			57.5	70.7	925,808	362,257	1,288,065
Finland	100.55					20.9	143.6	532,494	190,947	723,441
France									87,001	87,001
Germany			15,000			6.0	49.6	471,179	380,775	851,954
Greece	18.1							19,372		19,372
Italy	10.1						8.7	40,300		40,300
Netherlands	215.5		44,290				219.5	1,136,326		1,136,326
Norway	108.0		.,,2,0			94.8		1,435,517	2,746,261	4,181,778
Spain	100.0		16,875				19.3	256,636		256,636
Sweden	60.0		10,075			11.1	27.9	267,329	1,199	268,528
Switzerland	85.0		28,600				18.0	664,400	74,885	739,285
	65.0		28,000				1.0	1,179	,	1,179
United Kingdom	38.7						1.3	23,444		23,444
United States			13,812			13.4	35.9	257,824		257,824
Int. Federation of RC & RC Societies	15.4		15,812			13.4	33.9	237,024		257,021
GOVERNMENTS	1,859.1	39.1	45,188	0	0	131.5	203.2	5,191,419	0	5,191,419
Austria	731.7	39.1						697,170		697,170
Germany			20,000			131.5	87.0	1,717,440		1,717,440
Finland	304.8		25,188				116.2	1,643,110		1,643,110
Italy	116.6							190,216		190,216
Netherlands	690.0							766,083		766,083
Switzerland	16.0							177,400		177,400
VARIOUS DONORS	17,857.5	173.6	2,135	0	700	0.7	45.4	7,717,643	0	7,717,643
European Union	10,829.6	170.0					45.0	4,993,025		4,993,025
United Nations (WFP,HCR,)	6,872.3	170.0	1,385		700	0.7		2,574,993		2,574,993
Other donors	155.6	3.6					0.4	149,625		149,625
TOTAL GIFTS IN KIND	20,510.4	1,629.6	222,900	0	700	340.9	1,633.2	21,551,392	4,306,626	25,858,018
TOTAL OIL IS IN KIND	20,510.4	1,02710	224,500							
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				21.1.2	100.0	2.002.6	27 800 007	27,531,106	55,341,102
ICRC PURCHASES (non-earmarked)	13,175.7	3,206.7			31,443	178.3		27,809,996		39,224,988
ICRC PURCHASES (cash for kind)	24,669.6	1,077.1	397,560		123,634	11.3	6,017.0	30,063,445	9,161,543	39,224,988
TOTAL ICRC PURCHASES	37,845.3	4,283.8	773,683	0	155,077	189.6	8,920.6	57,873,441	36,692,649	94,566,090
GRAND TOTAL	58,355.7	5,913.4	996,583	0	155,777	530.5	10,553.8	79,424,833	40,999,275	120,424,108

RELIEF AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY THE ICRC IN 1996

COUNTRIES	MEDICAL	RELI	TOTAL		
	(Sfr)	(Sfr)	(Tonnes)	(Sfr) 46,776,289	
AFRICA	11,441,911	35,334,378	36,451.1		
Angola	2,519,633	7,132,167	9,919.7	0.651.000	
Burundi	309,871	1,590,842	638.8	9,651,800	
Cameroon	16,426	112,101	93.9	1,900,713	
Cape Verde	7,132	4,397		128,527	
Central African Republic	29,477		1.9	11,529	
Chad	26,995	263	0.3	29,740	
Côte d'Ivoire	20,995	29,191	33.3	56,186	
Djibouti		2,775	0.6	2,775	
		6,389	1.5	6,389	
Ethiopia	129,534	87,749	25.5	217,283	
Gambia		5,651	1.0	5,651	
Guinea Bissau	485	1,376	0.4	1,861	
Kenya	102,360	15,013	9.1	117,373	
Liberia	92,237	111,069	28.4	203,306	
Madagascar	14,317	8,233	2.0	22,550	
Malawi	185,121	18,923	2.1		
Mali	62,725	552,058		204,044	
Nigeria	02,120	4,819	120.7	614,783	
Rwanda	3,003,694	10,925,223	0.7	4,819	
Senegal	5,547		13,077.4	13,928,917	
Sierra Leone	3,547 359,983	6,635	1.7	12,182	
Somalia		4,202,415	6,075.7	4,562,398	
	2,201,084	6,591,976	3,697.9	8,793,060	
South Africa		146,049	109.8	146,049	
Sudan	1,425,062	1,176,835	925.4	2,601,897	
Γanzania	38,487	2,094	0.6	40,581	
Jganda	12,425	648,340	650.3	660,765	
Zaire	884,701	1,950,973	1,032.3	2,835,674	
Zambia		822	0.1	2,833,674	
Zimbabwe	14,615	022	0.1	14,615	
THE AMERICAS	360,874	492,479	140.1	853,353	
Colombia	22,802	273,619			
Haiti	211,354		71.7	296,421	
Peru	126,718	22,817 196,043	10.3 58.1	234,171	
ASIA & THE PACIFIC				322,761	
	4,620,210	12,378,541	26,334.5	16,998,751	
Afghanistan	3,441,653	11,219,075	25,655.7	14,660,728	
Cambodia	604,735	21,556	20.2	626,291	
ndonesia	108,512	21,784	10.0	130,296	
Pakistan (conflict in Afghanistan)	207,825	44,978	50.2	252,803	
Philippines	7,760	103,503	107.4		
ri Lanka	249,725	967,645		111,263	
		907,043	491.0	1,217,370	
WESTERN & CENTRAL EUROPE	22,930,336	18,643,893	9,098.8	41,574,229	
ormer Yugoslavia	22,930,336	18,643,893	9,098.8	41,574,229	
EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	4,237,220	20,054,418	12,206.4	24,291,638	
rmenia	166,058	1,497,472	1,727.0	1 662 520	
zerbaijan	332,452	2,401,782	1,787.0	1,663,530	
Georgia	246,953	4,655,371		2,734,234	
ussian Federation	3,075,721	4,055,371 8,351,369	3,690.1	4,902,324	
ajikistan	416,036		3,150.8	11,427,090	
	410,030	3,148,424	1,851.5	3,564,460	
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	6,382,362	2,243,916	649.1	8,626,278	
raq	5,568,867	784,997	78.5	6,353,864	
srael, the occupied & the autonom. territories	115,286	552,841	234.3	668,127	
ebanon	577,019	801,318	289.0		
yria	317,017	97,120		1,378,337	
Vestern Sahara	28,319	97,120	44.0	97,120	
emen	28,319 92,871	7,640	3.3	28,319	
	72,071	7,040	5.5	100,511	
GRAND TOTAL	49,972,913	89,147,625	84,880.0	139,120,538	