



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

# CONFERENCE

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FINANCIAL REPORT AND STATEMENTS VOLUME III:  
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME 1992-93

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	<b>PAM</b> COMITE DES POLITIQUES ET PROGRAMMES D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE	
	<b>PMA</b> COMITE DE POLITICAS Y PROGRAMAS DE AYUDA ALIMENTARIA	

Thirty-eighth Session, CFA - Rome, 12 - 16 December 1994

Agenda item 13: Audited Biennial Accounts (1992-93), Financial Report and Statement

### **SUBMISSION BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

1. In accordance with Regulation 10.1 of the WFP Financial Regulations, the Executive Director submits herewith the biennial accounts for 1992-93.
2. In line with WFP General Regulation 30 and Financial Regulation 11.9, the Executive Director is also transmitting the report of the External Auditor which is being submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and the FAO Finance Committee for review. The comments of the two Committees will be transmitted as addenda to this document.
3. Under WFP's Financial Regulation 11.10, after the Committee's review, the reports of the External Auditor and the audited financial statements, together with comments thereon of the ACABQ, the FAO Finance Committee and the CFA itself, will be forwarded to the United Nations General Assembly and the FAO Conference.



World Food  
Programme

CFA: 38/13

Programa  
Mundial  
de Alimentos

Programme  
Alimentaire  
Mondial

برنامج  
الأغذية  
العالي

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The Food Aid Organization of the United Nations System

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## STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### 1. General

Under the World Food Programme's General Regulation 29 (c) and Financial Regulation X, the Executive Director is responsible and accountable to the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) for the operation and administration of the World Food Programme Fund, including audited accounts.

The biennial accounts of the Programme for 1992-93, comprising financial statements and supporting schedules, are accordingly presented to the Committee.

All amounts are stated in United States dollars (US\$).

### 2. Accounting Policies

The accounting policies applied in preparing these financial statements have been described under items 1 - 6 of the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. These are essentially the same as those applied in the biennium 1990-91; however, to improve disclosure item 4.2 has been amended to include the Immediate Response Account (IRA)

### 3. Activities Underlying the Accounts

WFP continues to operate on two fronts: as a major supplier of food aid to poor people in developing countries, aimed at building "self-reliant" families and communities; and as the principal multilateral organization providing life-sustaining food relief, quickly and effectively, in the wake of natural or man-made disasters. In 1993 alone, the Programme provided the vital resource of food to 47 million poor and hungry people throughout the world and committed 2.5 million tons of food to assist 29 million people in need of relief food aid and 600,000 tons for new development projects. During 1992 and 1993 approximately 7.2 million metric tons of food aid was delivered.

By the end of 1993 the Programme was assisting 237 on-going development projects, involving total resources valued at \$2.8 billion; 88 percent of these resources were for low-income, food-deficit countries. Activities were supervised from 85 country offices and covered a wide range of projects designed to promote rural development and boost food production.

During 1992 and 1993, the Programme was increasingly called upon to coordinate the delivery of relief food to people in dire need, in some countries managing the entire country's food aid delivery system. Total commitments for relief and development activities in 1992-93 amounted to \$3.2 billion, of which \$2.5 billion was for refugee and emergency operations.

In 1992-93 WFP purchased approximately \$544 million worth of food commodities, two thirds of which were purchased from developing countries, making WFP one of the largest buyers of food and services from developing countries.

To carry out its activities, the Programme was supported by approximately 2,000 regular staff, working in close collaboration with other UN agencies, governments and more than 300 non-governmental organizations.

#### 4. Salient Aspects of the Accounts

##### 4.1 Assets

Total assets increased during the biennium from \$1,268.7 million to \$1,854.0 million, an increase of \$585.3 million. This growth was primarily due to increases in pledge receivables for PRO and IEFER.

**Liquid Assets** comprising both bank and cash holdings at Headquarters and in Country Offices amounted to \$499.3 million at 31 December 1993. Of this amount \$33.6 million represented balances of Imprest Bank Accounts (of which \$3.5 million were in non-convertible currencies), \$460.1 million represented funds held by FAO Treasury, the remaining \$5.6 million an account managed by World Food Programme.

**Pledges and Contributions Receivable** from donors for the periods since 1987 amounted to \$1,293.9 million, of which \$707.6 million was in cash and \$586.3 million in commodities.

**International Emergency Food Reserve Fund** is a self contained fund and therefore the excess of expenditure over income of \$51.9 million (including unliquidated obligations) reduced the carried forward balance of the Fund and produced a negative fund balance of \$21.6 million, which is covered by pledge receivables of \$458.9 million. Pledges to the IEFER, in currencies other than US\$, are expressed in US\$ terms at the rate prevailing at the time of the pledge.

**Other Accounts Receivable** amounted to \$37.2 million, comprising:

Details	\$million
Locally Recoverable Accounts in Country Offices	14.7
Recoveries due from Insurance Underwriters	2.8
Demurrage paid by WFP, receivable from recipient governments not yet offset by despatch earned	3.9
Rental of headquarters premises, receivable from the Italian Government	2.4
Other Receivable Accounts	13.4
Total	37.2

Locally recoverable accounts in Country Offices included advances to suppliers of services and expenditure awaiting appropriate documentation or information, while Other Receivable Accounts consisted of advances to other organizations and to staff members for travel, education grants and salary, and accounts for which information is to be received.



## 4.2 Liabilities

Total liabilities increased by 53.0 percent during the biennium, from \$1,207.2 million to \$1,847.1 million, an increase of \$639.9 million. The most significant increases were \$470.8 million in Pledges and Contributions Not Yet Collected and \$115.4 million in outstanding obligations.

**Accounts Payable** amounted to \$26.4 million. The major portion, \$20.0 million, was for insurance recoveries and demurrage claims payable to Bilateral and IEFER donors, and despatch earned and payable to recipient governments. The balance of \$6.4 million represented funds due to other organizations, to medical schemes on behalf of staff members, and for other accounts payable.

**Outstanding Obligations** totalled \$370.5 million at the end of 1993 and represented liabilities incurred, for which disbursement will take place in 1994. The table below shows the amount of the outstanding obligations by category:

Categories	\$million
On-going Development Projects	40.8
International Emergency Food Reserve	143.1
Immediate Response Account	5.8
Protracted Refugee Operations	83.5
Bilateral Operations	61.7
Special/Complex Emergency Operations	26.1
Trust Funds	5.9
Accrued liabilities - Programme Support and Administrative Budget	3.3
Other Activities	0.3
Total	370.5

ITSH represents \$143.9 million of the total outstanding obligations of \$370.5 million. The total estimated cost of ITSH is reflected in the Programme's financial records when the obligation initially arises. The value of outstanding obligations for ITSH reflects management's best estimate of costs remaining to be met as at the biennium end.

The Programme is currently developing a new methodology for administering and recording ITSH obligations. Under the proposed new methodology an ITSH obligation will be recorded at the stage when the Programme enters into a contract for internal transport and at the rate laid down in the contract. This, together with close monitoring of food movements, would provide a more accurate value of outstanding obligations for ITSH at any given point in time.

**Department of Humanitarian Affairs - Central Emergency Revolving Fund (DHA-CERF)** was established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations under UN Resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991. The Programme availed itself of this facility in order to be responsive to the urgent need to accelerate the launching of emergency operations while



suitable donors were being sought to underwrite the operation, including the repayment of the DHA loan. Borrowings against this fund during the biennium totalled \$14.1 million. An amount of \$560,000 was repaid, leaving an outstanding balance of \$13.5 million at 31 December 1993 to be repaid to DHA.

**Immediate Response Account Fund**, created following approval by the CFA of recommendations submitted by the Executive Director at its 32nd session (CFA 32/13 and 32/5), to establish an untied cash account, as an integral part of the IEFR, to respond more rapidly to emergencies by purchasing and delivering food quickly. As approved by the CFA, the IRA is to be funded by an amount to be set aside annually by the CFA and through voluntary contributions, given free of restrictions as to their use, and pledged and paid by governments at the beginning of each calendar year. The excess of income over expenditure for the biennium amounted to \$6.2 million. The yearly allocation of \$30 million was not reached. The Programme transferred \$7.5 million in 1992.

**Extra-budgetary Activities** comprising unobligated funds held by the Programme on behalf of donors for extra-budgetary activities amounted to \$125.2 million, broken down as follows:

Activity	\$million
Trust Funds (includes Non-Food Items and Special Operations)	22.2
Bilateral Operations	66.3
Special/Complex Emergency Operations	34.8
Junior Professional Officers Scheme	1.9
Total	125.2

Contributions for extra-budgetary activities are not treated as income since funds are held in trust and the fees charged thereto for services are shown as Support Cost Funds in Schedule 13.

**Insurance Funds** of \$1.5 million available to offset future insurance losses.

**Support Cost Funds** of \$8.9 million for fees were earned by the Programme on extra-budgetary activities. The build up of this fund was intentional to provide continuity of available resources for costs which will be charged to these funds in 1994-95.

**Pledges and Contributions Not Yet Collected** amounting to \$1,293.9 million are shown as a liability to offset the equivalent amount receivable.

**Excess of Assets over Liabilities** amounted to \$6.9 million. This was the cumulative result of a prior biennium surplus of \$61.5 million, an excess of expenditure over income of \$56.6 million and a credit for prior year PSA costs of \$2.0 million.

The excess of expenditure over income for the biennium of \$56.6 million was primarily due to the impact of Protracted Refugee Operations (PRO), for which obligations exceeded receipts. In some instances donors do not contribute in advance of expenditures rather they wait until these are reported to them and then reimburse the expenditures incurred.

By their very nature PRO cannot be interrupted and must be financed in anticipation of receipt of pledges from donors. As indicated in the accounting policies, expenditure is reported on an accrual basis while income is recorded on a cash basis. Unlike IEFER and IRA, which are self contained funds and accounted for as such, the excess of expenditure over income for PRO is reflected in the Regular Resources of the Programme, since PRO is considered to be a sub-set of the Regular Resources of the Programme. The excess of expenditure over income is adequately covered by PRO pledges receivable.

At the next appropriate session of the CFA, a recommendation will be made that a separate fund be created for PRO activity, to bring its treatment in line with IEFER and IRA. In this regard, an exercise has begun to clearly distinguish between PRO activity and the regular operations of the Programme from an accounting standpoint.

### 4.3 Income

**Total Income** received by the Programme amounted to \$2,729.5 million.

Source of Income	\$million
Regular Resources	1,064.1
International Emergency Food Reserve	912.7
Immediate Response Account	39.4
Protracted Refugee Operations	669.2
Other Income	44.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,729.5</b>

Cash contributions from Regular Resource pledges were \$326.8 million, 30.6 percent of the total contributions under the Regular Programme. The cash portion of IEFER pledge income receipts was \$430.0 million. PRO Cash receipts totalled \$269.5 million. In line with CFA approval (CFA 32/5) a transfer was made from the General Resources of the Programme to the IRA, amounting to \$7.5 million in 1992.

**Recipient Government Contributions towards Local Operating Costs** were \$2.5 million during the biennium.

**Net Miscellaneous Income** of \$14.9 included net interest earned on fixed-term deposits and bank accounts amounting to \$58.4 million. Offset against this amount were losses on foreign exchange totalling \$44.0 million, which represented the difference in valuation of non US\$ holdings, primarily ECU, at the monthly UN operational rate of exchange. The remaining \$0.5 million was other net sundry income.

**Contributions for Support Costs** in line with the CFA decision (CFA 32/4), were charged at 4 % of the total value of commodity and transport costs for IEFER, IRA and PRO to cover the costs of managing these activities. Not all donors were able to fulfil this requirement, and as a result, a cost study was undertaken. The results of this study were discussed with the Informal Working Group on the Long Term Financing of WFP, at meetings held in the autumn of 1993 and the spring of 1994, and have been presented to the 37th session of the



CFA as background information to the paper on long term financing. The support costs received in the biennium totalled \$26.7 million.

#### 4.4 Expenditure

**Project Costs** totalled \$2,599.5 million of which \$1,610.7 million were in commodities and \$988.8 million were in cash. Of the total cost \$870.8 million was for Development Projects; \$748.9 million for Protracted Refugee Operations; and \$979.8 million for Emergency Operations.

**Programme Support and Administrative Costs** approved in the budget for the biennium were \$198.2 million. The actual expenditure of \$188.6 included:

Details	\$million
WFP Secretariat costs	80.9
Country Offices costs	86.0
Technical and Other Services provided by FAO	17.3
Services rendered by the UN and other UN Agencies	4.4
Total	188.6

The savings achieved were the result of favourable cost variances and stringent economy measures enforced to contain expenditure.

**Favourable Currency Variances** resulting from the comparison between the budget rate of exchange for certain items, mainly personnel related expenditure in Italy, in the Programme Support and Administration Budget (PSA), and the actual rate at which payments were effected, produced favourable currency variances in the amount of \$6.5 million, which are shown separately.

**Replenishment to the Insurance Funds** in the amount of \$750,000 was made to provide for irrecoverable losses.

**Allocations of General Resources** were made under the Emergency Logistics Authorization of a net amount of \$1.4 million which results from withdrawals totalling \$4.4 million and replenishments of \$3.0 million. The utilization of regular cash resources under the Emergency Logistics Authorization was approved by the Executive Director to set up the coordinating unit for the Southern Africa Drought Operation, \$1.5 million; to establish a Food Management Unit for the emergency operations in the Former Yugoslavia, \$1.5 million; and to support Food Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Rwanda, \$1.4 million.

In addition, an amount of \$2.0 million was allocated from the Regular Resources of the Programme to the Non-Food Items account.



**Excess of Expenditure over Income** during the biennium was \$56.6 million. As stated above under "Excess of Assets and Liabilities", this was primarily due to expenditure incurred and obligations extended in advance of the receipt of income for PRO.

## 5. Statement of Changes in Financial Position

A statement of changes in the financial position (Statement III) of the Programme has been added this biennium as prescribed by International and UN Accounting Standards.

This statement shows that the Programme had cash and bank deposits of \$499.3 million at 31 December 1993, an increase of \$81.3 million over the prior biennium. The portion of the balance attributable to the regular operations amounted to \$25.0 million, of Trust Funds of \$51.1 million, and an increase of working capital and financial changes of \$5.2 million.

When reading this statement, consideration must be given to the fact that, unlike most organizations, WFP receives a major portion of its income in kind, i.e., commodities, which do not form part of this statement. If the commodity portion of the Programme's resources were cash, a completely different picture would emerge of the inflows and outflows of resources, particularly with regard to the proportions of Regular versus Other Operations.

## 6. Equipment, Furniture and Vehicles

The total cost of non-expendable equipment is included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the nominal value of \$1. The value of such assets as carried on the inventory records at 31 December 1993 was \$94.7 million, valued on the historical cost basis. This included \$76.6 million relating to Trust Funds and Special Emergency Operations. During the biennium a total of \$1.1 million was written-off the inventory records, mainly due to items having become irreparable or obsolete.

## 7. Personnel Related Liabilities

The Programme's professional staff members are entitled to a Repatriation Grant and Repatriation Travel (with removal of household goods). These separation related liabilities are not provided for. This is in line with the practice of FAO. It is considered that, unless the Programme were to take a significant staff reduction programme, any legal liabilities would mature, and be met as they fall due, over an extended period of time.

The liability in respect of separation entitlements accrued on behalf of the Programme's general service staff was fully covered by funds set aside and invested in the FAO Separation Payments Scheme (SPS). The Programme has been advised that at 31 December 1993 the SPS fund in respect of WFP showed a net surplus, with a fund balance of \$8.6 million and estimated liabilities totalling \$8.0 million.

Additional funds have been set aside and invested in the FAO Compensation Plan Reserve Fund (CPRF) to provide compensation for all staff members, employees and dependents in case of death, injury or illness attributable to the performance of official duties. The Programme has been informed that, following an actuarial review as at 1 January 1993, the CPRF had a surplus and all

liabilities were fully provided for. At 31 December 1993 the CPRF balance for FAO and WFP combined amounted to \$29.9 million.

The Programme has been advised that at 31 December 1993 its total liability related to after service medical coverage is \$41.6 million.

## 8. Losses, Write-offs and Provisions

During 1992-93 the Programme suffered the following losses:

Details	\$million
Write-offs and expenditure attributable to closed projects	0.1
Provision for doubtful receivable	0.2
Commodity losses during shipment not recoverable from Carriers or Underwriters and absorbed by the Insurance Funds	0.8
Total	1.1

Following recommendations by both the Internal and External Auditor on the collectability of certain pledge receivable accounts, which had remained outstanding for over three pledging periods, a decision was taken to write off an amount totalling \$7.2 million.

## 9. Ex-gratia Payments

During the biennium, a total of \$35,627 was disbursed as *ex-gratia* payments, based on claims submitted by staff members to the Standing Committee on Field Emergency Claims. These claims arose from emergencies such as looting, civil strife and kidnapping at various duty stations.

## 10. Post Balance Sheet Events

Of the IEFR pledge receivables balance of \$458.9 million at 31 December, \$158.1 million has been subsequently received in the period January - June 1994.

In addition \$55.1 million which relates to PRO has also been received in the first 6 months of 1994.



Catherine Bertini  
Executive Director

Rome 15 July 1994



**REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR  
TO THE COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES  
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME  
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1993**

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**REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR  
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME  
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1 JANUARY 1992 TO 31 DECEMBER 1993**

**INTRODUCTION**

**Scope of the Audit**

1. I have audited the Financial Statements of the World Food Programme (WFP) for the period 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1993 in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the WFP and the Additional Terms of Reference Governing External Audit appended thereto.

**Audit Objectives**

2. The main purpose of the audit was to enable me to form an opinion as to whether expenditure recorded in 1992-93 had been incurred for the purposes approved by the Governing Bodies; whether income and expenditure were properly classified and recorded in accordance with Financial Regulations; and whether the financial statements presented fairly the financial position at 31 December 1993.

3. My audit was carried out in accordance with the Common Auditing Standards of the Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. These standards require me to plan and carry out the audit so as to obtain reasonable assurance that the Programme's Financial Statements are free of material mis-statement. The Programme's management were responsible for preparing these Financial Statements, and I am responsible for expressing an opinion on them, based on evidence collated in my audit.

**Audit Approach**

4. My examination was based on a test audit in which all areas of the financial statements were subject to direct substantive testing of transactions from statistical samples. A final examination was carried out to ensure that the financial statements accurately reflected WFP's accounting records and were fairly presented.

5. During the biennium my staff carried out financial audits at WFP headquarters and at country offices in Africa and Asia and discussed their findings with the Secretariat. The audit included:

- a broad assessment of internal controls for income and expenditure; bank and imprest accounts; accounts receivable and payable; and supplies and equipment;

- substantive testing of sample transactions for 1992 and 1993 covering all sources of funds; and
- an examination of outstanding obligations carried forward to 1994-95.

### **Overall Results**

6. My audit examination included a general review and such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence as I considered necessary in the circumstances. These audit procedures are designed primarily for the purpose of forming an opinion on WFP's Financial Statements. Consequently my work did not involve a detailed review of all aspects of budgetary and financial information systems and the results cannot be regarded as a comprehensive statement on them.

7. My examination revealed no errors in the final Financial Statements considered material to their accuracy, completeness and validity as a whole. I was able to reach this opinion after WFP had made significant adjustments in certain areas of the Financial Statements, which my staff had brought to their attention (see paragraphs 29 to 31 and 98 to 114).

8. A summary of main findings and recommendations on financial matters from the audit is reported at paragraphs 29 to 33. I have set out the detailed findings of the examination at paragraphs 98 to 125.

### **Review of Management Matters**

9. In addition to my audit of the accounts and financial transactions, I carry out reviews under Article 11.4 of the Financial Regulations. These reviews of management matters primarily concern the efficiency of financial procedures, the internal financial controls and, in general, the administration and management of WFP.

10. In 1992-93 my staff reviewed WFP's financial controls relating to country offices. I have reported a summary of the main findings and recommendations arising from this review at paragraphs 16 to 27. The detailed findings from the examinations are set out at paragraphs 34 to 97.

11. My observations on the action taken by WFP in response to the recommendations in my report on the 1990-91 accounts are set out at paragraphs 12 to 15.



## **ACTION TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO PREVIOUS REPORTS**

### **General**

12. In accordance with my usual practice I have reviewed action taken by the Programme in response to my Report on the Programme's Financial Statements 1990-91.

### **The Management of The Sale of Commodities**

13. My 1990-91 Report included observations and recommendations on the Programme's management of the sale of commodities, referred to as monetization. In particular, I made recommendations on how WFP might strengthen their systems of generating funds, and how they might improve the disbursement and accounting and monitoring arrangements of those funds.

14. In October 1992 the Programme advised all country offices to consider my recommendations alongside the existing framework of working practices. In addition, the Programme is currently reviewing its procedures and controls in the light of my recommendations, and is also developing its finance manuals to include the necessary financial procedures associated with monetization.

### **Financial Matters**

15. I am pleased to note that, following the recommendations in my previous report, the Programme has produced a Statement of Changes in Financial Position (Statement III) as part of the 1992-93 Account.

## **SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1992-93 BIENNIUM**

### **MANAGEMENT MATTERS**

#### **FINANCIAL CONTROL OF COUNTRY OFFICE OPERATIONS**

##### **General Conclusion**

16. The WFP expenditure on development and relief activities increased from \$1,600 million in 1986-87 to \$3,400 million in 1992-93. A significant share of the expenditure is now dealt with by country offices. During 1992-93 nearly \$450 million of the Programme's total cash expenditure was incurred directly at country office level. The WFP headquarters are responsible for overall financial control over field activities and also for providing financial and accounting guidance to staff, to ensure proper financial management and control of the Programme's assets.

17. During the biennium my staff reviewed the operation of key financial controls to assess whether they provide adequate assurance that financial management at country office level is undertaken with due regard to economy and propriety and that local payments are reported to headquarters accurately and on a timely basis.

18. My staff found that in many respects controls exercised over country office operations have not been sufficiently strengthened to reflect the significantly increased financial responsibility now delegated to locally based management. I note the WFP's recognition of the need to strengthen financial controls, including those relating to country office operations, and commend the Programme's action plan aimed at achieving greater accountability and improvements in financial controls in all areas of its activities (paragraphs 34 to 38).

#### **On Funding Arrangements**

19. The Programme has established specific criteria for determining the level of cash advances to be made to Country Directors in their capacity as imprest holders. I note that the controls designed to ensure compliance with funding limits have not always been effectively applied. My staff identified examples of certain country offices holding cash balances significantly in excess of need. **I recommend that the Programme review controls over country office funding (paragraphs 41 to 50).**

#### **On Procurement**

20. WFP's regulations require competitive quotations to be obtained for all purchases, wherever possible; and competitive tendering for all purchase over \$20,000, with certain exceptions on technical grounds. Country offices are required to maintain records evidencing the basis on which suppliers were selected. My staff found examples where, due to inadequate records, some country offices were not in a position to demonstrate that either the lowest or the most cost effective quotation had been accepted. To ensure conformity with purchasing rules **I recommend that country offices should submit a monthly report to headquarters of quotations obtained for each purchase; or explanations why quotations had not been obtained (paragraphs 51 to 55).**

#### **On Accounting Arrangements**

21. Country Directors are required to account for cash advances through monthly imprest account returns, which should be sent to headquarters by the fifth day of the following month. My staff found that the target date for the despatch of imprest returns to headquarters is not achieved by many country offices. My staff found no evidence of



routine follow up action by headquarters staff to hasten returns from the country offices concerned (paragraphs 56 to 58).

22. I also note the development of significant backlogs in headquarters' processing of imprest returns into the Programme's main accounting records.

23. This backlog in processing imprest returns meant that during the greater part of the biennium, the Programme's main accounting records were incomplete; and that headquarters staff had not verified country office payments and local cash balances. In my view this represents a serious gap in financial controls which, if allowed to continue, can leave the Programme open to the risk of erroneous or fraudulent financial transactions remaining undetected over long periods. **I recommend that WFP impress upon imprest holders the need to render local accounts to headquarters by the specified date; and that headquarters staff responsible for dealing with imprest returns should be set targets for completing the work (paragraphs 59 to 61).**

24. My staff noted that certain country offices had been holding significant sums of WFP's cash in unauthorised bank accounts. I note that the Programme is now addressing this matter. **I recommend that the WFP impress upon imprest holders the importance of complying with procedures relating to banking arrangements (paragraphs 62 to 70).**

25. My staff also noted that a large number of country office payments, with a significant value, had not been charged against expenditure commitments but had been recorded as suspense account items. Suspense account items are required to be cleared to appropriate expenditure commitments within 90 days. My staff found that the offices concerned had made little or no attempt to clear suspense account items within that timescale. **I recommend that the Programme establish effective procedures for clearing suspense accounts on a timely basis (paragraphs 73 to 80).**

#### **On Monitoring of Expenditure**

26. Due to the backlog in processing imprest returns, the Programme was not in a position to monitor accurately the extent to which financial commitments had been met through country office payments. The absence of up to date financial data introduces a risk that budget allocations will be inadvertently overspent.

27. I consider it essential for WFP to establish an effective financial information system. **I recommend that in developing such a system country offices should be provided with regular outturn reports relating to activities for which they are responsible and should be required to confirm the accuracy of these reports (paragraphs 81 to 87).**



### **On the Control of Physical Assets**

28. I noted a number of instances where country offices were significantly overdue in submitting inventory returns to headquarters; and where headquarters had not taken appropriate follow-up action. I recommend that the Programme tighten procedures for managing and controlling assets (paragraphs 88 to 91).

## **FINANCIAL MATTERS**

### **On Outstanding Obligations**

29. My staff's testing of outstanding obligations initially revealed an unacceptable level of invalid liabilities. Following a substantive review of major items in this area, WFP made adjustments totalling \$31 million to the outstanding obligations. I recommend that the WFP strengthen monitoring controls through monthly reviews of outstanding obligations (paragraphs 99 to 103).

### **On Accounts Receivable**

30. My staff's testing of accounts receivable initially revealed an unacceptable level of invalid balances, mainly arising from delays in clearing locally recoverable items, which had been charged by the Programme's country offices but not yet brought to account. Following a substantive review of accounts receivable, WFP made adjustments totalling \$5 million. I recommend that the Programme introduce measures to effect prompt clearance of locally recoverable items (paragraphs 104 to 109).

### **On Bilateral Operations**

31. My staff's testing of bilateral operations showed that expenditure of over \$5 million had not been disclosed against the appropriate donors; and that the related receipts had been incorrectly classified. The Programme made appropriate adjustments. In addition, my staff examined the 38 negative balances, totalling \$11 million, shown on Schedule 9 as outstanding as at 31 December 1993. These balances represented an excess of expenditure and outstanding obligations over income received from donors. I acknowledge the Programme's efforts in securing additional funds from donors to meet these negative balances. To minimise the occurrence of negative balances, I recommend that WFP review the expenditure and funding position on each bilateral operation on a monthly basis (paragraphs 110 to 114).

### **On Losses on Exchange**

32. During the period July 1992 to December 1993 WFP allowed their ECU holdings to build up to an equivalent of

US\$ 268 million, or more than half of their total cash funds. This occurred because the Programme followed a policy of retaining funds in the currency in which they were received; rather than changing them into currencies required for expected disbursements. During the period July 1992 to December 1993 the value of the ECU fell substantially against the US Dollar, resulting in an accounting loss of \$44 million to the Programme. This was partly off-set by \$22 million of additional interest income which ECU holdings attracted during this period. I am pleased to note that the Programme has now adopted the conventional practice of matching currency holdings with expected disbursements (paragraphs 115 to 120).

#### **On United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund**

33. Although an actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Pension Fund showed an imbalance equivalent to 0.57 per cent of total pensionable remuneration as at 31 December 1990, the United Nations Pension Board did not recommend to the General Assembly that any additional contributions would be needed. Accordingly, WFP has not provided for a contingent liability to cover any shortfall in contributions (paragraphs 121 to 122).

### **DETAILED FINDINGS**

#### **MANAGEMENT MATTERS**

##### **FINANCIAL CONTROL OF COUNTRY OFFICE OPERATIONS**

34. The World Food Programme (WFP) provides and transports food aid for development projects and relief operations. The WFP's expenditure has more than doubled over the last four biennia, from \$1,600 million in 1986-87 to \$3,400 million in 1992-93. The increase reflects the Programme's increasing involvement in emergency and refugee feeding operations. These relief operations account for nearly two-thirds of the Programme's expenditure in 1992-93.

35. The cost of development projects and relief operations is met largely from commodity and cash contributions by the donor countries. Cash contributions from donors represented nearly 55 per cent of the Programme's total income during the 1992-93 biennium.

36. The Programme has established 85 country offices to support field activities, of which some 40 offices were involved in refugee feeding and emergency operations in 1992-93. Nearly \$450 million of the Programme's total expenditure in 1992-93 was incurred directly at country office level, with over \$200 million dealt with by offices engaged in relief operations.



37. The WFP headquarters are responsible for overall financial control of field activities, which are governed by the Programme's Financial Regulations and Financial Rules. They are also responsible for the development and issue of additional financial and accounting guides for both headquarters and country office staff as an aid to proper financial management and control of the Programme's assets. WFP recognises the need to strengthen financial controls, including those relating to country office operations, and has produced an action plan aimed at achieving greater accountability and improvements in financial controls in all areas of its activities.

38. Before 1988-89, all local payments, including those for relief operations, were made on the WFP's behalf by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representatives' offices. Expenditure incurred under this arrangement was reported to WFP headquarters via the UNDP Inter Office Vouchers System. Since then WFP headquarters have also provided funds to certain country offices involved in relief operations to facilitate payments for the local purchase of goods and services required for relief operations. Such expenditure is reported and substantiated to headquarters through the country office imprest account returns.

#### **Scope of the Examination**

39. The objectives of my staff's examination were to assess whether WFP's controls ensure that financial transactions by country offices dealing with relief operations are made with due regard to propriety and economy and are brought properly to account on a timely basis. Their examination focussed on the operation of controls in the following areas:

(a) Funding Arrangements

The WFP seeks to maintain overall control of cash in the field through headquarters' approval of the level of funding for each imprest holder and of the local banks in which funds are to be held. Headquarters' monitoring of local disbursements and cash balances, reported by country offices through imprest account returns, represents a key control over cash held in the field.

(b) Procurement

The Programme requires country office staff to seek competitive quotations for all local purchases, whenever possible. During 1992-93, all purchases in excess of \$25,000, with certain exceptions, had to be arranged through the Purchasing Unit at WFP headquarters. Country offices are required to maintain records of the process by which suppliers were selected.

(c) Accounting Arrangements

Country Directors are instructed to maintain local accounting records of all disbursements and receipts. They are required to render monthly imprest account returns to headquarters by a specified date.

(d) Monitoring of Expenditure

Expenditure commitment, recorded in the Programme's accounting system when a legal obligation to pay arises, forms the basis for monitoring disbursements by both headquarters and country office staff.

(e) Control of Physical Assets

The Executive Director is required to establish a system of internal controls which ensures the effective custody of the physical assets of the Programme. The essential features of WFP's controls over physical assets are the central inventory record maintained at headquarters; local records of assets held; and an annual verification of the accuracy and completeness of these records.

40. In the course of this examination my staff visited eight country offices located in Africa and Asia dealing with 31 refugee feeding and emergency operations. They also examined the functioning of headquarters' controls over country office operations, including the scrutiny and processing of imprest account returns, as well as the Programme's arrangements for the provision of financial training to country office staff.

## **Funding Arrangements**

### *Imprest Levels*

41. Directors of some 40 WFP country offices dealing with emergency operations may make payments locally for such items as food, equipment, transport and other services, casual labour and short-term staff costs and miscellaneous local costs. To facilitate local payments, WFP headquarters provide an imprest to these Directors of Operations. An imprest represents cash funds for which the Country Director is personally accountable and which may be spent on approved activities, within approved limits, in accordance with the Programme's financial rules and procedures. Payments made from imprest advances amounted to nearly \$200 million during 1992-93 and at 31 December 1993 cash advances held by imprest holders exceeded \$35 million.

42. WFP determines the imprest level for a country office on the basis of estimated cash requirements relating to emergency or other relief operations dealt with by the office. Imprest holders are advised to keep cash holdings as low as circumstances permit and normally to hold the



equivalent of three times the estimated average monthly payments.

43. My staff's test examination of country office imprest account returns showed that cash holdings at some country offices were considerably in excess of requirement. For example, at one country office, the average monthly imprest balance during 1993 amounted to \$5.6 million. This office's average monthly payments during the same period amounted to \$1.1 million. Despite the availability of this level of cash, requests by the Country Director for replenishment of imprest continued to be approved by the headquarters staff. My staff noted that Internal Audit have also raised concerns over the level of cash balances held by this office.

44. Imprest holders are advised to maintain their local currency cash holdings at the lowest level possible in order to minimise the risk of exchange losses and higher costs through adverse exchange rate variations. My staff's examination showed that this advice was not always followed. For example, one office, with average monthly local currency payments equivalent to \$0.9 million, maintained an average monthly cash holding equivalent to \$3.7 million in local currency. In October 1992 the local currency was devalued by 59 per cent. Consequently, the value of local currency held by this office, in relation to the US dollar, depreciated from \$1.2 million to \$0.5 million.

45. As a result of my staff's observations, the Programme is taking measures to reduce imprest balances and local currency holdings at these offices to an appropriate level.

46. If country offices maintain imprest balances considerably in excess of requirements, this impairs budgetary and expenditure control and introduces the risk of misappropriation and diminution in the value of cash assets. **I recommend that WFP review its arrangements for funding local payments by country offices involved in refugee feeding and emergency operations.**

#### *Cash Holdings*

47. All WFP country offices maintain a cash holding. The Programme's Financial Rules and guidance require cash holdings at any one location to be maintained at not more than one thousand US dollars or its equivalent in local currency; and where it proves necessary to hold cash in excess of this amount, to obtain the authorisation of the Chief, Finance Branch at WFP headquarters. Imprest holders are advised to keep the cash in a lockable cash box and place it overnight in the office safe; and to carry out periodic, unannounced verification of cash balances.



48. At the eight offices visited by my staff, cash payments were properly recorded but my staff found no evidence of periodic checks of cash balances by imprest holders at any of these offices. My staff's examination of headquarters' records relating to cash holdings indicated that cash balances at the biennium end exceeded US\$1,000 in eight other country offices. None of these offices had obtained authorisation for holding cash in excess of this level.

49. In some of the strife-torn and dangerous locations where WFP operates, banking facilities may be scarce or non-existent. At such locations goods and services required by the Programme to facilitate movement of food aid sometimes have to be purchased through cash payments, often of significant value. Cash payments may need to be made in US dollars or local currency obtained by exchanging dollars in a non-banking environment where exchange rates are determined through personal negotiations. Significant cash payments were made in 1992-93 for local purchases in connection with refugee feeding and emergency operations, particularly in two countries in Africa and one in Asia. The Programme estimates that the total value of cash payments in these countries amounted to \$5 million; and that the average value of a cash transaction at these locations amounted to \$100,000.

50. In such circumstances, control and safeguard of cash holdings through conventional arrangements is not always feasible. Nevertheless, where due to local circumstances, extensive use of cash for the procurement of goods and services is essential, it is important that the best possible arrangements for the control and safeguard of cash are established. **I therefore recommend that WFP issue formal guidance to staff, reflecting the following principles:**

- headquarters should determine the level of authority to be delegated to Country Directors to incur expenditure in cash;
- the period between receipt of cash funds and payment should be kept to the absolute minimum;
- arrangements for the payment of cash should be varied and rotated between staff members;
- cash payments should always be witnessed by two or more staff members;
- arrangements for the custody of cash should be known to no more than two staff members;
- exchange of US dollars for local currency in a non-banking environment should be undertaken jointly by at least two staff members, both certifying the exchange rate obtained. Responsibility for this task should be rotated between staff.



## Procurement

### *Operation of Controls*

51. The WFP Financial Rules require competitive quotations to be obtained for all purchases, wherever possible. More specifically, competitive tenders must be sought for all purchases over \$20,000, with certain exceptions on technical grounds for which approval must be obtained. Until February 1994, authorised personnel in country offices could arrange local purchases of vehicles up to a maximum value of \$25,000 and of other goods and services up to a maximum of \$20,000 on any one order. Since then the authority for local purchases delegated to Country Directors has been increased to \$100,000.

52. Country office staff are required to maintain clear records as evidence of the competitive tendering processes applied to each procurement action. This was not always done at some offices visited by my staff. In particular, two offices consistently failed to maintain records of which suppliers had been requested to provide quotations and therefore could not demonstrate that either the lowest or the most cost-effective quotation had been accepted. **I recommend that the WFP consider requiring all country offices to provide headquarters Procurement Units with a monthly summary of quotations obtained for each purchase made; or of the reasons why quotations were not obtained.**

53. At two country offices visited by my staff, controls over purchasing arrangements had been strengthened by segregating the responsibility for the initiation of purchase action; for approval of a purchase request; and for identifying supply sources, obtaining quotations, selecting the supplier and placing the order. **I recommend that WFP encourage all country offices to adopt such practices wherever possible.**

### *Payments for Local Contracts*

54. Country offices sometimes arrange local contracts on the basis of terms agreed between WFP headquarters and the suppliers. My staff noted that the Programme's Internal Audit Division had identified serious deficiencies in controls operating over payments relating to such purchases made by one country office in Africa. In particular, Internal Audit had noted that, to settle four transport service contracts, the country office had made payments totalling \$2.4 million into the overseas bank accounts of individuals nominated by the transport companies concerned. These payment arrangements did not comply with the terms of WFP's contracts with the companies concerned, and WFP was not therefore in a position to substantiate readily that it had paid for the services received.



55. I am glad to note that WFP is taking action to put right these and other shortcomings found in the country office concerned. I recommend however that the Programme review generally the local contracting and payment arrangements for country offices.

### **Accounting Arrangements**

#### *Imprest Account Returns*

56. Each imprest holder is required to account for the imprest placed under his or her personal responsibility. Country offices concerned are required to prepare imprest account returns on a monthly basis and to send the returns to headquarters not later than the fifth day following the period to which they relate. These include vouchers, invoices, receipts and explanatory notes supporting individual transactions recorded in the account. Imprest account returns should be scrutinised by headquarters staff before they enter details in the general ledger from which the Programme's Financial Statements are prepared.

57. One country office visited by my staff had not sent any imprest account returns to WFP headquarters for nearly nine months. At another office visited, the timing of imprest returns to headquarters averaged 40 days after the period to which they related. My staff found no evidence of routine action by headquarters staff to hasten the despatch of returns from the offices concerned or to ascertain reasons for delay.

58. My staff's examination of imprest accounts generally showed that the majority of the country offices concerned despatched the returns well after the prescribed deadline. On average, the returns were forwarded to headquarters six weeks following the period to which they related.

#### *Imprest Account Processing Backlogs*

59. My staff were particularly concerned to note the build-up of a significant backlog in the scrutiny and processing of country office imprest account returns in headquarters. My staff found that at the end of November 1992, over 30 per cent of monthly imprest returns, accounting for cash advances to imprest holders totalling nearly \$65 million, had not been recorded in the General Ledger. The processing backlog was generally equivalent to almost three months workload and some of the returns related to financial transactions as far back as January 1992.

60. By September 1993 the backlog represented virtually all 1993 imprest returns, accounting for some \$80 million advanced to country offices. In December 1993, imprest returns from country offices, accounting for nearly \$100 million, remained to be scrutinised and entered into the



Programme's main financial records for the 1992-93 biennium. Processing of the backlog was completed by headquarters staff in March 1994, prior to the submission of the WFP accounts for audit.

61. The backlogs meant that during the greater part of the 1992-93 biennium, funds spent in the field on emergency operations were not properly recorded in the Programme's main books of account which, at any given point during the biennium, significantly understated cash payments on such operations. It also meant that headquarters staff did not timeously scrutinize transaction records or bank reconciliations relating to country office bank accounts in which more than \$35 million are held. In my view this represented a serious gap in WFP's internal financial control. Failure to maintain proper oversight of these cash assets on a timely basis exposes the Programme to the risk of erroneous or fraudulent payments remaining undetected over long periods. **I recommend that:**

- imprest holders should be firmly reminded of the need to despatch imprest accounts to headquarters by the fifth day following the month to which the return relates;
- persistent delays by any country office in submitting imprest returns should be investigated and reported to senior management;
- staff at headquarters responsible for processing imprest accounts should be required to complete their scrutiny and recording within a prescribed time limit;
- the Programme should prepare a monthly progress report on imprest account processing, including explanations for any backlog.

#### *Banking Arrangements*

62. The Programme's Financial Regulations and Financial Rules provide that the Executive Director shall designate the bank or banks in which the Programme's funds will be kept; and that the Executive Director shall normally avail of the banking network and related services established by the Director-General of FAO. The Programme's Field Office Accounting Manual stipulates that the authority to open, close or change an official bank account is vested in the headquarters Treasury only.

63. My staff's test examination of cash balances held by imprest holders as at 31 December 1993 revealed that in four country offices significant amounts were held in unauthorised bank accounts. My staff found that in two cases the country



offices concerned had been operating unauthorised bank deposit accounts for US dollars outside the countries of operation. At 31 December 1993 a total of nearly \$8 million was held in these two bank deposit accounts. Due to the backlog in processing imprest account returns from the country offices concerned (paragraphs 59 to 61), the headquarters staff were unaware of the existence of these unauthorised bank accounts for a considerable period of time.

64. The Programme informed my staff that both bank deposit accounts had been opened by the imprest holders to hold funds advanced by headquarters which were not required immediately for the operations being undertaken. The Programme acknowledged that this situation had arisen as a result of headquarters advancing funds significantly in excess of the needs of the country offices concerned.

65. My staff carried out a detailed examination of the operation of both bank deposit accounts. This included obtaining independent reports from the banks concerned to confirm the balances in these accounts as at 31 December 1993, WFP's ownership of funds, and proper custody of these assets. On the basis of my staff's examination I am satisfied that the financial transactions relating to these bank deposit accounts and the balances as at 31 December 1993 are properly recorded in the Programme's main accounting records and in the Financial Statements for the 1992-93 biennium.

66. My staff also identified one instance where the Programme's funds had been channelled through the personal bank account of a staff member. The funds were to be used for an emergency operation in a country in central Asia. The unsettled political and military situation in the country resulted in the evacuation of WFP staff to a neighbouring country from where they continued to organise and manage the emergency operation. As this was intended to be a temporary working arrangement, WFP did not establish an imprest for the cross-border operation and instead arranged for the provision of requisite funds through the office of the UNDP Resident Representative.

67. My staff's examination showed that the funds advanced by the UNDP Resident Representative to the WFP staff member were being held in the personal bank account of that staff member. This arrangement, which had not been authorised by the Programme's headquarters, continued to operate for nearly ten months. Headquarters staff became aware of this unauthorised banking arrangement in May 1993, but due to the backlog in processing country office imprest accounts, they were not in a position to determine immediately whether the country office had properly accounted for all WFP funds channelled through the staff member's personal bank account. In December 1993 nearly \$410,000 of WFP's funds were held in the staff member's bank account. This sum was transferred to a bank account held in WFP's name before the end of the biennium.



68. The WFP explained to my staff that the bank account had been used exclusively for financial transactions relating to the emergency operation concerned; and that although the account was controlled by the staff member concerned, the bank statements were checked by other WFP personnel. Following my staff's observations concerning this case WFP commissioned a local firm of accountants to examine the bank account and the documentation supporting each transaction recorded on the statement. The accountants have provided the Programme with a satisfactory and clear report. On the basis of my staff's examination of information subsequently made available by the Programme, I am satisfied that all expenditure met from WFP funds channelled through this bank account and the balance in this account at 31 December 1993 are properly reflected in the main accounting records and in the 1992-93 Financial Statements.

69. In examining the Programme's cash balances at 31 December 1993 my staff sought independent confirmation from banks regarding balances and other relevant matters relating to all WFP accounts. One such confirmation report brought to light an unauthorised bank account operated by a country office in Africa. Further enquiries by my staff revealed the country office concerned had been operating a further five unauthorised bank accounts. These bank accounts were established either solely in WFP's name or jointly with a third party. At 31 December 1993 a total of nearly \$0.7 million was held in these six bank accounts. The Programme told my staff that, despite several attempts, the sources and purpose of these funds, as well as expenditure incurred against the funds, have not been determined with any certainty. Due to this uncertainty, the WFP has recorded this amount in a suspense account, reflected within Other Accounts Receivable in the Assets and Liabilities Statement.

70. The operation of unauthorised bank accounts introduces significant risks of fraud and misappropriation of WFP's cash assets. **I recommend that the WFP impress upon imprest holders the importance of following the procedures relating to bank accounts.**

#### *Processing Imprest Backlog*

71. Imprest returns from the country offices include bank statements and a reconciliation of the closing bank balances and the imprest account to which they relate. In processing the imprest accounts, headquarters staff are required to scrutinise the country office bank reconciliation to identify any unusual transactions and long standing reconciling items such as cheques issued but not presented and outstanding receipts. The Programme's staff responsible for processing the returns are required to confirm the accuracy of imprest input by comparing the total value of payments and the



closing cash balance in the imprest accounts with the main accounting records.

72. My staff's test examination of imprest account transactions revealed instances of errors totalling \$0.5 million arising from inaccurate processing of the imprest account data. The WFP informed my staff that, because it had had to use temporary staff to process the imprest account backlog, control checks on recorded payment totals and recorded closing cash balances had not been performed in some instances. The Programme has since completed these control checks and, where necessary, corrected the main accounting records for any errors highlighted by the checks.

#### *Local Suspense Account Balances*

73. Imprest holders are sometimes required to make payments which cannot be charged against any source of funding because the supporting documentation is incomplete or a subsequent reimbursement of the amount paid is expected. For example, a cash advance to a supplier in respect of services contracted for cannot be finally brought to account until the services have been provided and the supplier provides cost details through an invoice.

74. The Programme's Financial Rules provide that local payments of this nature should be recorded initially in a suspense account, known as the Locally Recoverable Items Account. Headquarters staff scrutinising the imprest returns also use the suspense account to record payment items which lack the necessary supporting documentation. Suspense account items are required to be cleared within 90 days. Imprest holders should report to headquarters any items not cleared within this timescale, together with a statement of further recovery action to be taken.

75. Imprest holders should maintain a local record of all suspense account items and forward details of such items with each imprest return to headquarters. In examining imprest returns, my staff noted a significant increase in the numbers and the value of these suspense account transactions. They also noted that the requirement to clear suspense account items within 90 days was often not met. For example, my staff's examination of the biennium end position of suspense accounts operated by five country offices showed that a total of 750 items, valued at over \$10 million, had remained in these accounts for over 90 days. Many of these items had remained recorded in the suspense accounts for more than one year.

76. My staff's test examination of suspense account items at country offices and at headquarters showed that some offices often recorded payments as suspense account items when they should have been charged immediately against relevant funds. For example, at one country office visited, my staff examined



a sample of ten payments recorded within the suspense account and concluded that eight of these should have been brought to account as expenditure. These could not have come to the attention of headquarters staff until the backlog in processing imprest accounts had been cleared.

77. Incorrect accounting treatment of this nature makes it difficult to monitor payments made against expenditure commitments and introduces the risk that overspending will occur. **I recommend that the WFP issue a strong reminder to imprest holders to exercise greater care in determining the justification for recording payments as suspense account items.**

78. A large number of items in the suspense accounts were payments made without identification of the budgetary source which would bear the charge. These included cases where headquarters staff had not responded to the country office's request for details of funds against which these payments were to be charged. The offices concerned made little or no attempt subsequently to clear such items, many of which had remained recorded in suspense for well over 90 days.

79. My staff noted that at one office, most of the suspense account items, totalling over \$9 million, fell into this category. Again, due to the backlog in processing imprest returns from this office, the scale of this problem had not been fully identified. As a result of my staff's enquiries, WFP is hastening action to clear this office's suspense accounts, as well as suspense accounts operated by four other country offices with a total recorded value of \$8 million at 31 December 1993.

80. I acknowledge the efforts of the WFP to clear these suspense accounts during June 1994 and reflect the results in the revised accounts for 1992-93. I consider it essential that the Programme establish, as a matter of urgency, effective procedures to ensure that suspense account items are cleared on a timely basis. **I recommend that such procedures reflect the following:**

- there should be monthly reports to senior management on all items remaining in each country office's suspense accounts for more than 90 days and the reasons for the delay in clearing these items; and
- details of all financial transactions valued at more than \$5,000 remaining in suspense accounts for more than six months should be brought to the attention of the Executive Director.



## **Monitoring of Expenditure**

### *Monitoring Arrangements*

81. The WFP's Financial Rules provide that where the Programme has entered into a legal obligation to pay, the amount involved is recorded as an expenditure commitment. Disbursements against commitments, together with outstanding obligations at the biennium end, represent the value of expenditure in the Financial Statements.

82. Certain activities relating to refugee feeding and emergency operations, such as transport, storage and handling of food aid within the recipient country, take place over a relatively long period. The total anticipated cost of such activities is recorded as a commitment when the financial obligation is considered to have arisen. The timing of obligations is defined in the Significant Accounting Policies underlying the Programme's Financial Statements. For example, the full cost of transport storage and handling food within a recipient country is recorded as a commitment on the date of issue of the Bill of Lading relating to the food consignment or, for bilateral operations, on release of the Request for Issuance of a Shipping Instruction.

83. Country office disbursements against commitments are reported to headquarters through imprest returns which, following scrutiny, are processed to the main accounting records. In this way headquarters staff should be able to monitor disbursements charged against commitments. However, monitoring of this nature can only be effective if the information is complete and up to date. The backlog in processing country office imprest returns (paragraphs 59 to 61) meant that during most of 1992-93, the recorded payments were significantly understated. Consequently, the Programme was not in a position to monitor accurately payments made against commitments relating to operations, either on an overall basis or for specific activities. It also meant that the Programme could not assess with any certainty the value of financial obligations outstanding at 31 December 1993 until the imprest return backlog had been cleared in the first quarter of 1994.

84. The absence of up to date financial data introduces the risk that overspending will occur inadvertently; and that these will not be covered by the donors concerned and will therefore accrue as a liability for the Programme.

### *Information for Financial Monitoring*

85. To facilitate effective financial monitoring of the WFP field activities, the financial systems should be capable of providing up to date management information in various formats and at various levels of detail. At present, such information is not provided to the Programme's management.



86. In my report on the WFP 1990-91 Accounts, I noted that the Programme has not been making full use of the ad hoc reporting facilities which are available within the financial accounting system. I also noted the Programme's response that the whole area of financial reporting was under review and that further enhancement and use of reports was still being explored. The Programme has made little progress in this regard during the 1992-93 biennium.

87. I consider it essential that WFP has in place effective arrangements for monitoring the financial position on all field activities. I recommend that the Programme take action as a matter of urgency to utilize fully the financial management information facility within its systems as an aid to the proper discharge of its financial responsibilities. In developing such a system, WFP should consider:

- making finance division responsible for monitoring the financial position on field operations and reporting to senior management variations between disbursements and forecast expenditure in excess of a defined level;
- providing the Programme's field staff with regular outturn reports of expenditure commitments and related disbursement to date; outstanding obligations; and long standing suspense account items; and
- using the outturn reports to identify areas where expenditure could exceed or fall below the approved commitment, and to seek budgetary revision in good time.

## **Control of Physical Assets**

### *Inventory*

88. The WFP headquarters maintain a central inventory of all furniture, equipment and vehicles. Such items are charged to expenditure in the biennium in which they are purchased and recorded in the inventory at cost price. The total value of inventory at 31 December 1993 amounted to \$95 million, compared with \$42 million at the end of the 1990-91 biennium. The increase was due largely to the acquisition of additional equipment and vehicles required for the Programme's emergency and special emergency operations.

89. WFP's Financial Regulations require the Executive Director to establish detailed financial rules and procedures to ensure the effective custody of the physical assets of the Programme. The main controls are:

- (a) a central inventory record at headquarters, which WFP update regularly to reflect new acquisitions and any disposals of assets reported by headquarters divisions and country offices;
- (b) a local inventory of assets held, maintained by each headquarters division and country office; and
- (c) an annual verification exercise in which each headquarters division and country office checks details of assets shown in their local inventory against the central headquarters records.

90. My staff noted that 22 country offices had failed to respond to headquarters' request for verification of details included in the central inventory as at 31 December 1992; and that as at July 1994, 59 offices had not responded to a similar request relating to the 1993 inventory record. My staff found no evidence of systematic follow-up action by headquarters staff in such cases.

91. Six out of eight country offices visited by my staff had not examined the 1992 inventory verification reports or returned them to headquarters. My staff's test examination identified several assets held at these offices which had not been included in the central inventory record. In general, this had arisen because the country offices concerned had failed to report to headquarters details of assets purchased locally. In addition, assets valued at nearly \$200,000, which had been recorded in the central inventory as present in the country offices, were not included in the inventory records maintained at these offices. WFP told my staff that it would investigate these discrepancies.

92. **I recommend that the Programme review its management and control of assets, with a view to establishing:**

- fuller inventory records, which should show the location of each asset and confirmation that the existence and condition of assets have been regularly verified;
- a monthly report from country offices on new purchases and any disposal of assets;
- effective follow up measures by headquarters to ensure that all country offices respond to the annual request for verification of the central inventory details;
- prompt write-off action for assets which are no longer usable; and
- prompt action on the disposal of such items no longer required for official business.



### **Financial Training for Country Office Staff**

93. Before taking up post, Directors of Operations in charge of country offices are given briefings at WFP headquarters on such matters as administration of imprests and accounting for those funds. In practice, Country Directors are not involved in the day to day running of imprest accounts. This task is usually assigned to country office administrative staff.

94. The WFP has provided formal training to some country office administrative staff responsible for imprest management and accounting. There is no focal point at the Programme's headquarters for country office staff to obtain guidance and advice on financial and accounting issues. Where practicable, headquarters finance staff provide some training in the field in conjunction with duty travel for other purposes.

95. The majority of personnel interviewed by my staff expressed the view that the number and nature of emergency operations dealt with has increased the complexity of financial administration and accounting requirements; and that without proper training and guidance from headquarters they could not be confident that they were dealing properly with imprest administration and accounting tasks.

96. I note that during 1992-93 the Programme began to address the problems relating to the financial management of field operations. In 1993, the WFP established a Rapid Response Team comprising personnel with expertise in each area vital to an emergency operation, including financial management at country office level. The financial expert in the Team will be responsible for establishing, at the start of an operation, proper financial management and control at local level, advise on the recruitment of appropriate staff, either locally or internationally, and on financial training; and ensure proper information flow to facilitate accounting and monitoring of expenditure. The WFP is also considering the establishment of a Field Office Controller post at headquarters, with responsibility for all financial management and training issues in all country offices.

97. I welcome these developments and I recommend that the WFP develop a comprehensive training programme for country office staff, based on needs identified by Finance and Operating Divisions at headquarters.

### **FINANCIAL MATTERS**

#### **Introduction**

98. My staff's examination of the WFP's accounts, as initially presented for audit, revealed three areas where the Programme needed to make significant adjustments. The areas



concerned were outstanding obligations, other accounts receivable and bilateral operations.

### **Outstanding Obligations**

99. Where the WFP has entered into an obligation to pay, for example by issuing a purchase order or a contract, the amount involved is classed as an expenditure commitment. The liability represented by unpaid commitments at the end of the biennium is disclosed as outstanding obligations on the Programme's Financial Statements.

100. During the period October to December 1993, the Programme's staff reviewed the validity of outstanding obligations, which resulted in the cancellation of some invalid or overstated items. My staff noted that the backlog in processing imprest account returns from country offices (paragraphs 59 to 61) meant that the Programme's review of outstanding obligations had been based on incomplete information relating to payments made against commitments.

101. The WFP draft accounts initially submitted for audit included an outstanding obligations balance of \$401 million. My staff's test examination of a sample of randomly selected outstanding obligations showed that nearly one third of the items were either invalid or incorrectly valued. As a result, the WFP carried out a further review of the majority of outstanding obligations by value, and identified invalid items amounting to over \$31 million.

102. The WFP has made appropriate adjustments to the balances and the related expenditure figures in the Financial Statements.

103. I consider it essential that the Programme maintain a careful and continuous oversight of the outstanding obligations in order to monitor accurately the level of the accrued liability during the biennium and its impact on the cash position. I recommend that the WFP strengthen monitoring controls through monthly reviews of outstanding obligations.

### **Accounts Receivable**

104. The other accounts receivable balance in Statement I represents amounts due to the Programme from various sources at the end of the 1992-93 biennium. The balance reflects the value of certain payments mainly made by the Programme's country offices, but not yet charged against expenditure commitments. Such payments are classed as locally recoverable items until they can be properly cleared to appropriate expenditure commitments. The Programme's rules require Locally Recoverable Items to be cleared within 90 days.

105. The WFP's draft Accounts initially presented for audit disclosed other accounts receivable of nearly \$45 million,



including Locally Recoverable Items amounting to some \$21 million. This compares with Locally Recoverable Items valued at \$1 million reflected within the other accounts receivable balance disclosed in the Programme's 1990-91 Account.

106. My staff's examination showed that many payments of significant value had remained classed as Locally Recoverable Items over long periods, with little or no attempt by the Programme to identify expenditure commitments against which the payments concerned should be charged. My staff identified 750 items, valued at over \$10 million, which had remained in Locally Recoverable Items accounts for more than 90 days. Many of these items had remained uncleared for over one year.

107. At my staff's request, the WFP carried out a review of these long-standing Locally Recoverable Items. This identified payments valued at over \$5 million which should have been properly charged against expenditure commitments, thereby reducing the balance of outstanding obligations relating to these payments. The Programme made appropriate adjustments to the balances and the related expenditure figures in the Financial Statements. The Programme told my staff that work on the clearance of Locally Recoverable Items is continuing with the aim of completing the task during 1994.

108. My staff's examination, and their review of the Programme's recent action to resolve this problem, indicate that to a certain degree, incorrect classification of certain Locally Recoverable Items as an asset has been offset by a liability of a corresponding value included within the outstanding obligations balance.

109. As I emphasise at paragraph 80 of my Report, I recommend that the Programme introduce measures to effect prompt clearance of Locally Recoverable Items and ensure that accounting records accurately and properly reflect the financial transactions.

#### **Bilateral Operations**

110. Schedule 9 of the Financial Statements shows as bilateral operations those projects under which WFP provides services to donors by way of commodity and non-food purchases and delivery to intended destinations. My staff's examination of Schedule 9, as initially submitted for audit, showed that expenditure of over \$5 million had not been disclosed against the appropriate donors; and that cash receipts relating to this expenditure had been incorrectly disclosed within Schedule 10 which concerns Special Emergency Operations. The Programme has made appropriate adjustments to both Schedules.



111. Schedule 9 discloses 38 negative balances, totalling some \$11 million, at 31 December 1993. These balances represent excess of expenditure and outstanding obligations over funds available as at the end of the biennium. In 18 of these cases, accounting for some \$2 million of the negative balances, the Programme has informed the donors concerned that the negative balances are to be offset against funds available in their General Accounts relating to bilateral operations.

112. In another 19 cases, there are insufficient funds within the General Accounts of the donors concerned to enable the Programme to adopt the offset arrangement. The Programme told my staff that in 19 of these cases, with total negative balances of \$2.5 million, the donors concerned will be requested to provide the funds necessary to cover their respective negative balances. The Programme told my staff that, in line with past experience, positive donor response to this request is confidently predicted, particularly as these negative balances result from expenditure on complex emergency operations.

113. In the remaining one case, the negative balance of nearly \$7 million is considerably in excess of funds available in the General Account of the donor concerned. The Programme told my staff that it is carrying out an examination of expenditure charged against this operation in order to provide the donor concerned with a comprehensive report on amounts due to WFP in respect of the total quantity of food aid moved on the donor's behalf. WFP informed my staff that resolution of the negative balance through recovery of funds properly due from the donor is confidently expected to be achieved in 1994.

114. I acknowledge the Programme's efforts in securing additional funds from donors to meet the negative balances. I consider it essential that the Programme monitor regularly the financial position on individual bilateral operations in order to minimise the need to approach donors for additional funding to meet negative balances. **I recommend that the Programme review the expenditure and funding position on each bilateral operation on a monthly basis.**

#### **Losses on Exchange**

115. The Executive Director's Foreword to the Accounts discloses that during the biennium losses on foreign exchange were incurred amounting to \$44 million, primarily on cash assets held in the European Currency Unit (the ECU). During the course of their examination my staff examined the background to this loss.

116. The WFP Financial Regulations (Regulation 8.2) state that "... monies not required immediately may be invested, bearing in mind the need for safety, liquidity and profitability ....". Financial Rule 108.5 states that "...



for purposes of investment of funds, the Executive Director shall normally avail of the investment services established by the FAO. The Executive Director may also avail of appropriate outside expertise ...". During 1992-93 WFP's investment funds were held with and managed by FAO Treasury. Meetings between the Treasury and WFP were occasionally held to discuss the investment of surplus funds. The WFP Financial Rules and Regulations do not specifically address the issue of currency management.

117. In line with instructions from WFP, donations to the Programme in several major currencies other than the US Dollar are normally not converted to US Dollars, but kept in the original currency. This, together with the receipt of further donations in ECUs and the difficulty of using those funds to make disbursements in other currencies, resulted in growing holdings in ECU, since donations in this currency are not used for effecting payments. The ECU holding rose from 49 million (US\$59 million) in September 1991 to 217 million (US\$268 million) on 31 December 1992, at which date it represented 51 per cent of the total WFP cash funds (US\$530 million).

118. In July 1992 FAO Treasury alerted WFP about the significant balance of its ECU holdings. From that time until December 1993 the ECU depreciated considerably against the US Dollar, thus reducing the purchasing power of the WFP cash resources. These exchange losses were partly offset by higher interest rates which ECU investments were receiving during that period. The WFP assesses the additional interest income from these ECU investments at some \$22 million above that which they would have earned on comparable US Dollar investments.

119. In this period WFP continued its practice of retaining donations and contributions in original currency, which contributed to the build-up of its ECU holdings. As the Programme's disbursements continued to be mainly in US Dollars, by November 1992 its US Dollar current account was depleted. This temporary US Dollar liquidity problem was resolved when fixed term US Dollar investments matured. In January 1994, however, WFP changed its policy and began to liquidate ECUs and other currencies which were not required for disbursements.

120. I am concerned to note that WFP retained large ECU holdings considerably in excess of disbursement requirements; and that it allowed these holdings to build-up during a four month period when the ECU was depreciating markedly. As a result the Programme incurred a loss of \$44 million, which was partly off-set by the additional interest income of \$22 million. I am pleased to note, however, that the Programme has now adopted the conventional practice of matching currency holdings with expected disbursements, thus



minimising the impact that exchange rate fluctuations have on purchasing power.

#### **United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund**

121. WFP provides for the pension arrangements of its staff through participation in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The Fund is supervised by the United Nations Pension Board who in 1990 commissioned an actuarial valuation of the Fund's assets and liabilities. The results of this valuation were reported to and discussed by the Fifth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in 1992.

122. The Pension Board told the General Assembly that the results of the actuarial valuation of the Fund showed that at 31 December 1990 the Fund had an imbalance equivalent to 0.57 per cent of total pensionable remuneration, reduced from 3.71 per cent as at 31 December 1988. The Pension Board did not recommend to the General Assembly that any additional contributions would be needed to cover the imbalance. Accordingly, WFP did not consider that a provision for a contingent liability needed to be made in its Financial Statements.

#### **Common Accounting Standards**

123. In 1993, following the final report of the UN Working Party on Accounting Standards, the Administrative Committee on Coordination approved formal common accounting standards for the United Nations system. These were subsequently recognised by the General Assembly of the United Nations. In 1993, in consultation with my staff, WFP began a review of the Programme's financial statements to identify the changes necessary to ensure conformity with these standards. This review will be completed during the 1994-95 biennium, with a view to implementing any necessary changes in the accounts for that financial period.

#### **Inventory Control System**

124. I have examined, with satisfactory results, the inventory of non-expendable equipment at the WFP headquarters. My staff checked procurement, inspected assets in the course of field visits, and examined losses. At 31 December 1993, the inventory was valued at \$95 million (\$41.5 million in 1991).

#### **Losses and Writes-Off**

125. I have examined, with satisfactory results, details of compensation payments, ex-gratia payments, losses and writes-off to the value of \$8.1 million submitted to me by the Executive Director with the WFP Financial Statements in accordance with the Financial Regulations. I am satisfied with the information and explanations which I have obtained



about these cases and I have no observations to make. No cases of fraud or presumptive fraud have been reported to me.

#### Acknowledgement

126. I wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance extended by the Executive Director and her staff during the audit.



Sir John Bourn  
(Comptroller and Auditor General  
United Kingdom)  
External Auditor

14/ July 1994

## WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 1992-93

## OPINION OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITOR

To: The World Food Programme Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes

I have examined the following appended Financial Statements numbered I to III, and relevant schedules of the World Food Programme for the financial period ended 31 December 1993, in accordance with the Common Auditing Standards of the Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. My examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

As a result of my examination I am of the opinion that the Financial Statements present fairly the financial position at 31 December 1993 and the results of the operations for the period then ended; that they were prepared in accordance with the stated accounting policies; and that the transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority.

In accordance with my usual practice I have also issued a long-form Report on the audit of the Financial Statements 1992-93, as provided for by the Financial Regulations of the World Food Programme.



Sir JOHN BOURN  
Comptroller and Auditor General,  
United Kingdom

External Auditor

19K July 1994





## CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**STATEMENT I**

**STATEMENT II**

**STATEMENT III**

**AND**

**SUPPORTING SCHEDULES**

To the best of my knowledge and information, all material transactions have been properly entered in the accounting records of the World Food Programme and are properly reflected in the financial statements and supporting schedules.



Catherine Bertini  
Executive Director

Rome 15 July 1994





## **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **1. Financial Period**

The financial period of the Programme is a biennium consisting of the two years which ended on 31 December 1993. It includes pledges for the current pledging period ending on 31 December 1994.

### **2. Basis of Accounting**

The financial statements of the Programme have been prepared under the historical cost convention. All figures in these statements are expressed in United States dollars (US\$).

### **3. Translation Policy**

Assets and liabilities (other than IEFR pledge receivables which have been expressed in US\$ terms at the rate prevailing at the time of the pledge) in currencies other than US\$ have been translated at the UN rates of exchange operational at the end of the financial period, which approximate to market rates.

Exchange differences arise when:

- a) purchasing non-US\$ currencies as a result of the difference between market rates and the UN exchange rate; and
- b) revaluing non-US\$ currency holdings upon changes in the UN rate.

These differences are credited or charged to Miscellaneous Income, except in the case of:

- a) uncollected pledges and contributions, where they are credited or charged to Pledges and Contributions to be received from Donors; and
- b) Extra-budgetary Resources, where they are credited or charged to the related projects.

### **4. Cash and Accrual Bases of Accounting**

The concepts used in the preparation of these financial statements combine both the accrual and cash bases of accounting.

The specific treatment of the major categories of income and expenditure are described below.

#### **4.1 Regular Pledges**

Resources are recorded as receivables when pledged.

Pledges are recognised as income when the cash and commodity contributions are received.



Pledges in monetary terms are recorded at the value pledged. Pledges in terms of a given quantity of commodities are recorded when made, at a value based on world market prices or at Food Aid Convention (FAC) prices of the crop year for which the contribution is announced or an approximation thereto, having regard to average donor quoted prices.

The value of commodities received against the pledges are based initially on estimates, which are adjusted to actual values on receipt of accounting documentation from donors. Until such documentation is received, the accounts containing outstanding pledges relating to prior pledging periods cannot be closed.

#### **4.1.1 Food Aid Convention**

In accordance with the Food Aid Convention, commodities are valued at prices determined for each crop year by the Convention. Cash pledges to cover freight costs are at a fixed rate determined by the Convention. The related receivables are recorded in the Programme's accounts when pledged.

#### **4.1.2 Protracted Refugee Operations**

Resources are recorded as receivables when pledged and as income when received.

Pledges made in monetary terms are recorded at the value pledged. Pledges made in terms of a given quantity of commodities are recorded when made at a value based on world market prices, or at the Food Aid Convention prices of the crop year for which the contribution is announced, or an approximation thereto, having regard to average donor quoted prices.

Receivables relating to Regular Resources are offset by an equivalent amount appearing under liabilities as pledges and contributions not yet collected, pending their collection.

#### **4.2 International Emergency Food Reserve**

Commodity contributions are recorded on an annual basis as receivables, when announced, and are treated as income when received. Cash contributions, including those relating to the Immediate Response Account, are recorded as receivables when announced, treated as liabilities on receipt, and are recorded as income when obligated.

Contributions stated in monetary terms are recorded at the value pledged. Contributions in terms of a given quantity of commodities are recorded when made at a value based on world market prices, or at the Food Aid Convention prices of the crop year for which the contribution is announced, or an approximation thereto, having regard to average donor quoted prices.

Receivables relating to the International Emergency Food Reserve are offset by an equivalent amount appearing under liabilities as pledges and contributions not yet collected, pending their collection.

#### **4.3 Department of Humanitarian Affairs - Central Emergency Revolving Fund**

Loans payable under the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) are shown as liability on receipt.

#### **4.4 Extra-budgetary Resources**

The major categories of resources include Bilateral Donations, Non Food Items, Trust Funds, contributions to Special Operations, and the Junior Professional Officers scheme.

Contributions are recorded as income to the relevant fund when received. Expenditure is stated on an accrual basis.

#### **4.5 Other Income**

Contributions negotiated with recipient governments towards meeting the Programme's local operating costs are recorded on a cash basis.

Miscellaneous income is recognized on a cash basis, except for bank interest and investment income which are accrued as income in the year to which they relate.

#### **4.6 Expenditure**

Expenditure is stated on an accrual basis and, apart from staff costs, includes:

- a) disbursements (commodities, cash and services) with regard to the current biennium's activity;
- b) outstanding obligations arising from:
  - i) binding contracts or purchase orders made during the current biennium;
  - ii) subsidies relating to Internal Transport, Storage and Handling costs (ITSH), which are set up, based on the date of issue of the Bill of Lading, except for obligations under Bilateral Operations which are set up at the time the Request for Issuance of Shipping Instructions (RISI) is released; and
  - iii) freight charges as determined based on the acceptance of a booking proposal or the fixture of a chartered vessel at 31 December.
- c) disbursements involving over-expenditure with regard to amounts reported in the previous biennium as outstanding; and
- d) a charge to cover administrative services provided to the Bilateral and Special Operations, and to the Junior Professional Officers' scheme.



#### **4.7 Equipment**

The cost of equipment for the Programme and Trust Funds is charged to expenditure when purchased. It is included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities at a nominal value of \$1.

#### **4.8 Demurrage and Despatch**

Demurrage costs are treated as receivables. They are liquidated either by offset against despatch earned or by payment from recipient countries or, where appropriate, recovered from recipient countries from subsidies relating to Internal Transport, Storage and Handling costs (ITSH). Net despatch earned is payable to the recipient countries.

#### **4.9 Commodity Losses**

Commodity losses recoverable from insurers or carriers are recorded as receivables, as applicable. Commodity losses not recoverable are charged to the Insurance Reserve Funds.

### **5. Staff Costs**

Staff costs are charged to Programme Support and Administrative Costs and to Support Cost Funds.

The total of actual staff costs are charged according to a pre-determined scale of staff grades.

Separation payments to general service staff are fully provided for. Repatriation costs are charged when incurred.

### **6. Currency Variances for Staff and Non-Staff Costs**

The element of staff costs which is based on the currency of the Programme's headquarters country is charged at the budget rate of exchange. Gains or losses arising from the difference between the budget rate and the rates at the time of payment, and gains or losses arising from non-staff costs incurred in currencies other than US\$, where identified, are separately disclosed in the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

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**STATEMENTS AND SUPPORTING SCHEDULES**

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**STATEMENT I**

**STATEMENT II**

**STATEMENT III**

**AND**

**SUPPORTING SCHEDULES 1 - 13**





**STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - Statement I**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1993**  
**(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)**

	31 December 1993	31 December 1991
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Liquid Assets		
Cash at bank, in hand and in transit	33.6 <sup>(a)</sup>	18.8
Bank deposits and interest-bearing bank accounts	465.7	399.2
<b>TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS</b>	499.3 <sup>(b)</sup>	418.0
Accounts Receivable		
Pledges and Contributions to be received from Donors:		
Eleventh and Twelfth Pledging Periods (Schedule 2.1)		19.5
Thirteenth Pledging Period (Schedule 2.2)	12.9	61.8
Fourteenth Pledging Period (Schedule 2.3)	39.3	559.0
Fifteenth Pledging Period (Schedule 2.4)	411.8	
Protracted Refugee Operations (Schedule 2.5)	366.2	89.0
Food Aid Convention (Schedule 3)	3.9	3.0
International Emergency Food Reserve (Schedule 4.1)	458.9	90.8
Immediate Response Account (Schedule 4.3)	0.9	
<b>TOTAL ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE</b>	1 293.9	823.1
International Emergency Food Reserve Fund Balance (Schedule 4.2)	21.6	
Other Accounts Receivable	37.2	20.8
Accrued Interest	2.0	6.8
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	1 854.0 <sup>(c)</sup>	1 268.7
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts Payable	26.4	18.4
Outstanding Obligations	370.5 <sup>(d)</sup>	255.1
DHA/CERF Loans	13.5	
International Emergency Food Reserve Fund Balance (Schedule 4.2)		30.3
Immediate Response Account Fund Balance (Schedule 4.4)	6.2	
Trust Funds (Schedule 8)	22.2	11.3
Bilateral Operations (Schedule 9)	66.3	42.5
Special Emergency Operations (Schedule 10)	34.8	19.9
Junior Professional Officers Scheme (Schedule 11)	1.9	1.0
Insurance Funds (Schedule 12)	1.5	1.4
Support Cost Funds (Schedule 13)	8.9	3.2
Working Capital Fund	1.0	1.0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	553.2	384.1
Pledges and Contributions Not Yet Collected	1 293.9 <sup>(e)</sup>	823.1
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	1 847.1	1 207.2
<b>EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES</b>	6.9	61.5
<b>Represented by:</b>		
Surplus brought forward from previous biennium	61.5	46.1
Credits in respect of prior periods expenditure (Programme Support and Administrative Costs)	2.0	2.3
Excess of Income over Expenditure / (Excess of Expenditure over Income)	(56.6)	13.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	6.9	61.5

<sup>(a)</sup> Includes \$ 3.5m balance of non-convertible currency accounts.

<sup>(b)</sup> Comprising WFP Resources \$ 143.6m; IEFER \$ 121.5m; IRA \$ 6.2m; Trust Funds \$ 28.1m; Bilateral Operations \$ 128.0m; Special Emergency Operations \$ 60.9m; Junior Professional Officers Scheme \$ 2.0m; Support Cost Funds \$ 9.0m.

<sup>(c)</sup> Includes furniture, equipment and vehicles at a nominal value of \$1.

<sup>(d)</sup> Includes Projects \$ 273.2m; Bilateral Operations \$ 61.7m; Special Emergency Operations \$ 26.1m; Programme Support and Administrative Costs \$ 3.3m; Other Extra-Budgetary activities \$ 6.2m.

<sup>(e)</sup> See Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, item (4).



**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (COMMODITIES AND CASH) - Statement II**  
**OF THE GENERAL RESOURCES OF THE PROGRAMME**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1992-93	1990-91
<b>INCOME</b>		
Contributions		
Eleventh and Twelfth Pledging Periods (Schedule 2.1)	13.0	70.9
Thirteenth Pledging Period (Schedule 2.2)	13.1	698.6
Fourteenth Pledging Period (Schedule 2.3)	645.5	451.8
Fifteenth Pledging Period (Schedule 2.4)	377.3	
Protracted Refugee Operations (Schedule 2.5)	669.2 (a)	429.2
Disaster Mitigation Programme (Schedule 2.6)	9.7	
Food Aid Convention (Schedule 3)	13.0 (b)	15.4
International Emergency Food Reserve (Schedule 4.2)	912.7 (a)	297.6
Immediate Response Account (Schedule 4.4)	39.4 (a)	
Recipient Governments Contributions towards		
Local Operating Costs	2.5	2.6
Net Miscellaneous Income	14.9 (c)	47.7
Contributions for Support Costs	26.7 (d)	
Transfer from (to) Other Funds (Schedule 4.3)	(7.5)	3.5
Refund of unutilized Non-Food Items allocations		0.6
Transfer from Closed Special Emergency Operations		0.7
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>2 729.5</b>	<b>2 018.6</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Development Projects (Schedule 6)	870.8	991.5
Protracted Refugee Operations (Schedule 6)	748.9	489.0
Emergency Operations (Schedule 6):		
General Resources	27.7 (e)	61.1
International Emergency Food Reserve	912.7	297.6
Immediate Response Account	39.4	
<b>Total Project Expenditure (Schedule 6)</b>	<b>2 599.5 (f)</b>	<b>1 839.2</b>
Programme Support and Administrative Costs (Schedule 7)	188.6	156.7
Adjustments arising from currency variances on		
Programme Support and Administrative Costs	(6.5)	6.3
Insurance Claims adjustments		0.1
Replenishment of Insurance Funds (Schedule 12)	0.8	
Losses, write-offs and provisions	0.3	0.7
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2 782.7</b>	<b>2 003.0</b>
Emergency Logistics Authorization	1.4 (g)	
Allocation to Non-Food Items	2.0	2.5
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDING ALLOCATIONS</b>	<b>2 786.1</b>	<b>2 005.5</b>
<b>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE /</b>		
<b>( EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME)</b>	<b>(56.6)</b>	<b>13.1</b>

(a) Net of Support Costs.

(b) Represents \$ 13.3m from Schedule 3 less allocation for Support Cost Funds of \$ 0.3m (Schedule 13).

(c) Net Miscellaneous Income consists of Net Interest \$58.4m; Loss on Exchange \$44.0m; Other Sundry Income \$0.5m.

(d) PRO \$ 12.7m; IEFRR \$ 12.9m; IRA \$ 1.1m.

(e) Consist of expenditure under the yearly allocation from General Resources in accordance with Article 5(a) of the WFP General Regulations.

(f) Includes shipments in transit of \$ 76.6m for which notification of delivery has not yet been received.

(g) Represents replenishments of \$ 3.0m and withdrawals of \$ 4.4m.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION - Statement III**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-1993**  
**(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)**

	1992-93	1990-91
<b>Funds provided by Regular Operations</b>		
<b><u>Inflows</u></b>		
Cash contributions from donors <sup>(a)</sup>	1 451.9	846.6
Interest Received	70.9	43.3
Other Income	0.5	13.5
Transfer from Other (Trust) Funds		4.2
Sub -Total	1 523.3	907.6
<b><u>Outflows</u></b>		
Project expenditure <sup>(b)</sup>	1 260.8	616.8
Programme Support and Administrative Costs	180.9	159.6
Interest given to Other (Trust) Funds	7.8	13.0
Other expenditures	45.1	0.9
Allocations to Other (Trust) Funds	3.7	2.1
Sub -Total	1 498.3	792.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>115.2</b>
<b>Movement on Other (Trust) Funds</b>		
<b><u>Inflows</u></b>		
Bilateral Operations	297.1	254.3
Special Emergency Operations	167.9	150.1
Trust Funds	36.0	29.8
Junior Professional Officers Scheme	3.8	3.3
Support Cost Funds	14.1	7.1
Sub -Total	518.9	444.6
<b><u>Outflows</u></b>		
Bilateral Operations	281.3	228.2
Special Emergency Operations	151.0	132.5
Trust Funds	23.7	24.3
Junior Professional Officers Scheme	2.8	3.6
Support Cost Funds	9.0	10.5
Sub -Total	467.8	399.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>45.5</b>
<b>Working Capital and Financial Changes</b>		
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	8.0	(3.0)
Decrease (Increase) in other accounts receivable	(16.4)	7.9
Increase in Insurance Funds	0.1	0.5
CERF loan drawdown	13.5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Increase in cash and bank deposits</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>166.1</b>
<b>Cash and bank deposits at beginning of biennium</b>	<b>418.0</b>	<b>251.9</b>
<b>Cash and bank deposits at end of biennium</b>	<b>499.3</b>	<b>418.0</b>

(a) Includes cash contributions related to IEFER and IRA operations and Cash in Lieu of Commodities.

(b) Includes expenditures related to IEFER and IRA operations and Cash in Lieu of Commodities.



**ANALYSIS OF STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF INCOME - Schedule 1**  
**(COMMODITIES AND CASH)**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	Total	Commodities	Cash
<b>INCOME</b>			
Contributions			
Eleventh and Twelfth Pledging Periods (Schedule 2.1)	13.0	12.6	0.4
Thirteenth Pledging Period (Schedule 2.2)	13.1	6.5	6.6
Fourteenth Pledging Period (Schedule 2.3)	645.5	462.2	183.3
Fifteenth Pledging Period (Schedule 2.4)	377.3	254.3	123.0
Protracted Refugee Operations (Schedule 2.5)	669.2 <sup>(a)</sup>	399.7	269.5
Disaster Mitigation Programme (Schedule 2.6)	9.7		9.7
Food Aid Convention (Schedule 3)	13.0 <sup>(b)</sup>	9.2	3.8
International Emergency Food Reserve (Schedule 4.2)	912.7 <sup>(a)</sup>	482.7	430.0
Immediate Response Account (Schedule 4.4)	39.4 <sup>(a)</sup>		39.4
Recipient Governments Contributions towards Local Operating Costs	2.5		2.5
Net Miscellaneous Income	14.9 <sup>(c)</sup>		14.9
Contributions for Support Costs	26.7 <sup>(d)</sup>		26.7
Transfer to IRA (Schedule 4.3)	(7.5)		(7.5)
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>2 729.5</b>	<b>1 627.2 <sup>(e)</sup></b>	<b>1 102.3</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Development Projects (Schedule 6)	870.8	683.0	187.8
Protracted Refugee Operations (Schedule 6)	748.9	431.1	317.8
Emergency Operations (Schedule 6):			
General Resources	27.7 <sup>(f)</sup>	13.9	13.8
International Emergency Food Reserve	912.7	482.7	430.0
Immediate Response Account	39.4		39.4
<b>Total Project Expenditure (Schedule 6)</b>	<b>2 599.5 <sup>(g)</sup></b>	<b>1 610.7 <sup>(h)</sup></b>	<b>988.8</b>
Programme Support and Administrative Costs (Schedule 7)	188.6		188.6
Adjustments arising from currency variances on			
Programme Support and Administrative Costs	(6.5)		(6.5)
Replenishment of Insurance Funds (Schedule 12)	0.8		0.8
Losses, write-offs and provisions	0.3		0.3
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2 782.7</b>	<b>1 610.7</b>	<b>1 172.0</b>
Emergency Logistics Authorization	1.4 <sup>(i)</sup>		1.4
Allocation to Non-Food Items	2.0		2.0
Adjustments		16.5 <sup>(j)</sup>	(16.5) <sup>(j)</sup>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDING ALLOCATIONS</b>	<b>2 786.1</b>	<b>1 627.2</b>	<b>1 158.9</b>
<b>( EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME )</b>	<b>(56.6)</b>		<b>(56.6)</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> Net of Support Costs.

<sup>(b)</sup> Represents \$ 13.3m from Schedule 3 less allocation for Support Cost Funds of \$ 0.3m (Schedule 13).

<sup>(c)</sup> Net Miscellaneous Income consists of Net Interest \$ 58.4m; Loss on Exchange \$ 44.0m; Other Sundry Income \$ 0.5m.

<sup>(d)</sup> PRO \$ 12.7m; IEFR \$ 12.9m; IRA \$ 1.1m.

<sup>(e)</sup> Includes Cash in lieu of Commodity \$ 403.8m of which Regular Pledges \$ 97.4m; PRO \$ 120.6m; FAC \$ 9.2m; IEFR \$ 176.6m.

<sup>(f)</sup> Consist of expenditure under the yearly allocation from General Resources in accordance with Article 5(a) of the WFP General Regulations.

<sup>(g)</sup> Includes shipment in transit of \$ 76.6m for which notification of delivery has not yet been received.

<sup>(h)</sup> Includes purchases out of Cash in lieu of Commodity \$ 393.5m of which Regular Projects \$ 97.2m; PRO \$ 119.7m; IEFR \$ 176.6

<sup>(i)</sup> Represents replenishments of \$ 3.0m and withdrawals of \$ 4.4m.

<sup>(j)</sup> Primarily utilization of commodity pledges met in cash and settlements of claims from Underwriters and Carriers.

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 2.1  
**REGULAR PLEDGES - ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH PLEDGING PERIODS 1985-88**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Pledging Country	Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 1 January 1992	New Pledges and Pledge Adjustments, Transfers and Lapses	Receipts	Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 31 December 1993
<b>ELEVENTH PLEDGING PERIOD 1985-86</b>				
Germany		9	9	
Saudi Arabia (a)	6 875	(6 875)		
United States of America		194	194	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 875</b>	<b>(6 672)</b>	<b>203</b>	
<b>TWELFTH PLEDGING PERIOD 1987-88</b>				
Germany	5	(10)	(10)	
Malaysia		(5)		
Netherlands		(6)	(6)	
New Zealand	485	(17)	468	
Norway	17	(2)		15
United States of America	12 074	218	12 292	
Yemen	5		5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12 586</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>12 749</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>19 461</b>	<b>(6 494)</b>	<b>12 952</b>	<b>15</b>
			(b)	(c)

Cash Pledges were made in US Dollars, or in local currency converted to US Dollars.

(a) Includes outstanding pledges written off, see Schedule 5.

(b) Statement II

(c) Statement I



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 2.2  
**REGULAR PLEDGES - THIRTEENTH PLEDGING PERIOD 1989-90**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Pledging Country	Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 1 January 1992			New Pledges & Pledge Adjustments Transfers and Lapses			Receipts			Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 31 December 1993		
	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total
Algeria		50	50					50	50			
Argentina (a)	1 297		1 297							1 297		1 297
Australia	2 670	538	3 208	(1 014)	24	(990)	1 856	33	1 889		529	529
Brazil		100	100					100	100			
Canada	1 524		1 524	(1 627)		(1 627)	(103)		(103)			
Denmark				45		45	45		45			
Ecuador		14	14								14	14
Egypt	200		200				200		200			
European Economic Community	4 702	793	5 495	(1 941)	(1 470)	(3 411)	2 761	(684)	2 077		7	7
Fiji					3	3		3	3			
France	1 535		1 535	(1 193)		(1 193)	342		342			
Germany *												
Greece	239		239				97		97	142		142
Italy	389		389	(389)		(389)						
Japan	657		657	(657)		(657)						
Jordan		22	22		18	18		40	40			
Lesotho					16	16		16	16			
Madagascar		2	2					2	2			
Malaysia	14		14	(6)		(6)				8		8
Morocco		14	14		(1)	(1)		7	7		6	6 (b)
Netherlands	1 342	63	1 405	(1 342)	(63)	(1 405)						
New Zealand	644	126	770	(35)	(123)	(158)	339	3	342	270		270

	(c)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Cash Pledges were made in US Dollars, or in local currency converted to US Dollars.

\* Amounts below \$ 500 not shown.

- (a) Pledges stated in terms of specific tonnage of commodities valued at world market prices or an approximation thereto, having regard to average donor quoted prices.
- (b) Under investigation - per donor payment made locally through UNDP.
- (c) Includes outstanding pledges written off, see Schedule 5.
- (d) Includes Cash in Lieu of Commodity \$ 5.1m of which European Economic Community \$ 1.8m; Sweden \$ 3.3m.
- (e) Statement II
- (f) Statement I



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 2.3  
**REGULAR PLEDGES - FOURTEENTH PLEDGING PERIOD 1991 - 92**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Pledging Country	Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 1 January 1992			New Pledges & Pledge Adjustments Transfers and Lapses			Receipts			Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 31 December 1993		
	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total
Argentina <sup>(a)</sup>	5 250		5 250							5 250		5 250
Australia	9 158	344	9 500	18 395	11 363	29 758	27 551	10 474	38 025		1 233	1 233
Austria	4 046	375	4 421	(21)		(21)	4 025	375	4 400			
Barbados		7	7								7	7
Belgium	2 313	600	2 913	451	451	902	2 764	601	3 365		450	450
Bhutan *												
Botswana												
Canada	125 678	35 088	160 764	(18 329)	(1 792)	(20 121)	106 062	33 296	139 358	1 285		1 285
China		1 000	1 000					1 000	1 000			
Colombia	100	11	111				100	11	111			
Costa Rica					11	11		11	11			
Cuba <sup>(a)</sup>	1 200		1 200				1 200		1 200			
Denmark	25 622	11 290	36 912	511	495	1 006	26 133	11 785	37 918			
Djibouti	1		1							1		1
Ecuador		30	30								30	30
Egypt				400		400	259		259	141		141
European Economic Community	36 140	6 981	43 121	33 150	11 985	45 135	67 593	15 313	82 906	1 697	3 653	5 350
Fiji					3	3		3	3			
Finland	25 477	7 366	32 843	(9 198)	417	(8 781)	16 279	7 783	24 062			
France				284	4 521	4 805		4 521	4 521	284		284
Germany	21 227	11 175	32 402	648	511	1 159	21 875	9 886	31 761		1 800	1 800

Greece	250						250	239	11	239	11	11
Honduras		5					5	5				11
Hungary	220						220	81	139			139
Iceland		8					8	8				
India	1 175						1 175	1 175				
Iran, Islamic Republic of		44					44	44				
Italy	357	218			7 335	4 483	575	7 692	4 701	12 393		
Japan	167				9 566	4 867	167	9 733	4 867	14 600		
Jordan						38		38	38	38		
Korea, Republic of		60				46	60	60	60	60		
Lebanon		16					16	16	16	16		
Lesotho						4		4	4	4		
Nepal	21 557	3 889			(1 216)	(105)	25 446	20 341	3 784	24 125		
Netherlands								202	202	202		
New Zealand	19 180	8 730			(784)		27 910	18 396	8 730	27 126		
Norway <sup>(a)</sup>	520						520	520	520	520		
Pakistan		7					7	27	27	27		
Philippines	15 000						15 000	3 750	3 750	3 750	11 250	11 250
Saudi Arabia												
Senegal												
Spain <sup>(b)</sup>												
Sri Lanka	106				17		106	123		123		
Sweden	5 316	8 332			26 445	9 123	13 648	31 761	17 455	49 218		
Switzerland	4 149	1 748			(236)	(70)	5 897	3 913	1 678	5 591		
Syrian Arab Republic												
Tanzania, United Republic of		3				9	3	9	9	9		
Thailand												
Tunisia	35						35				35	35
Turkey	216				(12)		216	204	17	17		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		885										
United States of America <sup>(c)</sup>	91 571	44 740			5 304	1 515	885	5 304	2 400	7 704	7 440	11 269
Venezuela					993	3 159	136 311	85 124	44 070	129 194	3 829	
						26		26	26	26		



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 2.3 (concluded)  
**REGULAR PLEDGES - FOURTEENTH PLEDGING PERIOD 1991 - 92**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Pledging Country	Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 1 January 1992			New Pledges & Pledge Adjustments Transfers and Lapses			Receipts			Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 31 December 1993		
	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total
Viet Nam		18	18									
Yemen		16	16					18	18			
Zimbabwe		10	10		(3)	(3)		16	16		7	7
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	416 027	142 996	559 023	73 703	52 151	125 854	462 197	183 323	645 520	27 533	11 824	39 357
				(d)			(e)			(f)		

Cash pledges were made in US Dollars, or in local currency converted to US Dollars.

\* Amounts below \$ 500 not shown.

(a) Pledges stated in terms of specific tonnage of commodities valued at world market prices or an approximation thereto, having regard to average donor quoted prices.

(b) Due to banking problems, the cheque issued by Spain was never credited to WFP, a replacement cheque was requested on 27 January 1994.

(c) By agreement with WFP, the donor withholds part of the cash pledge to meet transportation costs.

(d) Includes Cash in Lieu of Commodity \$ 59.8m of which Canada \$ 0.5m; European Economic Community \$ 1.9m; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland \$ 1.8m; Italy \$ 7.7 m; Japan \$ 9.7 m; Netherlands \$ 9.7 m; Sweden \$ 28.5 m.

(e) Statement II

(f) Statement I

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 2.4  
**REGULAR PLEDGES - FIFTEENTH PLEDGING PERIOD 1993-94**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Pledging Country	Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 1 January 1992			New Pledges & Pledge Adjustments Transfers and Lapses			Receipts			Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 31 December 1993		
	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total
Australia				43 400	21 763	65 163	14 097	6 023	20 120	29 303	15 740	45 043
Austria				6 750	750	7 500	3 136	375	3 511	3 614	375	3 989
Barbados					7	7		7	7			
Belgium				1 989	1 068	3 057	636	543	1 179	1 353	525	1 878
Bhutan					2	2					2	2
Botswana					5	5		5	5			
Burundi					4	4		4	4			
Canada				57 162	11 742	68 904	39 641	11 742	51 383	17 521		17 521
Chile					5	5					5	5
China					2 200	2 200		1 100	1 100		1 100	1 100
Colombia					30	30		15	15		15	15
Cuba (a)				2 400		2 400				2 400		2 400
Cyprus				45 062	6	6					6	6
Denmark					21 846	21 846	17 933	10 800	28 733	27 129	11 046	38 175
Djibouti					1	1					1	1
Dominica					1	1		1	1			
Egypt				200		200				200		200
European Economic Community				40 394	14 236	54 630	30 873	12 915	43 788	9 521	1 321	10 842
Finland				10 975	4 485	15 460	4 154	1 611	5 765	6 821	2 874	9 695
France					2 555	2 555		2 555	2 555			
Germany				35 149	17 901	53 050	17 366	9 129	26 495	17 783	8 772	26 555
Greece				300		300				300		300



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 2.4 (concluded)  
**REGULAR PLEDGES - FIFTEENTH PLEDGING PERIOD 1993-94**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Pledging Country	Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 1 January 1992			New Pledges & Pledge Adjustments Transfers and Lapses			Receipts			Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 31 December 1993		
	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total
Hungary				220		220	99		99	121		121
Iceland					18	18					18	18
India				1 920		1 920	33		33	1 887		1 887
Indonesia				180		180	152		152	28		28
Iran, Islamic Republic of					44	44					44	44
Italy				3 302	2 056	5 358	3 302	2 056	5 358			
Japan				10 067	5 033	15 100				10 067	5 033	15 100
Jordan					81	81					81	81
Kenya*												
Korea, Republic of					120	120					120	120
Madagascar					2	2					2	2
Malaysia				8	4	12				8	4	12
Mali					2	2					2	2
Malta					3	3						
Mauritius					6	6						
Namibia					1	1						
Netherlands												
New Zealand				32 002	16 240	48 242	16 293	8 427	24 720	15 709	7 813	23 522
Norway					387	387		193	193		194	194
Pakistan (a)				14 993	7 914	22 907	11 743	7 914	19 657	3 250		3 250
Panama				1 306		1 306				1 306		1 306
Philippines					1	1		1	1			
					38	38		38	38			

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Portugal	50	50	50	50	15 000	15 000
Saudi Arabia	15 000	15 000			610	610
Spain	610	610				
Sweden	4 795	16 402	11 607	4 795	16 402	6 095
Switzerland	3 426	9 198	1 355	1 748	3 103	1 678
Syrian Arab Republic	9	9		9		
Tanzania, United Republic of	4	4		2		2
Tunisia	23	23		23		
Turkey	120	120	105		15	15
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3 400	5 648	3 400	2 248	5 648	
United States of America <sup>(b)</sup>	201 520	303 693	78 414	38 622	123 106	186 657
Viet Nam	18	18				18
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	545 198	789 111	254 339	122 961	290 859	411 811

Cash Pledges were made in US Dollars, or in local currency converted to US Dollars.

\* Amounts below \$ 500 not shown.

(a) Pledges stated in terms of specific tonnage of commodities valued at world market prices or an approximation thereto, having regard to average donor quoted prices.

(b) By agreement with WFP, the donor will hold part of the cash pledge to meet transportation costs.

(c) Includes Cash in Lieu of Commodity \$ 32.5m of which Canada \$ 0.4m; European Economic Community \$ 3.1m; Germany \$ 3.0m; Italy \$ 3.3m; Netherlands \$ 1.1m; Sweden \$ 11.6m.

(d) Statement II

(e) Includes \$ 44.9 m which fall due in 1994.

(f) Statement I



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 2.5  
**PROTRACTED REFUGEE OPERATIONS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Pledging Country	Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 1 January 1992			New Pledges & Pledge Adjustments Transfers and Lapses			Receipts			Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 31 December 1993		
	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total
Australia	46	3 800	3 846	7 823	6 681	14 504	5 424	2 784	8 208	2 445	7 697	10 142
Belgium	788	553	1 341	1 108	1 684	2 792	458	1 034	1 492	1 438	1 203	2 641
Canada	930	97	1 027	18 551	12 437	30 988	11 199	10 985	22 184	8 282	1 549	9 831
Denmark	29		29	3 322	1 827	5 149	3 351	1 137	4 488		690	690
Devon Industries, Singapore	12	10	22				12		12		10	10
European Economic Community	2 552	14 688	17 240	157 097	140 309	297 406	101 000	73 454	174 454	58 649	81 543	140 192
Finland		9	9	9 605	4 027	13 632	9 605	2 676	12 281		1 360	1 360
France	20	3 043	3 063	9 871	11 381	21 252	6 271	1 068	7 339	3 620	13 356	16 976
Germany	33	1 408	1 441	15 015	12 207	27 222	15 048	11 078	26 126		2 537	2 537
Ireland				469	88	557	469	88	557			
Italy	1 411		1 411	3 039	1 868	4 907	2 862	1 439	4 301	1 588	429	2 017
Japan				30 753	22 731	53 484	30 753	22 731	53 484			
Korea, Republic of				29	21	50	29	21	50			
Luxembourg					91	91		91	91			
Netherlands	138		138	12 202	5 492	17 694	12 025	5 223	17 248	315	269	584
Norway	86	278	364	2 459	864	3 323	2 288	671	2 959	257	471	728
Spain		360	360	1 750	600	2 350	1 750		1 750		960	960
Sweden	620	599	1 219	10 313	8 555	18 868	10 198	8 507	18 705	735	647	1 382
Switzerland	533	2 017	2 550	18 015	5 005	23 020	13 345	3 521	16 868	5 203	3 501	8 704
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	607	450	1 057	5 956	5 513	11 469	5 961	5 603	11 564	602	360	962
United States of America	21 645	32 249	53 894	191 786	218 534	410 320	167 689	130 040	297 729	45 742	120 743	166 485
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>29 450</b>	<b>59 561</b>	<b>89 011</b>	<b>499 163</b>	<b>459 915</b>	<b>959 078</b>	<b>399 737</b>	<b>282 151</b>	<b>681 888</b>	<b>128 876</b>	<b>237 325</b>	<b>366 201</b>

Cash Pledges were made in US Dollars, or in local currency converted to US Dollars.

(a) Includes Cash in Lieu of Commodity \$ 120.6m of which Belgium \$ 0.5m; Denmark \$ 1.0m; European Economic Community \$ 33.5m; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland \$ 3.7m; Germany \$ 10.1m; Ireland \$ 0.5m; Italy \$ 2.9m; Japan \$ 30.8m; Netherlands \$ 10.6m; Norway \$ 2.0m; Sweden \$ 10.2m; Switzerland \$ 9.5m; United States of America \$ 5.3m.

(b) Statement II

(c) Statement I

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 2.6  
**DISASTER MITIGATION PROGRAMME**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Pledging Country	Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 1 January 1992			New Pledges & Pledge Adjustments Transfers and Lapses			Receipts			Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 31 December 1993		
	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total
Canada					8 895	8 895		8 895	8 895			
United States of America					819	819		819	819			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					9 714	9 714		9 714	9 714			

(a)

Cash Pledges were made in US Dollars, or in local currency converted to US Dollars.

(a) Statement II



**SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 3**  
**FOOD AID CONVENTION-CONTRIBUTIONS CHANNELLED THROUGH WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93**  
**(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)**

Pledging Country	Balance of Contributions Outstanding at 1 January 1992			New Contributions and Contribution Adjustments, Transfers and Lapses			Contributions Received			Balance of Contributions Outstanding at 31 December 1993		
	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total
<b>1990-91</b>												
Ireland		240	240					240	240			
<b>TOTAL</b>		240	240					240	240			
<b>1991-92</b>												
Ireland												
Norway	1 944	821	2 765	568	240	808	568	240	808			
<b>TOTAL</b>	1 944	821	2 765	568	240	808	2 512	1 061	3 573			
<b>1992-93</b>												
Ireland												
Norway				544	240	784	544	240	784			
<b>TOTAL</b>				4 080	1 800	5 880	4 080	1 800	5 880			
<b>1993-94</b>												
Norway				4 624	2 040	6 664	4 624	2 040	6 664			
<b>TOTAL</b>				4 890	1 800	6 690	2 048	754	2 802	2 842	1 046	3 888
				4 890	1 800	6 690	2 048	754	2 802	2 842	1 046	3 888
<b>SUMMARY</b>												
Ireland		240	240									
Norway	1 944	821	2 765	1 112	480	1 592	1 112	720	1 832			
				8 970	3 600	12 570	8 072	3 375	11 447	2 842	1 046	3 888
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	1 944	1 061	3 005	10 082	4 080	14 162	9 184	4 095	13 279	2 842	1 046	3 888

Commodity contributions valued at prices determined for each crop year.

(a) Cash in lieu of Commodity

(b) Statement II

(c) Statement I

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 4.1  
**INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD RESERVE**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Pledging Country	Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 1 January 1992			New Pledges & Pledge Adjustments Transfers and Lapses			Receipts			Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 31 December 1993		
	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total
Australia	376		376	2 026	970	2 996	1 672	(163)	1 509	730	1 133	1 863
Austria	497		497	1 280	1 396	2 676	680	1 037	1 717	1 097	359	1 456
Belgium	1 564	862	2 426	2 401	2 227	4 628	292		292	3 673	3 089	6 762
Canada				373	128	501	373	128	501			
Denmark	863	545	1 408	14 789	9 460	24 249	14 488	9 147	23 635	1 164	858	2 022
Department of Humanitarian Affairs				5 331	1 769	7 100	3 981	1 619	5 600	1 350	150	1 500
European Economic Community	11 693	22 625	34 318	152 096	135 578	287 674	128 701	89 058	217 759	35 088	69 145	104 233
Finland				7 308	2 634	9 942	6 175	2 276	8 451	1 133	358	1 491
France		120	120	564	203	767	564	323	887			
Germany (a)	274	295	295	25 148	22 169	47 317	23 215	19 383	42 598	1 933	3 081	5 014
Greece		26	300	(25)	91	66				249	117	366
Iceland		1	1	5	12	17		12	12	5	1	6
India	40		40							40		40
Italy	1 363	132	1 495	835	733	1 568	1 251	402	1 653	947	463	1 410
Japan	540		540	16 186	7 811	23 997	15 557	7 475	23 032	1 169	336	1 505
Korea, Republic of		20	20								20	20
Lesotho	9		9	(4)		(4)	5		5			
Malta				3	3	3		3	3			
Netherlands	175	343	518	42 497	19 507	62 004	41 808	18 171	59 979	864	1 679	2 543
New Zealand				18	9	27	18	9	27			
Norway		176	176	5 895	2 597	8 492	4 641	2 136	6 777	1 254	637	1 891
Spain	759	1 400	2 159	574	2 339	2 913	1 333	2 339	3 672		1 400	1 400



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 4.1 (concluded)  
**INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD RESERVE**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Pledging Country	Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 1 January 1992			New Pledges & Pledge Adjustments Transfers and Lapses			Receipts			Balance of Pledges Outstanding at 31 December 1993		
	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total	Commodities	Cash	Total
Sri Lanka	22		22	(22)		(22)				5 400		5 400
Sudan				5 400		5 400				1 932	1 178	3 110
Sweden		268	268	25 282	9 616	34 898	23 350	8 706	32 056			
Switzerland	1 829	191	2 020	12 925	4 800	17 725	13 298	3 013	16 311	1 456	1 978	3 434
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	68	590	658	19 588	16 477	36 065	17 302	14 531	31 833	2 354	2 536	4 890
United States of America	1 766	41 394	43 160	268 796	391 929	660 725	205 431	189 933	395 364	65 131	243 390	308 521
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>21 838</b>	<b>68 988</b>	<b>90 826</b>	<b>609 266</b>	<b>632 458</b>	<b>1 241 724</b>	<b>504 135</b>	<b>369 538</b>	<b>873 673</b>	<b>126 969</b>	<b>331 908</b>	<b>458 877</b>

Cash Pledges were made in US Dollars, or in local currency converted to US Dollars.

(a) Includes outstanding pledges written off, see Schedule 5.

(b) Includes Cash in lieu of Commodity \$ 197.8m of which Australia \$ 0.1m; Austria \$ 0.7m; Canada \$ 0.4m; Denmark \$ 4.7m; Department of Humanitarian Affairs \$ 4.0m; European Economic Community \$ 69.8m; Finland \$ 1.3m; France \$ 0.6m; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland \$ 14.1m; Germany \$ 13.9m; Italy \$ 1.3m; Japan \$ 15.6m; Netherlands \$ 33.0m; Norway \$ 1.2m; Spain \$ 1.3m; Sweden \$ 23.1m; Switzerland \$ 9.7m; United States of America \$ 3.0m.

(c) Schedule 4.2

(d) Statement I

FUND POSITION - Schedule 4.2  
**INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD RESERVE**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	Total	Commodities	Cash
Balance at 1 January 1992	30.3	33.5	(3.2)
Contributions received	873.7 <sup>(a)</sup>	504.2	369.5
Less : Support Costs	12.9		12.9
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>891.1</b>	<b>537.7</b>	<b>353.4</b>
Less : Transfer to cover expenditure and outstanding obligations	912.7 <sup>(b)</sup>	482.7	430.0
<b>BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 1993</b>	<b>(21.6) <sup>(c)</sup></b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>(76.6)</b>

**Represented by:**

Cash Balance	121.5	72.0	49.5
Outstanding Obligations	(143.1)	(17.0)	(126.1)
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>(21.6)</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>(76.6)</b>

(a) Schedule 4.1

(b) Statement II

(c) Statement I



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 4.3  
**IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Pledging Country	Balance of Contributions Outstanding at 1 January 1992	New Contributions and Contribution Adjustments, Transfers and Lapses	Contributions Received	Outstanding Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>CASH</b>				
Australia		899	899	
Canada		2 399	2 399	
France		401	401	
Germany		2 616	2 616	
Japan		1 000	1 000	
Netherlands		1 959	1 959	
New Zealand		134	134	
Norway		3 035	2 135	900
Sweden		25 000	25 000	
Switzerland		378	378	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		2 242	2 242	
World Food Programme		7 500	7 500	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		47 562	46 662	900

Cash Pledges were made in US Dollars, or in local currency converted to US Dollars.

(a) Statement II

(b) Statement I

FUND POSITION - Schedule 4.4  
**IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACCOUNT**  
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	Cash
Contributions received	46.7 <sup>(a)</sup>
Less : Support Costs	1.1
Sub-Total	45.6
Less : Transfer to cover expenditure and outstanding obligations	39.4 <sup>(b)</sup>
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 1993	6.2 <sup>(c)</sup>

**Represented by:**

Cash Balance	12.0
Outstanding Obligations	(5.8)
FUND BALANCE	6.2

(a) Schedule 4.3

(b) Statement II

(c) Statement I



**SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING PLEDGES WRITTEN OFF - Schedule 5**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93**  
**(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)**

	Pledging Period	Pledging Country	Pledge Amount Written Off		
			Commodity	Cash	Total
<b>REGULAR PLEDGES</b>	1985-86	Saudi Arabia		6 875	6 875 (b)
	1989-90	Niger (a) Thailand	35	34	34 (c) 35 (c)
			35	6 909	6 944
	<b>TOTAL</b>				
<b>INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD RESERVE</b>	1987-88 1989	Greece Greece	200 100		200 100
			300		300 (d)
			335	6 909	7 244
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					

(a) Falls into Least Developed Country (LDC) category.

(b) Schedule 2.1

(c) Schedule 2.2

(d) Schedule 4.1

SUMMARY STATEMENT - Schedule 6  
**PROJECT EXPENDITURE INCLUDING OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Country	Development Projects	Disaster Mitigation Programme	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS				Protracted Refugee Operations	Total
			General Resources	International Emergency Food Reserve	Immediate Response Account			
Afghanistan								53 042
Algeria	5 325		432	2 647	531	49 864		11 300
Angola	188		2 459	1	1 163	9 704		76 597
Antigua and Barbuda				68 813				188
Armenia				797				797
Azerbaijan				1 083				1 083
Bangladesh	84 213		731	9 246	3 365	341		97 896
Benin	5 982		258	1 048	2 037			9 325
Bhutan	5 264							5 264
Bolivia	16 369							16 369
Botswana	7 460			2 945				10 405
Brazil	18 880							18 880
Burkina Faso	9 717			46	485			10 248
Burundi	5 457			745	285			6 487
Cameroon	2 229		4	135				2 368
Cape Verde	11 612							11 612
Central African Republic	3 746		705	3 210	2 127			9 788
Chad	12 158		(46)	(259)				11 853
Chile	(36)							(36) (a)
China	51 902							51 902
Colombia	7 213							7 213
Comoros	3 242							3 242
Congo	1 735		35	33	135			1 938
Costa Rica	2 317						18	2 335
Cote d'Ivoire	10 258			(161)				10 097



SUMMARY STATEMENT - Schedule 6  
**PROJECT EXPENDITURE INCLUDING OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Country	Development Projects	Disaster Mitigation Programme	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS			Protracted Refugee Operations	Total
			General Resources	International Emergency Food Reserve	Immediate Response Account		
Cuba	12 780		137	1 019	978		14 914
Djibouti	607		(43)	239		2 175	2 978
Dominica	433						433
Dominican Republic	537						537
Ecuador	3 546		117		862		4 525
Egypt	22 840						22 840
El Salvador	21 237			(9)			21 228
Equatorial Guinea	3 938						3 938
Eritrea	2						18 492
Ethiopia	26 488		3 592	14 343	555		190 777
Former Yugoslavia			2 930	70 750	83	90 526	189 659
Gambia	6 220		2 409	187 250			6 198
Georgia				(22)			281
Ghana	14 463		905	281			19 500
Ghaza West Bank	91			2 323	1 809		91
Grenada	686						686
Guatemala	9 700						9 700
Guinea	7 602			(1 187)			6 415
Guinea-Bissau	6 606		270	141	262		7 279
Guyana	1 627		55				1 627
Haiti	4 511			1 972	206		6 744
Honduras	6 940					(31)	6 909
India	69 583						69 583
Indonesia	15 464					2 584	18 048





SUMMARY STATEMENT - Schedule 6 (concluded)  
**PROJECT EXPENDITURE INCLUDING OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Country	Development Projects	Disaster Mitigation Programme	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS				Protracted Refugee Operations	Total
			General Resources	International Emergency Food Reserve	Immediate Response Account			
Sierra Leone	5 647			(81)				5 566
Somalia	(259)		95	97 963	5		301	98 105
Sri Lanka	3 835			2 266	980		879	7 960
Sudan	11 751		2 610	46 295			28 833	89 489
Swaziland	701			8 079			2 586	11 366
Syrian Arab Republic	24 908				182			25 090
Tajikistan				2 903				2 903
Tanzania, United Republic of	6 209		(16)	2 102	365		181	8 841
Togo	1 622							1 622
Tunisia	6 298			1				6 299
Turkey	2 384		(14)	1 931	259			4 560
Uganda	11 562		(749)	911	1 618		12 892	26 234
Vanuatu				(22)				(22) (a)
Viet Nam	26 868			147	296			27 311
Yemen	18 592		(4)	808	559			19 955
Zaire			(83)	(237)	3 208		8 633	11 521
Zambia	4 596		345	19 543			3 032	27 516
Zimbabwe		14	214	46 934			17 065	64 213
General Insurance	8 155		343					14
								8 498
GRAND TOTAL	870 803	23	27 681	912 699	39 405		748 937	2 599 548
(b)								

(b)

(a) Credit amount against previous years' charges.

(b) Statement II

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE - Schedule 7  
**PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	1992-93 Budget as approved by the 32nd Session of CFA amended by the 35th Session of CFA	Budget Adjusted by Executive Director	Expenditure including Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993
<b>CHAPTER I - WFP SECRETARIAT</b>			
<b>A. Secretariat</b>			
Personnel Services			
1. Staff Costs			
Directing Staff and Professional Staff	34 575	34 575	35 299
General Service Staff	27 769	27 769	26 862
Total Secretariat Staff Costs	62 344	62 344	62 161 <sup>(a)</sup>
2. Consultants (including travel)	1 144	1 144	693
Total Personnel Services	63 488	63 488	62 854
Travel	2 996	2 396	2 331
Meetings	2 882	2 462	2 273
Management Information System	4 530	4 530	4 471
Communications	3 216	3 816	3 760
Public Information	1 439	1 439	1 439
Training	2 095	2 095	1 834
Contributions to UN and Other Organizations	380	400	391
Other operating expenses	1 237	1 637	1 592
TOTAL SECRETARIAT	82 263	82 263	80 945
<b>B. Country Offices</b>			
Staff Costs			
Professional Staff	47 706	47 706	43 967
Local Staff	23 327	23 327	22 380
Total Country Offices Staff Cost	71 033	71 033	66 347
Other operating costs	19 980	19 980	19 597
TOTAL COUNTRY OFFICES	91 013	91 013	85 944
TOTAL CHAPTER I	173 276	173 276	166 889
<b>CHAPTER II - SERVICES PROVIDED BY FAO (SCHEDULE 7.1)</b>			
	19 609	19 609	17 284
<b>CHAPTER III - SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE UN AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>			
United Nations	1 228	1 228	1 228
World Health Organization (WHO)	1 338	1 238	969
International Labour Office (ILO)	1 441	1 541	1 500
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	920	920	697
TOTAL CHAPTER III	4 927	4 927	4 394
<b>CHAPTER IV - UNALLOCATED CONTINGENCIES</b>			
	400	400	
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS</b>			
	198 212	198 212	188 567

(b)

(a) Includes \$ 362,286 incurred on behalf of WTOE.

(b) Statement II

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE - Schedule 7.1  
**PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS**  
**SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	1992-93 Budget as approved by the 32nd Session of CFA amended by the 35th Session of CFA	Budget Adjusted by Executive Director	Expenditure including Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993
<b>Technical Support</b>			
Animal Production and Health Division	188	188	87
Environmental Programme			3
Agricultural Services Division	501	501	488
Land and Water Development Division	1 016	1 016	734
Plant Production and Protection Division	626	626	406
Commodities and Trade Division	320	320	271
Food Policy and Nutrition Division	801	801	741
Human Resources Institution and Agrarian Reform Division	369	369	288
Fisheries Department	216	216	0
Forestry Department	1 225	1 225	1 012
Field Programme Development Division	1 698	1 698	2 182
<b>Total Technical Support</b>	<b>6 961</b>	<b>6 961</b>	<b>6 213</b>
Legal Advisory Services	74	74	73
Budgetary Services	90	90	88
Internal Audit	363	363	350
Documents	5 443	5 343	3 898
Personnel Services	875	875	846
Financial Services	1 359	1 359	1 341
Computer Services	296	196	186
Maintenance and General Operating Services	3 598	3 698	3 667 <sup>(a)</sup>
External Audit	550	650	622
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS PROVIDED BY FAO</b>	<b>19 609</b>	<b>19 609</b>	<b>17 284 <sup>(b)</sup></b>
(c)			

(a) Excludes rental costs for 1992 of \$ 1,278,906 offset by a special contribution of \$ 1,409,023 for 1989-90 from the host government.

(b) Charges by the FAO Regular Programme as recorded in Schedule 2.1 of Volume I (FC...) amounted to \$ 16,291,414 and have been increased by net rent reimbursement of \$ 130,117 and favourable currency variance of \$ 862,502.

(c) Schedule 7



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 8  
**TRUST FUNDS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>						
<b>Australia</b>						
Kenya		14		14		14
Viet Nam	314	345	336	323	47	276
Zambia	446		265	181	13	168
General		269		269		269
<b>Canada</b>						
Bhutan		104	93	11		11
Bolivia	6	91	1	96		96
Botswana		72	72			
Comoros	26	(7)	19			
Ecuador		320	49	271		271
El Salvador		23	23			
Ghana		147	147			
Guatemala		77		77		77
Guinea-Bissau		84	84			
Honduras		87	79	8		8
Madagascar		175	49	126		126
Malawi		65	65			
Mali		2	2			
Mauritania		136	136			
Mozambique.		162	133	29	1	28
Namibia		20	19	1		1
Nepal		3	3			
Nicaragua		56	56			
Peru		332	30	302		302
Saint Kitts and Nevis		10	10			
Sao Tome and Principe		40	40			
Sudan		68	68			
Tanzania, United Republic of		5	5			
Uganda		88	88			
Yemen		65	65			
Zambia		307	307			
General	843	(783)		60		60
<b>European Economic Community</b>						
Angola		429		429	150	279
Malawi	(15)	44	10	19	19	
Pakistan	114	(114)				
Peru	60		70	(10)	13	(23) (a)
<b>Finland</b>						
Cambodia	125		125			
Nepal	25			25		25
General	2			2		2
<b>Food for Peace</b>						
Bhutan	15		14	1		1
<b>France</b>						
Bangladesh	71	74		145	145	
Cambodia	103		100	3		3
Cote d'Ivoire	75		37	38		38
Ethiopia	11	1	12			
Viet Nam	5	(4)		1		1
General	81	(71)		10		10

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 8 ( continued )  
**TRUST FUNDS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>						
<b>Italy</b>						
Benin	27	44	34	37		37
Bolivia		229	79	150	108	42
Burkina Faso	5	(4)	1			
Cape Verde		530		530	57	473
Central African Republic		145	128	17		17
Chad	1	105	106			
Costa Rica	16		16			
Cote d'Ivoire		300		300	253	47
Dominican Republic		180		180		180
Ecuador	60		60			
El Salvador	22	188	14	196		196
Ethiopia	108	110	178	40		40
Ghana	23	(23)				
Guinea-Bissau		162	128	34		34
Honduras		103	22	81		81
Lesotho	11	(11)				
Madagascar	5	271	1	275		275
Morocco		179	179			
Nepal	11	(11)				
Niger		215	215			
Peru	30	119	147	2		2
Senegal	69	78	72	75		75
Sierra Leone		30	28	2		2
Sri Lanka	17	(17)				
Tanzania, United Republic of		40	40			
Uganda	14	353	77	290	283	7
General	2 107	(859)		1 248		1 248
<b>Japan</b>						
Angola		123	123			
Botswana	39	(39)				
Cameroon	7	(5)	2			
Cape Verde		46		46	46	
Central African Republic	5	1	6			
Comoros	75	7	82			
Equatorial Guinea		53	53			
Ethiopia		305	17	288	285	3
Ghana		132	132			
Guinea	9	58	3	64		64
Guinea-Bissau	3	248	251			
Indonesia	24	2	26			
Kenya	193	375	260	308		308
Lesotho		6	6			
Madagascar	2		2			
Malawi		26		26		26
Mali		42	42			
Mauritania		229	117	112	112	
Mozambique		38	38			
Niger	73	319	384	8		8
Sao Tome and Principe	2	23	25			
Senegal		8		8		8
Seychelles		18	18			
Sierra Leone	1	(1)				
Swaziland	17	3	20			

## SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 8 ( continued )

## TRUST FUNDS

FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>						
<b>Japan (continued)</b>						
Tanzania, United Republic of	233	176	409			
Togo		89		89	81	8
Uganda		28	18	10		10
General	14	690		704		704
<b>Netherlands</b>						
Benin	54	(54)				
Bhutan		18	18			
Bolivia		467	17	450	180	270
Botswana	15	58	35	38		38
Cape Verde		413	46	367	54	313
Congo		23		23		23
Costa Rica		163	151	12	12	
Cote d'Ivoire	52		34	18	18	
Ecuador		35	35			
El Salvador	24	160	82	102	37	65
Equatorial Guinea		3		3	3	
Ethiopia	25	8	14	19	2	17
Gambia	16	20	36			
Ghana	1	(1)				
Guatemala		29	29			
Guyana		111	10	101	33	68
Honduras		100		100		100
Indonesia	1	114	113	2		2
Jamaica	39	(13)	13	13		13
Kenya		689	226	463	283	180
Lesotho	8	25	33			
Liberia		10	10			
Malawi		500	260	240	228	12
Mali	72	(71)	1			
Mexico		44	44			
Mozambique	50	(38)	12			
Namibia		190	159	31		31
Nepal		13	13			
Nicaragua		452	387	65		65
Niger		96	96			
Pakistan	1 059	70	1 125	4		4
Panama		25	23	2		2
Peru		200	187	13	13	
Sao Tome and Principe		9	8	1		1
Senegal	10	28	38			
Sudan		54	52	2	2	
Tanzania, United Republic of	84	167	46	205	2	203
Uganda		699	9	690	83	607
Viet Nam		680		680		680
Yemen	29	46	29	46		46
General	1 228	(907)		321		321
<b>New Zealand</b>						
Mozambique	46	(6)	29	11		11
Seychelles	1	(1)				
General		7		7		7
<b>Norway</b>						
Cambodia	90	(90)				
Equatorial Guinea	11	(10)		1		1



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 8 ( continued )  
**TRUST FUNDS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>						
<b>Norway (continued)</b>						
Mozambique	71	391	406	56	51	5
<b>Special Contributions</b>						
Benin	31	4	35			
Botswana		22	5	17		17
Djibouti	27	(27)				
Ethiopia		15		15	15	
Jordan		5	5			
Lebanon		10	10			
Malawi	38	(38)				
Mozambique	8	16	24			
Tanzania, United Republic of	12	(12)				
Tunisia		28	28			
Uganda	68	(64)	4			
Zambia	4	(4)				
General		47		47		47
<b>Sweden</b>						
Algeria		37	37			
Barbados		20	19	1		1
Botswana		124		124		124
Burkina Faso		900		900		900
Burundi		383	91	292	292	
Cambodia	100		100			
Cameroon	9	710	146	573		573
Central African Republic		5	5			
Chad		500		500		500
Cote d'Ivoire		1 424		1 424	76	1 348
Djibouti	69	640	565	144	21	123
Dominican Republic		40	39	1		1
Ecuador	15	(7)	8			
El Salvador	15	66	81			
Equatorial Guinea		914	88	826	32	794
Ethiopia	16	347	363			
Gambia		854	250	604	152	452
Guatemala		14	14			
Guinea	58	2	60			
Guinea-Bissau	113	29	142			
Guyana		56	53	3		3
Honduras		209	94	115		115
Jamaica	1		1			
Jordan *						
Kenya	1	(1)				
Liberia		162	157	5	5	
Madagascar		152	138	14		14
Malawi		303	303			
Mauritania	118	40	158			
Mexico		70	19	51		51
Mozambique		346	341	5		5
Nicaragua		86	86			
Niger	25	797	35	787		787
Pakistan	149	992	563	578		578
Panama	114	62	163	13		13
Paraguay	50	7	57			

## SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 8 ( continued )

**TRUST FUNDS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>						
<b>Sweden (continued)</b>						
Peru		8	8			
Rwanda		400		400	115	285
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	2	(1)	1			
Sao Tome and Principe		1 327	1 047	280	78	202
Seychelles		84	84			
Sierra Leone		857	342	515	504	11
Sudan *						
Tanzania, United Republic of		116	65	51	39	12
Togo		300		300		300
Uganda		(69)	(119)	50		50
Viet Nam		388	380	8		8
Yemen	2		2			
General	1 845	(1 258)	20	567		567
<b>Switzerland</b>						
Iran, Islamic Republic of	3	(3)				
Mozambique	11	(11)				
Sudan		79	79			
General	78	(66)		12		12
<b>UNDP (IAPSO)</b>						
Cuba		72		72	70	2
Nicaragua		200		200		200
Rwanda		150		150		150
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>						
Angola	13	40	47	6		6
Cambodia		62	62			
<b>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</b>						
Burundi		79	79			
Chad	16	4		20		20
Equatorial Guinea	7	(2)	5			
Ethiopia		11	11			
Madagascar	17		17			
Uganda	16	(16)				
General	57	49		106		106
<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</b>						
Cambodia	50		49	1		1
<b>United States of America</b>						
Malawi		25	25			
Mozambique	10	(10)				
<b>World Food Programme</b>						
Angola	1	(1)				
Bangladesh		134	134			
Benin	12	(1)	11			
Bhutan		105		105	105	
Bolivia		(5)	(5)			
Burkina Faso		111		111	60	51
Burundi	5	37	42			

## SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 8 ( continued )

## TRUST FUNDS

FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>						
<b>World Food Programme (continued)</b>						
Cape Verde	85	46	131			
Central African Republic	77	(59)	18			
Chad	30	2	19	13		13
Comoros	3		3			
Costa Rica	4	(4)				
Djibouti	2	1	3			
Equatorial Guinea		190	190			
Ethiopia	221	224	274	171	114	57
Gambia	21	(6)	15			
Guatemala *						
Guinea	4	(4)				
Guinea-Bissau	6	17	17	6	8	(2) (b)
Guyana	34	(34)				
Haiti	44	145	166	23		23
Honduras	25	(25)				
Madagascar		134	134			
Malawi *						
Mali	20	5	25			
Mali		10		10	10	
Mauritius	17	(17)				
Mozambique	73	(24)	45	4	3	1
Nepal	228	(17)	161	50		50
Niger		2	2			
Peru	51	(28)	(22)	45		45
Sao Tome and Principe	11		11			
Senegal	27	5	32			
Sierra Leone	86	125	211			
Sudan	24	(7)	17			
Tanzania, United Republic of		88	38	50	50	
Uganda	153	207	278	82	82	
Yemen	2	(2)				
General	191	158		349		349
<b>Various Donors</b>						
Bhutan		21	20	1		1
Brazil		20	20			
Ethiopia	97	(39)		58		58
Liberia	64	(5)	59			
Madagascar	1	(1)				
Sao Tome and Principe		38	38			
Sri Lanka		14	13	1		1
General		2		2		2
<b>TOTAL NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>	<b>13 303</b>	<b>27 780</b>	<b>18 588</b>	<b>22 495</b>	<b>4 445</b>	<b>18 050</b>



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 8 ( continued )  
**TRUST FUNDS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>SPECIAL OPERATIONS</b>						
<b>Australia</b>						
Bangladesh	1	(1)				
<b>Bangladesh</b>						
Bangladesh	9	(9)				
<b>Canada</b>						
Bangladesh	20		3	17	17	
<b>European Economic Community</b>						
Belgium		197	199	(2)		(2) <sup>(c)</sup>
World Food Programme General	(59)	69	(59) 64	5		5
<b>Italy</b>						
World Food Programme General	6 14	(6) 6	11	9		9
<b>Japan</b>						
Jordan	(5)	5				
<b>Netherlands</b>						
Bangladesh	150	194	228	116	145	(29) <sup>(d)</sup>
Bhutan		180		180		180
Burkina Faso		850		850		850
Cambodia		36	38	(2)	39	(41) <sup>(d)</sup>
Chad		10	10			
Ecuador		25	4	21	21	
El Salvador		84	62	22	74	(52) <sup>(d)</sup>
Ethiopia	315	204	137	382	54	328
Guinea-Bissau	17		17			
Guyana		6	1	5	5	
Honduras	1 054	2 003	3 056	1	25	(24) <sup>(d)</sup>
India		101		101	101	
Indonesia	130		30	100	107	(7) <sup>(d)</sup>
Kenya	80	13	10	83	7	76
Madagascar		100	60	40	100	(60) <sup>(d)</sup>
Malawi	452	208	418	242	166	76
Mali		1	1			
Mauritania	14			14		14
Mozambique		310	10	300	100	200
Namibia	57		46	11		11
Nicaragua		25	2	23		23
Niger		340	312	28	28	
Pakistan	(8)	418		410		410
Peru		90	12	78	95	(17) <sup>(d)</sup>
Tanzania, United Republic of	10	60	40	30	30	
Uganda	59	170	89	140	97	43
Viet Nam		140	14	126	86	40
Yemen		40	22	18	13	5
Zambia	50	264	71	243	127	116
General	100	1 828	28	1 900	14	1 886
<b>Norway</b>						
Ethiopia	(20)	10	(10)			
Mozambique	2	(2)				
<b>Sweden</b>						
Bangladesh	3	(3)				

## SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 8 ( concluded )

## TRUST FUNDS

FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>SPECIAL OPERATIONS</b>						
Switzerland						
Ethiopia	10		10			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland						
Bangladesh	14	(14)				
United States of America						
Cambodia	9	(9)				
India	23	135	142	16		16
Jamaica	32			32		32
Pakistan	6			6		6
General		10		10		10
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)						
Ethiopia	(81)	81				
World Bank						
Chad	4	(4)				
Lesotho	6	(6)				
Sudan	28	(28)				
Zambia *						
General	16	(16)				
World Food Programme						
Bangladesh	11	(11)				
General						
General		10	10			
<b>Sub-Total</b>	2 529	8 114	5 088	5 555	1 451	4 104
Food Security Joint Netherlands/ World Bank/ WFP Operations						
Netherlands	(8)	108	50	50		50
<b>TOTAL SPECIAL OPERATIONS</b>	2 521	8 222	5 138	5 605	1 451	4 154
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	15 824	36 002	23 726	28 100	5 896	22 204

(e)

\* Amounts below \$ 500 not shown.

- (a) Negative balance will be settled by the European Economic Community.  
(b) Negative balance covered by available balance under the General Account.  
(c) Funds have been called on to cover this expenditure.  
(d) Negative balances covered by funds available under other projects.  
(e) Statement I

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 9  
**BILATERAL OPERATIONS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>ACTIONAID</b>						
General	40	(40)				
<b>Asahi, Japan</b>						
General	6	1		7		7
<b>Australia</b>						
Bangladesh	279	291	570			
Cambodia	112	212	481	(157)	79	(236) (a)
China	15	(5)	10			
Ethiopia	10		10			
Jordan		19	19			
Laos *						
Malawi	9	(3)	6			
Pakistan	1	(1)				
Sudan		178	178			
Viet Nam	7	(7)				
Zambia	6	172	114	64	64	
General	108	1 360		1 468		1 468
<b>Austria</b>						
Algeria	258	167	357	68	4	64
Bangladesh	141	(142)	(1)			
Cape Verde	999	790	1 593	196		196
Ethiopia	862	1 573	1 458	977	757	220
Israel	230	248	389	89	91	(2) (a)
Lebanon	1 060	(280)	780			
Malawi	460	(305)	11	144		144
Mozambique	331	(314)	17			
Pakistan	367	(349)	18			
Peru		629	619	10		10
Sudan	631	935	890	676	100	576
Thailand	32	(28)	4			
General	269	3 905		4 174		4 174
<b>Belgium</b>						
Angola *						
Cambodia		314	249	65	41	24
General	621	247		868		868
<b>Cambodia Common Fund</b>						
General	113			113		113
<b>Canada</b>						
Afghanistan		3 906	2 194	1 712	1 329	383
Angola	461	1 375	880	956	661	295
Bangladesh	69	2 398	2 170	297	81	216
Burkina Faso	75	11	86			
Cambodia	1 758	508	1 722	544	140	404
Chad	371	(385)	(14)			
Cote d'Ivoire	6	12	18			
El Salvador	2	(1)	1			
Ethiopia	5 220	9 171	8 815	5 576	3 590	1 986
Former Yugoslavia		3 352	2 339	1 013	1 396	(383) (b)
Guinea		216	140	76	82	(6) (a)
Haiti		98	80	18	12	6
Honduras		34	6	28	18	10
Iran, Islamic Republic of		28	28			
Iraq	149	2 321	1 846	624	394	230
Kenya		2 188	2 068	120	138	(18) (a)
Liberia	350	1 535	1 710	175	107	68
Malawi	510	5 613	4 714	1 409	315	1 094



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 9 (continued)  
**BILATERAL OPERATIONS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>Canada (continued)</b>						
Mauritania	170	489	574	85	140	(55) (a)
Mozambique	262	403	415	250	263	(13) (a)
Nicaragua		(3)	(3)			
Pakistan	17	1 190	882	325	278	47
Rwanda	467	2 872	1 364	1 975	2 042	(67) (a)
Sierra Leone	48	(54)	(6)			
Somalia		5 349	2 794	2 555	1 513	1 042
Sudan	2 388	4 225	2 383	4 230	2 362	1 868
Swaziland		492	381	111	55	56
Tanzania, United Republic of		758	32	726	726	
Thailand	87	(14)	73			
General	246	2 195		2 441		2 441
<b>Canadian Foodgrains Bank</b>						
Bangladesh	11	47	58			
Djibouti		179	179			
Ethiopia	55	4 520	3 262	1 313	107	1 206
India		641	398	243	52	191
Kenya	2	(2)				
Sudan	61	724	649	136	105	31
General	23	64		87		87
<b>CARE Canada</b>						
Angola	11		4	7		7
Sudan		1 233	1 301	(68)	72	(140) (c)
General	5	(6)		(1)		(1) (c)
<b>CARE Norway</b>						
Sierra Leone	10		3	7		7
General *						
<b>Castellon Editorial Diario</b>						
Somalia		2	2			
General *						
<b>Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD)</b>						
Ethiopia		(698)	(698)			
General	740	33		773		773
<b>Catholic Relief Services (CRS)</b>						
Liberia		46	5	41	3	38
Sudan	(111)		9	(120)		(120) (c)
General		(4)		(4)		(4) (c)
<b>Christian Aid</b>						
Sudan	47	(42)	5			
General	2	44		46		46
<b>Concern Worldwide</b>						
Ethiopia	169		118	51		51
Sierra Leone	(3)		(3)			
Sudan		49	49			
General	6	5		11		11
<b>Danchurchaid</b>						
Sudan	(107)	177	70			
General		(9)		(9)		(9) (c)
<b>Denmark</b>						
Cambodia		784	656	128	20	108
Mozambique		866	40	826	602	224
General	692	43		735		735

## SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 9 (continued)

**BILATERAL OPERATIONS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>Diakonisches Werk der EKD</b>						
Sudan		37	26	11	11	
General *						
<b>Emmanuel Relief &amp; Rehabilitation International of Canada</b>						
Sudan		187	35	152	151	1
General *						
<b>EuronAid</b>						
Sudan	6 011	24 222	29 998	235	7 036	(6 801) (d)
General		2 008		2 008		2 008
<b>European Economic Community</b>						
Angola		8 852	3 895	4 957	3 897	1 060
Bangladesh		651	651			
Cambodia		9 866	7 373	2 493	293	2 200
Jordan	2	(2)				
Lebanon	9	(9)				
Malawi		(2)	(2)			
Mauritania		162	144	18	18	
Pakistan	3 914	(3 914)				
Peru		79	64	15		15
Somalia	577	(525)	52			
Sudan	(566)	9 540	5 398	3 576	3 200	376
Tanzania, United Republic of	8	(8)				
Thailand	2 632	6 817	8 536	913	42	871
General	592	1 907		2 499		2 499
<b>Federation of Red Cross &amp; Red Crescent Societies (FRCRC)</b>						
Sudan		2 308	576	1 732	1 730	2
General		42		42		42
<b>Fellowship for African Relief</b>						
Sudan		324	253	71	70	1
General		4		4		4
<b>Finland</b>						
Cambodia	276	(2)	261	13		13
Tanzania, United Republic of*						
General	91	9		100		100
<b>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization</b>						
Sudan		200	33	167	236	(69) (d)
General *						
<b>France</b>						
Cambodia		703	863	(160)	548	(708) (d)
Malawi		1 828	1 221	607	240	367
Somalia	21	357	387	(9)	48	(57) (d)
Syria	19	(15)	4			
Thailand	2	(1)	1			
General	10	10		20		20
<b>Germany</b>						
Bangladesh	70	(29)	36	5		5
Cambodia	163	3 111	2 713	561	254	307
Capè Verde		11	11			
Chad	144		77	67		67

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 9 (continued)  
**BILATERAL OPERATIONS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>Germany (continued)</b>						
Iran, Islamic Republic of	98	(98)				
Israel		11	5	6	4	2
Malawi *						
Pakistan	1	(1)				
Sudan	1 946	2 119	2 432	1 633	31	1 602
General	3 720	(2 830)		890		890
<b>Greece</b>						
Armenia					13	(13) (e)
<b>India</b>						
General *						
<b>Interaid International</b>						
Mozambique	2			2		2
General *						
<b>Interchurch Coordination Committee for Development Projects</b>						
Sudan		151	41	110	66	44
General		2		2		2
<b>Ireland</b>						
Egypt	38	(45)	(7)			
Sudan		3	(246)	249	191	58
Tanzania, United Republic of		171	171			
Zambia		128	191	(63)	13	(76) (c)
General		46		46		46
<b>Italian Red Cross</b>						
Somalia		70	43	27	26	1
General		1		1		1
<b>Italy</b>						
Angola			25	(25)		(25) (a)
Armenia		75	75			
Azerbaijan		194	69	125	117	8
Bangladesh		689	627	62	62	
Cambodia	164	(21)	143			
Ethiopia	463	(416)	47			
Former Yugoslavia		2 183	157	2 026	323	1 703
Georgia		222	122	100	66	34
Haiti	72	(64)	8			
Jordan	41	(37)	4			
Laos	14	(14)				
Madagascar		345	345			
Mali	143	(127)	158	(142)		(142) (a)
Mauritania		332	26	306	304	2
Niger		10	10			
Pakistan		25	25			
Peru	3 373	170	3 537	6		6
Rwanda	17	(10)	4	3		3
Somalia	796	3 882	2 861	1 817	1 124	693
Sri Lanka	49	(51)	(2)			
Sudan	307	(363)	68	(124)		(124) (a)
Tanzania, United Republic of	120	(107)	13			
Yemen		125	62	63		63
General	780	(407)		373		373
<b>Japan</b>						
Albania		723	717	6		6
Angola	910	1 236	721	1 425	529	896



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 9 (continued)  
**BILATERAL OPERATIONS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>Japan (continued)</b>						
Benin		1 887	1 451	436	240	196
Bulgaria		16	16			
Cambodia	1 735	18 392	15 966	4 161	2 037	2 124
Chad	67	(69)	(2)			
Djibouti	725		509	216	198	18
Eritrea		943	486	457	258	199
Ethiopia	7 183	943	5 897	2 229	1 831	398
Former Yugoslavia		6 838	6 786	52	31	21
Ghana		1 886	1 368	518	264	254
Jordan	37	(37)				
Kenya		3 200	3 409	(209)	10	(219)(a)
Lesotho		800	633	167	96	71
Liberia	1 039	2 696	2 917	818	593	225
Malawi	359	(369)	(10)			
Mauritania	340		340			
Mozambique	543	1 041	1 265	319	110	209
Namibia		800	622	178	104	74
Nicaragua	236	(265)	(29)			
Pakistan	1 411	(1 409)	2			
Poland	98	(50)	48			
Romania	35	(32)	3			
Senegal	152	(153)	(1)			
Sierra-Leone		943	527	416	284	132
Somalia	497	2 485	2 693	289	53	236
Sudan	5 536	967	3 925	2 578	1 118	1 460
Tanzania, United Republic of		1 600	1 267	333	239	94
Thailand	11 582	14 440	19 667	6 355	115	6 240
Uganda		384	350	34	28	6
Zambia		3 148	2 913	235	81	154
General	2 126	10 788	41	12 873		12 873
<b>Lutheran World Federation</b>						
General *						
<b>Morocco</b>						
Somalia		38	19	19	15	4 (a)
General		1		1		1
<b>Netherlands</b>						
Angola	188	(188)				
Cambodia	353	4 981	3 368	1 966	999	967
Ethiopia	420	(409)	11			
Kenya		5 880	6 177	(297)	57	(354)(f)
Malawi	186	1 612	1 851	(53)	62	(115)(a)
Mongolia		495	382	113	6	107
Mozambique	606	9 434	7 249	2 791	1 184	1 607
Somalia		2 179	1 057	1 122	430	692
Sudan	1 068	456	1 748	(224)		(224)(c)
General	1 505	(1 301)		204		204
<b>New Zealand</b>						
General	2			2		2
<b>NIBS International</b>						
Sudan	339		77	262	250	12
General	2	13		15		15
<b>Nigeria</b>						
Somalia			233	(233)	25	(258)(d)
General		(2)		(2)		(2)(d)

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 9 (continued)  
**BILATERAL OPERATIONS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>Norway</b>						
Cambodia		648	543	105	15	90
Kenya		63	63			
Sri Lanka		807	636	171		171
General	892	(850)		42		42
<b>Norwegian Church Aid</b>						
Ethiopia	226	(175)	47	4	88	(84) (a)
Sudan	(31)	31				
General		151		151		151
<b>Norwegian People's Relief Association</b>						
Mozambique		733	484	249	252	(3) (a)
General		16		16		16
<b>OXFAM</b>						
Angola	100		3	97		97
General	3	13		16		16
<b>Qatar</b>						
Somalia		51	10	41	40	1
<b>Relief &amp; Development Services Int. Inc.</b>						
Ethiopia		463	344	119	26	93
Sudan		248	150	98		98
General		6		6		6
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>						
Kenya		30	103	(73)	425	(498) (d)
Somalia		468	352	116	122	(6) (d)
General		(1)		(1)		(1) (d)
<b>Save the Children Fund(UK)</b>						
Sudan		191	187	4	71	(67) (c)
General		(8)		(8)		(8) (c)
<b>SIM Canada</b>						
Sudan		146	14	132	127	5
General *						
<b>Spain</b>						
Bolivia	3			3		3
General	8	1		9		9
<b>Sweden</b>						
Bangladesh		(17)	(8)	(9)		(9) (a)
Botswana		462	21	441	429	12
Cambodia	147	1 200	1 109	238	134	104
Ethiopia		3 300	1 813	1 487	1 144	343
Iraq		1 261	969	292	167	125
Kenya		1 251	1 059	192	188	4
Laos	6	(6)				
Liberia	6	(2)	4			
Somalia	480	1 794	2 016	258	258	
Sri Lanka		407	406	1		1
Sudan		4 439	1 831	2 608	2 765	(157) (a)
General	233	(32)		201		201
<b>Switzerland</b>						
Cambodia	104	(427)	(323)			
Chad	220	(43)	177			
Liberia	1	(2)	(1)			
Madagascar	132	(132)				
Mauritania		662	31	631	71	560
Namibia		684	503	181	38	143

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 9 (continued)  
**BILATERAL OPERATIONS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>Switzerland</b>						
Niger		137	5	132	132	
General	102	131		233		233
<b>Thailand</b>						
Somalia		51	26	25	25	
General		1		1		1
<b>The Mothers' Union</b>						
Sudan		37	21	16	9	7
General *						
<b>UN Association UK</b>						
Somalia		32	25	7	5	2
General *						
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>						
Angola	799		490	309	33	276
Cambodia	(1)	1 351	974	376	68	308
Ethiopia	47	1 654	2 047	(346)		(346) (a)
Kenya		348	348			
Malawi	118		100	18		18
Mozambique *						
Sierra Leone	39	(39)				
Somalia		3 443	3 407	36		36
Sudan	5 306	5 800	7 235	3 871	2 331	1 540
General	885	(25)		860		860
<b>United Nations Cambodian Emergency Trust Fund</b>						
Cambodia	10	441	451			
Thailand		5 000	4 574	426	6	420
General	196	112		308		308
<b>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</b>						
Iraq		480	405	75	13	62
General	47	(43)		4		4
<b>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</b>						
Sudan			4	(4)		(4) (c)
General *						
<b>United Nations Emergency Office (UNEO)</b>						
Bangladesh	6			6		6
General	1			1		1
<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</b>						
Cambodia		511	404	107	107	
Iran, Islamic Republic of	416	2	418			
Somalia	(27)	(65)		(92)		(92) (g)
General	10	68		78		78
<b>United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA)</b>						
Afghanistan	(23)	27	4			



SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS - Schedule 9 (concluded)  
**BILATERAL OPERATIONS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS )

Donor - Recipient	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
<b>United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)</b>						
Cambodia		1 800	1 016	784	447	337
General		31		31		31
<b>United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</b>						
General	15	(15)				
<b>United States of America</b>						
Botswana	6	(6)				
Cambodia	(59)	5 500	4 192	1 249	79	1 170
Ethiopia	(120)	125	5			
Israel	(4)	4				
Mauritania	53	67	89	31	21	10
Mongolia	1 018	(358)	162	498		498
Nepal	1	(1)				
Sudan	14 602	7 280	18 725	3 157	2 691	466
Swaziland		1 866	1 597	269	269	
Thailand	(377)	1 897	196	1 324		1 324
General	40	997		1 037		1 037
<b>Uruguay</b>						
Kenya *						
General *						
<b>World Vision Relief, Australia</b>						
Jordan		22	21	1		1
General *						
<b>Zenchu, Japan</b>						
Mozambique	1			1		1
General *						
<b>Various Donors</b>						
Botswana *						
Chad	5			5		5
Ethiopia *						
Mozambique	1			1		1
Uganda *						
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>112 278</b>	<b>297 091</b>	<b>281 344</b>	<b>128 025</b>	<b>61 696</b>	<b>66 329 <sup>(h)</sup></b>

(b)

\* Amounts below \$ 500 not shown.

- (a) Donor will be requested to offset the negative balance against the general account.  
 (b) Outstanding obligations reduced in 1994 by \$ 300,000. Donor has been requested to fund the remaining balance of \$ 83,000.  
 (c) Donor will be requested to settle the negative balance.  
 (d) Donor has been requested to settle the negative balance.  
 (e) Funds received in 1994.  
 (f) Negative balance will be covered by the ten per cent balance still to be received from the donor.  
 (g) Donor will be requested to cover part of the negative balance against the general account and to settle the remaining amount.  
 (h) A provision has been made for an amount receivable from a donor, the collectability of which appears doubtful.  
 (i) Statement I

SUMMARY STATEMENT - Schedule 10  
SPECIAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Country/Operation	Donors (a)	Unobligated Balance at 1 Jan 1992	Outstanding Obligations At 1 Jan 1992	Cash Balance at 1 Jan 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure (b)	Cash Balance at 31 Dec 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 Dec 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 Dec 1993
<b>Africa</b>									
Angola	SAF, SWI, UK, USA	3 374	691	4 065	12 428 (c)	16 359 (c)	134 (3)	1 732	(1 598) (d) (3) (e)
Burundi	CAN, EEC, ITA, SWE, UK	2 361	1 203	3 564	3 023	3	2 277	526	1 751
Eritrea	EEC, NET, USA, SWI	510	187	697	2 743	2 453	987	198	789
Liberia-Regional Emergency		35	23	58		58			
Malawi	AAK, SWI, GEN	235	168	403	1 153	1 105	451	78	373
Mozambique	USA				734		734		734
Mauritania	ICR, GEN				1 675	1 074	601	313	288
Rwanda	JPN, WBK				20 163	9 518	10 645	4 177	6 468
Somalia	CAN, DEN, EEC, IRE, LUX, NET, NOR, SWE, USA				30 189	16 700	13 489	5 417	8 072
Southern Africa Drought	AUL, CAN, DEN, EEC, FIN, GER, IRE, ITA, JPN	93	18 268	18 361	81 089	80 350	19 100	8 930	10 170
Special Emergency for Horn of Africa	NET, NOR, SWE, SWI, UK, USA, GEN				(521)				
Sudan		2 897	2 602	5 499		3 191	1 787	1 182	605
<b>TOTAL FOR AFRICA</b>		9 505	23 142	32 647	152 676	135 121	50 202	22 553	27 649
<b>Europe</b>									
Armenia	USA				335	31	304	2	302
Former Yugoslavia	AUL, DEN, GER, NET, SWE, SWI, USA, GEN				4 276	2 406	1 870	645	1 225
Georgia	NET, UN				84	390	(306)	238	(544) (f)
<b>TOTAL FOR EUROPE</b>					4 695	2 827	1 868	885	983
<b>Mediterranean and Middle East</b>									
Afghanistan	EEC, UN, GEN	5 259	361	5 620	2 795	5 183	3 232	709	2 523
Azerbaijan	GER				416		416	10	406
Gulf	DEN, EEC, IRE, JPN, NET, SWE, SWI, USA, UN	3211	488	3699	7188	6 184	4 703	1 656	3 047
Pakistan		1902	54	1956	(24)	1 555	377	52	325
Tajikistan	GER				195	118	77	213	(136) (f)
<b>TOTAL FOR MEDITERRANEAN AND MIDDLE EAST</b>		10 372	903	11 275	10 570	13 040	8 805	2 640	6 165
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		19 877	24 045	43 922	167 941	150 988	60 875	26 078	34 797

(a) Each acronym is a country code which is shown on the next page (Supplement to Schedule 10).

(b) Expenditure breakdown is shown on the next page (Supplement to Schedule 10).

(c) Includes \$ 5.0m in respect of action undertaken by WFP on behalf of a donor to ensure optimal utilization of restricted aircraft facilities and resources in support of emergency programmes in Angola.

(d) To be covered from ITSH funds.

(e) To be covered by USA contribution to Refugees Relief Operations in Burundi received in 1994.

(f) To be covered by USA contribution to CLAU (Caucasus Logistic Advisory Unit) received in 1994.

(g) Statement I

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE 10  
SPECIAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

**1. Cash Contribution breakdown by Donor**

Code	Donor	\$000
AAK	ACTIONAID	385
AUL	Australia	1 120
CAN	Canada	4 302
DEN	Denmark	1 314
EEC	European Economic Community	5 430
FIN	Finland	222
GER	Germany	1 041
ICR	International Committee Red Cross	280
IRE	Ireland	459
ITA	Italy	4 146
JPN	Japan	20 677
LUX	Luxembourg	206
NET	Netherlands	30 273
NOR	Norway	3 222
SAF	South Africa	1 001
SWE	Sweden	6 770
SWI	Switzerland	2 983
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 513
UN	Other UN Organizations	3 481
USA	United States of America	27 857
WBK	World Bank	10 000
GEN	WTOE - Operational Income	31 912
	World Food Programme - Emergency Logistics Authorization (b)	2 895
	Miscellaneous	3 452
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>167 941</b>

**2. Expenditure breakdown**

Expenditure Category	\$000
Personnel/Travel	39 563
Equipment and Supplies	31 042
Communication	4 221
Road Maintenance and Freight	(5 607) (a)
Airlift	51 506
Storage/Handling	6 158
Rail Maintenance and Freight	1 010
Port and Coastal Expenditure, Operations and Freight	5 513
Insurance	165
Miscellaneous/Others	17 417
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150 988</b>

(a) Owing to the credit entry of \$8,175,900 which was made in 1992 as reimbursement of prior year expenditure by bilateral consignment.  
(b) Proceeds of sales of containers and other income not identifiable with a specific donor.



SUMMARY STATEMENT - Schedule 11  
**JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS SCHEME**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992-93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Donor	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
Australia	40	81	156	(35)	1	(36) (a)
Belgium		59	38	21		21
Canada	93	1 177	867	403	27	376
Denmark	16	257	117	156	5	151
Finland	(126)	653	104	423		423
France	18	478	213	283	3	280
Germany	510	(85)	306	119	8	111
Italy	429	291	262	458	9	449
Japan	(14)	264	158	92	8	84
Netherlands	75	595	572	98	37	61
Sweden	17	1		18		18 (a)
United States of America					4	(4) (a)
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1 058</b>	<b>3 771</b>	<b>2 793</b>	<b>2 036</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1 934</b>

(b)

(a) Contribution covering the assignment of the JPOs not yet received.

(b) Statement I

SUMMARY STATEMENT - Schedule 12  
**INSURANCE FUNDS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	Balance at 1 January 1992	Funding/ Transfers	Recoveries	Claims Lodged/ Write-offs	Balance at 31 December 1993
Period 1989-93 Reserve	(584) 1 928	800	90 30	645 164	(1 139) (a) 2 594
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	1 344	800	120	809	1 455
(b)					

(a) To be covered by the Reserve Fund.

(b) Statement I

SUMMARY STATEMENT - Schedule 13  
**SUPPORT COST FUNDS**  
 FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 1992 - 93  
 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	Cash Balance at 1 January 1992	Cash Received/ Transferred	Expenditure	Cash Balance at 31 December 1993	Outstanding Obligations at 31 December 1993	Unobligated Balance at 31 December 1993
Bilateral Operations	2 237	11 057	6 488	6 806	25	6 781
Cambodia Relief Operations	861	2 523	2 046	1 338	54	1 284
Food Aid Convention	195	270	26	439		439
Junior Professional Officers Scheme	400	299	393	306	3	303
WFP Transport Operations in Ethiopia ( WTOE )	240	(74) <sup>(a)</sup>	27	139		139
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3 933</b>	<b>14 075</b>	<b>8 980</b>	<b>9 028</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>8 946</b>
	(b)					(c)

(a) Fees amounting to \$ 362,286 transferred to Regular Resources to cover expenses incurred by WFP related to WTOE.

(b) Balance at 31 December 1991 \$ 3.2m which included outstanding obligations \$ 0.7m.

(c) Statement I