

Europe and North America

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Lebanon: ICRC Tracing Agency office in Sidon

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

In 1986, the ICRC maintained constant contacts with most of the governments and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Europe and North America, keeping them regularly informed of its activities and needs (financial, specialized personnel, contributions in kind). ICRC activities in this part of the world focused mainly on fund-raising with governments and co-operation with the National Societies (in respect of operations, dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law, information or staff training); they also involved representations made from Geneva to secure greater respect for international humanitarian law and promote the ratification of the Additional Protocols of 1977. In addition, the ICRC visited places of detention in Spain and the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland). Finally, through the Central Tracing Agency, the ICRC continued to process requests relating to the Second World War (mainly certificates of captivity). All the work carried out in Europe and North America was financed from the Committee's regular budget.

The ICRC also maintained regular contacts with the Council of Europe, attending in particular the meetings of the Parliamentary Assembly and some of its Committees. President Hay addressed the members of the Political Affairs Committee of the Council of Europe in Paris on 14 January. Furthermore, Mr. M. Oreja Aguirre, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, made an official visit to ICRC headquarters on 6 March. In several European countries, the ICRC also established contacts with parliamentary circles, under the impetus of Resolution 823 expressing support for the ICRC's work adopted in 1984 by the Council of Europe. Finally, the ICRC established relations with the European Parliament.

SPAIN

As in the two previous years, the ICRC carried out a further series of visits to persons arrested under the anti-terrorist legislation. From 25 April to 30 May four delegates, including a doctor, went to fifteen penitentiary establishments under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, visiting, in accordance with customary ICRC criteria, 455 persons either awaiting trial or convicted for "terrorist offences". The ICRC maintained contacts with the Spanish authorities not only concerning the visits conducted but also with a view to possible extension of the visits to take in places of detention administered by the Ministry of the Interior (i.e. to detainees during the interrogation period). The delegate-general for Europe and North America raised this matter in particular during two missions to Madrid in July and October. Subsequently, a draft agreement setting out the pur-

pose of and technical arrangements for such visits was submitted to the authorities on 18 November. The authorities made it known at the end of the year that no decision could be taken at that stage owing to revision of the anti-terrorist legislation.

The Director General of the ICRC and the Director of Operations travelled to Madrid in September and December, respectively. The Director General had discussions at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, above all on possible ratification of the Additional Protocols by Spain, and with the President of the Spanish Red Cross on preparations for the Twenty-fifth International Conference. The Director of Operations gave the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and his main colleagues an account of the ICRC's work throughout the world.

As part of its relations with the Spanish Red Cross, the ICRC took part in training courses organized by the National Society for its staff on international humanitarian law and on the work of its tracing service.

UNITED KINGDOM

As it had done previously in April 1983, the ICRC carried out a series of visits to places of detention in Northern Ireland. From 26 August to 5 September four delegates, including a doctor, visited the Maze, Maghaberry, Belfast (Crumlin Road) and Magilligan prisons where a total of 1,632 detainees were being held. The visits were subsequently discussed in London on 11 December during talks between the delegate-general for Europe and North America, the ICRC Chief Medical Officer (who had participated in the early part of the series of visits) and officials of the Northern Ireland Office, including Mr. M. Scott, Under-Secretary of State.

The President of the ICRC twice travelled to London. On 2 May, he met Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, raising in particular the question of ratification by the United Kingdom of the Additional Protocols of 1977. In November, President Hay discussed the work of the Twenty-fifth International Conference of the Red Cross and ongoing ICRC activities with Lady Limerick, Chairman of the British Red Cross.

The ICRC maintained close ties with the British Red Cross. It took part in the annual assembly of chairmen of local sections of the National Society held at Barnett Hill in March (talk on the ICRC's activities and international humanitarian law by the delegate-general for Europe and North America) and, on 22 and 23 November, in the training seminar for National Society workers responsible for the dissemination of international humanitarian law. It also participated in the conference

on international humanitarian law organized in Cardiff on 14 November by the British Red Cross in collaboration with the Welsh Centre for International Affairs.

Finally, in November talks on subjects connected with international humanitarian law were given to law students at the Universities of Belfast (Queen's University), Liverpool and Lancaster.

OTHER COUNTRIES

— The President of the **Federal Republic of Germany**, Dr. Richard von Weizsäcker, was received at ICRC headquarters on 12 June by President Hay, together with members of the Committee and Directorate.

Mr. Richard Pestalozzi, member of the Committee, went to Bonn in April to have talks with the Secretary-General of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany and to meet members of parliament and government officials whom he informed of the ICRC's activities and financial needs. A group of German parliamentarians and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were subsequently received at ICRC headquarters on 2 June.

The delegate-general for Europe and North America took part in a seminar on the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols for university and college teachers organized in Berlin on 19 February by the German Red Cross. Finally, the ICRC took part in two National Society seminars for tracing service personnel.

— In **Belgium**, President Hay, accompanied by the Deputy Director of Operations, among others, had talks on 27 November with the Prime Minister, Mr. Martens, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tindemans, the Budget Minister, Mr. Verhofstart, and the Director General of the Dutch-speaking community of the Belgian Red Cross. The subjects covered were the ICRC's main operations and its financing, and the Twenty-fifth International Conference of the Red Cross. President Hay also addressed a group of parliamentarians. Finally, he attended, alongside the Prime Minister and Prince Albert, President of the National Society, the opening of the symposium on implementation of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, organized by the Belgian Red Cross on 27 and 28 November. The purpose of the seminar, which was also attended by the Head of the ICRC Principles and Law Department, was to consider measures already to be taken by Belgium, in peacetime, to ensure application of the Additional Protocols.

Finally, as in previous years, the ICRC took up the invitation of the Belgian Red Cross to give courses on international humanitarian law in various universities in conjunction with the "University Peace Days" in March (universities of Liège, Louvain and the Free University of Brussels).

— At the invitation of the National Society, the delegate-general for Europe and North America conducted a mission from 12 to

15 May to **Bulgaria**, where he had talks with senior officials of the Bulgarian Red Cross on various possible avenues of co-operation. He also met the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and the ministerial official responsible for international organizations, and discussed with them the possible ratification of the Additional Protocols by Bulgaria, the Twenty-fifth International Conference of the Red Cross and the ICRC's operations and needs. The delegate-general also addressed a group of Bulgarian journalists.

As a follow-up to this mission and to talks with the Bulgarian Red Cross on co-operation for the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and the principles of the Red Cross, the ICRC participated in the international Red Cross Youth camp organized by the National Society in August on the Black Sea coast, for participants from fourteen European countries.

— Mr. Maurice Aubert, Vice-President of the ICRC, carried out a mission to **Canada** from 9 to 14 June to exchange views with leaders of the Canadian Red Cross in Toronto on matters of joint interest and to take part in the IVth International Conference on Constitutional Law ("Peace, international relations, respect of human rights") in Quebec.

At the end of May, the ICRC Director of Operations travelled to Ottawa for talks with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian International Development Agency. The main purpose of the visit was to present the Committee's chief activities and financial needs.

Finally, the ICRC gave tuition at the following courses: in May, a course on the law of war organized by the Canadian armed forces for their officers; in July, the 7th summer course on human rights organized by the Canadian Human Rights Foundation at the University of Charlottetown; in August, a training seminar organized by the Canadian Red Cross in Toronto for National Society workers specially assigned to tracing activities.

— Several missions were conducted from Geneva to the **United States**, both to the authorities and to the National Society, in order to discuss ratification of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions and to give details of the ICRC's operational activities and financial needs. The ICRC delegation to the international organizations in New York concentrated on promoting relations with these organizations and with representatives of the various States to the United Nations, discussing operational or legal matters (*see also the section on "Co-operation with other international and non-international organizations on legal and humanitarian issues" in this Report*).

Mr. Maurice Aubert, Vice-President of the ICRC, travelled to the United States in January to discuss problems of joint interest with the President of the American Red Cross, Mr. R. Schubert. He also led the ICRC delegation to the third seminar on international humanitarian law for diplomats accredited to the United Nations, held in New York (*see the section of this Report specifically devoted to the dissemination of international humanitarian law*).

Mr. Raymond Probst, member of the Committee, stayed in Washington from 30 May to 3 June, accompanied by the ICRC Director General and the Head of the International Organizations Division. The purpose of the visit was to discuss once again with senior officials in the State Department and Department of Defense possible ratification by the United States of the two 1977 Additional Protocols, particularly in the light of the forthcoming Twenty-fifth International Conference of the Red Cross. The ICRC representatives were received, *inter alia*, by Mr. Douglas Feith of the Department of Defense, Mr. John Whitehead, Assistant Secretary of State in the State Department, and Mr. Abraham Sofaer, Legal Adviser in the State Department. Discussions focused above all on Protocol I, in view of the American Administration's reserved attitude vis-à-vis certain aspects of that instrument of international humanitarian law. The ICRC delegation emphasized the importance of IHL and the necessity for as many States as possible to become party to the Protocols. Prior to Mr. Probst's mission, a mission had already been carried out in April by the ICRC Legal Adviser in charge of matters relating to the Additional Protocols, during which a one-day seminar on the Protocols had been organized at the headquarters of the American Red Cross, attended by senior officials of the National Society.

The ICRC Director of Operations went to Washington in March, June and November, where he had numerous talks, chiefly with State Department officials. The missions provided an opportunity for exchanges of views on the ICRC's ongoing activities and its financial needs. In March, the Director of Operations also met the UN Secretary-General in New York.

In addition, the ICRC continued its efforts to disseminate knowledge of international humanitarian law in the United States, both within the National Red Cross Society and among the armed forces, in particular through one of its delegates based in New York (numerous talks to local branches of the National Society; participation in National Society seminars for members of the National Society or other audiences; participation in army seminars and training courses, including courses on the law of war organized by the Marine Corps). Talks on international humanitarian law were also delivered at the law faculty of New York University in March and in three universities in Washington in April.

— Mr. Maurice Aubert, Vice-President of the ICRC, travelled to **France** on 27 and 28 May to discuss various issues of mutual interest with senior officials of the French Red Cross. He also returned to France in December for talks with the President of the National Society on the Twenty-fifth International Conference of the Red Cross.

ICRC staff took part in several meetings organized by the French Red Cross for its own staff on the dissemination of international humanitarian law and tracing work. The ICRC was also represented at the VIIIth European meeting of national directors of the Red Cross Youth (Biarritz, 3-10 May).

Finally, as in the past, the ICRC was invited by the law faculty of Toulon University to present a paper on international humanitarian law to students of international law.

— Mr. Richard Pestalozzi, member of the Committee, went on mission to **Hungary** from 17 to 20 September, accompanied among others by the delegate-general for Europe and North America. The main aim of the mission was to have talks with the Hungarian Red Cross on matters of mutual interest and subjects connected with the Twenty-fifth International Conference of the Red Cross, which was due to be held shortly. Mr. Pestalozzi met Mr. Hantos, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Society and member of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, who had himself visited ICRC headquarters on 23 April. He also discussed the Twenty-fifth International Conference at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and spoke about the 76th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Buenos Aires, October 1986) with Mr. S. Barcs, Chairman of the Hungarian Inter-Parliamentary Group and member of the Executive Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. During the latter two meetings, Mr. Pestalozzi expressed the ICRC's concern as to the growing problem of non-application of international humanitarian law by States and drew attention to the Committee's efforts to secure greater respect for that law.

— The delegate-general for Europe and North America went to **Iceland** from 18 to 21 March to present the ICRC's activities to the authorities and highlight the importance of the Additional Protocols, as well as to meet members of the Icelandic Parliament and consolidate ties with the Icelandic Red Cross. He had talks with Mr. Steingrímur Hermannsson, Prime Minister, Mr. Matthias A. Matthiesen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Thorvaldur Gardar Kristjánsson, President of the Icelandic delegation to the Council of Europe, and senior officials of the National Society.

— The ICRC Director of Operations travelled to Rome (**Italy**) in October to present the Committee's activities and needs to the authorities and have talks with members of parliament.

— Crown Prince Hans-Adam of **Liechtenstein** and Princess Marie, President of the National Society, visited ICRC headquarters on 30 September; they were received by President Alexandre Hay, Vice-President Mr. Maurice Aubert and Mr. Pierre Keller, member of the Committee.

— At the end of November the President of the ICRC, accompanied by the Deputy Director of Operations, went to The Hague (**Netherlands**) for talks with senior officials of the Netherlands Red Cross, including Princess Margriet, and with representatives of the government, including Mr. Bukmann, Minister of Co-operation and Development. Discussions with the National Society centred essentially on the ICRC's operation in Suriname, and on the Twenty-fifth International Conference. The main subjects raised with the government officials, on the other hand, were the ICRC's activities, aims and financing.

— Mr. Aubert, Vice-President of the ICRC, carried out a mission to **Poland** at the end of August to attend the opening of the traditional summer course on international humanitarian law

organized by the Polish Red Cross and the ICRC for law students from Europe and North America (*see the section devoted specifically to dissemination of international humanitarian law in this Report*). In addition, on 20 August he had a discussion with Professor Zbigniew Gertych, Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr. Marian Orzechowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, which provided an opportunity, *inter alia*, to present to Polish authorities the ICRC's principal ongoing operations, the main subjects of the Twenty-fifth International Conference of the Red Cross and the question of Poland's ratification of the Additional Protocols. During his mission to Warsaw, the ICRC Vice-President also met senior officials of the National Society.

— Cardinal R. Etchegaray, Chairman of the "Cor Unum" Pontifical Council (**Holy See**), was received at the ICRC on 5 March by President Alexandre Hay and Vice-President Maurice Aubert.

— As part of the regular contacts maintained by the ICRC with the governments and National Societies of the **Scandinavian countries**, the Deputy Director of Operations carried out missions to **Finland, Norway, Sweden** and **Denmark** to present the ICRC's main current activities, its objectives and needs. Detailed views were also exchanged on the Twenty-fifth International Conference of the Red Cross.

During the symposium organized in Oslo in March by the World Veterans Federation (*see the section on dissemination of international humanitarian law in this Report*), Mr. Maurice Aubert, Vice-President of the ICRC, had talks with the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs and with members of parliament on the ICRC's activities and needs.

Finally, the Director General of the ICRC and the delegate-general for Europe and North America took part in a Nordic National Societies seminar on humanitarian mobilization, organized by the Swedish Red Cross in Stockholm from 6 to 8 June.

— Further to the mission which the delegate-general for Europe and North America had carried out to **Czechoslovakia** in Sep-

tember 1985, two ICRC delegates travelled to Prague in April at the invitation of the National Red Cross Society, with which they investigated possible co-operation for the dissemination of international humanitarian law and tasks within the purview of the Central Tracing Agency.

Furthermore, a group of Czechoslovak journalists were received at ICRC headquarters on 2 June.

— The ICRC continued to maintain close ties with the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, receiving senior National Society officials in Geneva on several occasions.

In addition, the Director General of the ICRC went on mission to Moscow at the end of September. He had lengthy talks with Dr. Venedictov, new Chairman of the Alliance, together with his principal colleagues, and was received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The mission concentrated mainly on preparation of the Twenty-fifth International Conference of the Red Cross, possible ratification of the Additional Protocols by the Soviet Union and the contribution to peace made by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

— Mr. Maurice Aubert, Vice-President of the ICRC, visited **Yugoslavia** from 10 to 15 September at the invitation of the National Society to exchange views with National Society officials on subjects of mutual interest. He was also received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

— In February, the Head of the Principles and Law Department gave an introductory course in international law in Dubrovnik as part of a seminar on international law and international relations for advanced international law students from several countries.

A mission to see officials in charge of the National Society's tracing service was conducted in May. The ICRC representatives also took part in the XXIst Yugoslav Red Cross seminar for the training of staff from developing countries and liberation movements (part of the seminar is devoted to presentation of the international institutions of the Red Cross).

THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE IN AROLSSEN

In 1986 the International Tracing Service (ITS), set up in London in 1943 by the Allied High Command, commemorated the 40th anniversary of its establishment in Arolsen (Federal Republic of Germany). It will be recalled that in 1955, under an international agreement, the ICRC assumed responsibility for the management and administration of the ITS. The International Commission for the International Tracing Service (CISIR) is the supervisory body of the ITS and is made up of representatives of ten governments (Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States). The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is represented at the CISIR by a permanent observer designated by him to look after the interests of persons who, by virtue of the UNHCR Statute, come within his competence.

Under the aegis of the Red Cross, the ITS supplies former victims of persecution with personal information from its archives and documents, for humanitarian purposes. The International Tracing Service's terms of references are fourfold:

- tracing missing persons;
- assembling documents concerning former victims of the National Socialist regime under the Third Reich;
- archival classification of these documents and their preservation in an appropriate manner;
- replying to enquiries from former victims or their relatives.

The ITS handles enquiries made by:

- Germans and non-Germans who were detained in concentration of labour camps on territory controlled by the Third Reich;
- non-Germans deported for forced labour during the Second World War;
- non-German deportees who, after the war, were unable or did not wish to return to their home countries. The Allied Forces took charge of the latter as "displaced persons". The ITS possesses a large amount of documentation concerning that period, which goes up to the early 1950s.

The ITS publishes its own annual report, from which the following figures for 1986 are taken:

- The ITS received 53,813 enquiries from 44 countries. These enquiries concerned 49,619 people wishing to obtain some form of confirmation of their internment or forced labour. The persons concerned belonged to the three categories mentioned above.
- ITS staff carried out 296,052 data checks in 20 different card indexes, concerning 40,948 individuals and more than 61,056 names (including maiden names and assumed names); in all, more than 78,300 replies were sent out.
- the number of tracing requests concerning missing persons amounted to 4,246; 317 cases were resolved.

It should be noted that thanks to the acquisition of further documents the ITS settled a large number of cases which had previously remained unsolved. The assembling of documents has now become very important, since for very many former victims who have reached pensionable age (or their beneficiaries) it represents a last chance of proving their entitlements.

**RELIEF SUPPLIES DISPATCHED BY THE ICRC AND INVENTORIED
IN THE FIELD IN 1986**

COUNTRY (in French alphabetical order)	CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND			ICRC PURCHASES			TOTAL (Sw.fr.)
	RELIEF		MED. ASSIST.	RELIEF		MED. ASSIST.	
	(Tonnes)	(Sw.fr.)	(Sw.fr.)	(Tonnes)	(Sw.fr.)	(Sw.fr.)	
AFRICA	48,903	36,004,685	175,376	16,751	15,472,749	2,534,248	54,187,058
South Africa	5	55,000	—	154	416,293	12,832	484,125
Angola	6,963	8,884,588	—	3,574	4,591,580	741,706	14,217,874
Burkina Faso	7	9,020	—	24	50,262	19,336	78,618
Burundi	—	—	—	6	19,092	—	19,092
Ethiopia	30,333	19,029,272	5,036	5,465	4,889,106	229,014	24,152,428
Gambia	—	—	—	—	—	4,898	4,898
Malawi	—	—	—	807	170,444	32,038	202,482
Mali	—	—	—	—	—	13,330	13,330
Mozambique	—	—	—	—	—	407,248	407,248
Namibia	—	—	—	56	51,295	1,193	52,488
Uganda	416	624,454	918	419	957,321	277,401	1,860,094
Somalia	—	7,265	—	41	83,305	5,913	96,483
Sudan (conflict in Tigre and Eritrea)	9,793	5,798,119	159,348	2,264	1,443,727	268,258	7,669,452
Sudan (conflict in southern Sudan)	1,263	1,451,256	10,074	3,630	2,372,927	205,253	4,039,510
Chad	123	145,711	—	188	269,307	73,763	488,781
Togo	—	—	—	—	—	1,961	1,961
Zaire	—	—	—	20	51,831	14,824	66,655
Zambia	—	—	—	3	24,793	—	24,793
Zimbabwe	—	—	—	100	81,466	225,280	306,746
LATIN AMERICA	6,569	9,285,308	12,220	4,836	4,923,966	640,135	14,861,629
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	1,309	1,309
Chile	157	596,378	—	158	244,343	30,092	870,813
Costa Rica	—	—	—	1	8,492	—	8,492
El Salvador	4,255	4,016,384	5,130	3,961	2,914,872	162,147	7,098,533
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	2,224	2,224
Honduras	50	197,208	—	3	40,409	—	237,617
Nicaragua	1,838	3,021,028	7,090	679	1,609,785	341,046	4,978,949
Paraguay	40	412,625	—	—	—	—	412,625
Peru	159	692,019	—	14	30,090	103,317	825,426
Uruguay	70	349,666	—	20	75,975	—	425,641
ASIA	2,078	2,576,531	179,189	681	649,498	3,063,856	6,469,074
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	5,681	5,681
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	68,096	68,096
Indonesia (conflict in East Timor)	16	60,686	—	51	70,037	9,023	139,746
Kampuchea	—	—	—	255	77,723	307,681	385,404
Malaysia	—	—	—	—	123	283	406
Pakistan (conflit Afghan)	—	—	—	300	359,948	1,848,230	2,208,178
Philippines	1,994	2,482,639	—	61	54,808	174,161	2,711,608
Thailand (conflict in Kampuchea)	68	338,206	179,189	14	86,859	656,382	955,636
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	1,545	3,154,880	390,136	1,395	3,139,796	1,500,342	8,185,154
Iraq	1	28,762	—	19	349,850	2,296	380,908
Israel and the occupied territories	800	479,584	—	338	493,130	11,225	983,939
Jordan	—	—	—	1	33,476	—	33,476
Lebanon	26	166,333	390,136	274	1,356,918	1,321,118	3,234,505
Conflict in the Western Sahara	696	2,246,145	—	740	772,653	—	3,018,798
Syria	20	212,926	—	—	—	—	212,926
Yemen Arab Republic	—	—	—	3	46,466	1,865	48,331
Democratic Yemen	2	21,130	—	20	87,303	163,838	272,271
TOTAL	59,095	51,021,404	756,921	23,663	24,186,009	7,738,581	83,702,915

**CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND RECEIVED AND PURCHASES MADE BY THE ICRC AND INVENTORIED
IN THE FIELD IN 1986**

DONORS (in French alphabetical order)	Food & seeds (Tonnes)	Blankets (No.)	Tents (No.)	Sets of kitchen requisites (No.)	Clothing (Tonnes)	Other relief supplies (Tonnes)	TOTAL RELIEF SUPPLIES (Sw.fr.)	MEDICAL SUPPLIES (Sw.fr.)	TOTAL (Sw.fr.)
National Societies									
Germany (Federal Republic of) .	—	32,500	—	—	200	18	1,378,115	—	1,378,115
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145,380	145,380
Austria	—	3,922	—	—	—	17	142,116	—	142,116
Belgium	—	12,200	—	—	—	—	120,480	—	120,480
Denmark	—	—	—	1,440	—	—	55,000	—	55,000
Finland	73	1,360	—	—	9	1	344,746	750	345,496
Great Britain	—	14,800	—	—	—	8	550,873	26,140	577,013
Greece	—	750	—	—	—	—	21,135	—	21,135
Iran	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,352	—	27,352
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,400	30,400
Norway	130	10,500	—	—	—	23	1,070,137	308,395	1,378,532
Netherlands	—	10,000	250	—	—	—	88,278	27,674	115,952
Sweden	397	56,000	50	—	48	—	1,596,279	42,626	1,638,905
Switzerland	—	20,000	5	3,780	45	8	534,340	123,289	657,629
Other National Societies ¹	205	1,000	—	—	1	1	198,788	3,865	202,653
TOTAL — RED CROSS	805	163,032	305	5,220	303	76	6,127,639	708,519	6,836,158
Governments									
Germany (Federal Republic of) .	12,930	20,000	30	—	—	15	6,403,510	—	6,403,510
Austria	—	690	—	—	—	2	30,000	—	30,000
Canada	5,220	—	—	—	—	—	2,704,355	—	2,704,355
United States of America	7,866	—	—	—	—	5	6,812,781	—	6,812,781
Finland	542	6,140	50	—	—	1	1,348,628	—	1,348,628
Switzerland	3,954	—	—	—	—	—	4,740,900	—	4,740,900
TOTAL — GOVERNMENTS.	30,512	26,830	80	—	—	23	22,040,174	—	22,040,174
Others									
EEC	24,009	—	—	—	—	—	21,429,975	—	21,429,975
WFP	1,824	—	—	—	—	—	788,884	—	788,884
Other donors	1,243	—	—	1,000	—	4	634,732	48,402	683,134
TOTAL — OTHER DONORS	27,076	—	—	1,000	—	4	22,853,591	48,402	22,901,993
TOTAL DONATIONS	58,393	189,862	385	6,220	303	103	51,021,404	756,921	51,778,325
TOTAL ICRC PURCHASES	20,861²	210,506	665	1,440	—	2,482	24,186,009	7,738,581	31,924,590
TOTAL	79,254	400,368	1,050	7,660	303	2,585	75,207,413	8,495,502	83,702,915

¹ League and National Societies whose contributions are less than Sw.fr. 20,000.

² 5,501 tonnes of seeds.

ICRC TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

(Situation as at 31 December 1986)

