

Report of the Thirty-Third Session of the

**COMMITTEE ON
COMMODITY PROBLEMS**

to the Thirty-Fourth Session of the FAO Council

Rome, June 1960

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS
REPORT OF THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

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COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

REPORT OF THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

1. The Committee on Commodity Problems held its Thirty-Third Session from 7 to 22 June, 1960. The Session was attended by representatives from 23 member countries of the Committee and observers from 20 countries and 17 international organizations (see Appendix E).

I. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN

2. Mr. V. Andersen (Denmark) was elected Chairman. Luang Sriprija (Thailand) and Mr. C.M. Correa Avila (Argentina) were elected First and Second Vice-Chairman respectively. In the course of the Session, the Committee established a Working Party on Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. Propper (United Kingdom), and a Working Party on Future Work of the CCP under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Flere (Yugoslavia).

II. ADOPTION OF PROVISIONAL AGENDA

3. The Provisional Agenda for the Thirty-Third Session (document CCP 60/1 and Addendum 1) was adopted.

III. ADOPTION OF SUMMARY RECORD OF THE THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

4. The Provisional Summary Record of the Thirty-Second Session (document CCP 59/43) was approved with amendments presented in Addenda 1 and 2.

IV. WORLD AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY SITUATION - MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

(1) Summary of Recent Developments

5. The Committee reviewed recent developments in the world commodity situation and outlook on the basis of information supplied in document CCP 60/7.

6. The current situation in the second half of 1959 and the first half of 1960 was favorably affected by the general expansion of economic activity. However, the basic features of the world commodity situation remained essentially unchanged since the last session of the Committee.

7. The volume and, to a lesser degree, the value of the world agricultural trade were higher in 1959 than in 1958. During 1959, although there was a general rise in prices of agricultural raw materials in international markets, caused principally by the stronger import demand, prices of foods and beverages had not been similarly affected. Con-

sequently, the general level of agricultural prices in international trade remained in mid-1960 much below the pre-recession level of 1957.

8. In the latter part of 1959 and the first half of 1960, agricultural prices were relatively stable. The price indices of both food and non-food items had fluctuated no more than a point or two. This overall stability of prices reflected the continuing high level of consumption and imports, due partly to the relatively poor harvests of some crops in Europe last year. The scale and timing of purchases of some commodities by the USSR and Mainland China may also have contributed to the firmness of some prices. Stockholding policies in exporting countries and to some extent also the various existing international marketing arrangements, e.g. those for coffee and sugar, were also reflected in this stability, even though large or expanding supplies of many products were a dominant feature of the supply situation.

9. In the opinion of the Committee, the salient features of the world agricultural commodity situation and outlook remained those singled out by the Committee at its Thirty-First Session as well as by the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference, namely: (a) the persistence of surpluses of some major commodities; (b) the unfavorable trend in the terms of trade of agricultural exporting countries, particularly less developed countries; (c) the trend in recent years towards regional arrangements; and (d) the growing need for adjustments of national agricultural policies.

(2) Persistence of Surpluses

10. Among the major surplus commodities, only the stocks of cotton and dairy products had been declining in recent years. Cotton stocks were slightly reduced in major exporting countries this year, but there had been another sharp increase in the stocks of coffee and coarse grains in 1959/60 in spite of a larger volume of international trade in these commodities. Wheat stocks were expected to remain at the high level of 1959/60 despite some reduction in world output last year. Consumption of cocoa, although higher in 1960 than in 1959, was likely to fall short of the 1959/60 season's record production. Exportable supplies of several other commodities, including sugar, rice, dairy products, and some fats and oils, were large or rising. Notwithstanding the high level of demand for foodstuffs and raw materials in importing countries likely to prevail in the rest of 1960, supplies were expected to be heavier, compared with import requirements, than last year. Prices of most foodstuffs would remain under pressure, and those of raw materials as a whole were not likely to show any further major increase.

11. It was noted that, on the basis of the preliminary FAO evidence, the expansion of world productive capacity of many commodities had been sufficiently great in recent years to result in supplies growing in the next few years at least as fast as consumption and possibly faster. If these estimates proved to be correct as broad tendencies, the present

difficulties in world agricultural markets were likely to be aggravated. The Committee emphasized, therefore, that governments should give special weight to the development of policies to encourage consumption.

(3) Terms of Trade of Agricultural Exporting Countries

12. Export earnings of most agricultural exporting countries improved in comparison with 1958, largely because of the higher volume of exports. While the export proceeds of some areas had already returned to the pre-recession level, those of other regions, although slightly larger in 1959 than in 1958, were still well below the 1957 figure. The export earnings of some countries fell further in 1959 as a result of lower volume and prices.

13. For the world as a whole, the terms of trade of agricultural exporting countries, which had been deteriorating gradually throughout the 'fifties, remained in 1959 at the post-war low point of 1958. The terms of trade of countries exporting raw materials improved in the course of 1959, but those of countries relying largely on exports of coffee, cocoa, sugar and rice declined markedly.

14. The Committee noted that in 1958 and 1959 the terms of trade of agricultural exporters as a group were more favorable than during the period immediately preceding the last war, and about the same as in the late 1920's. But they were lower to-day than at any time since the end of World War II. It was recognized that some longer-term trends in international commodity trade were likely to cause concern about the prospects of agricultural exports, especially from the less developed countries. It was noted in particular that:

- (a) although world agricultural exports had increased steadily in recent years up to 1957, both their volume and value had grown much more slowly than trade in manufactured goods;
- (b) even during the years immediately preceding 1957, the rising trend in the purchasing power of world agricultural exports as a whole (in terms of manufactured goods) was slowing down, and the actual decline in the real export income of agricultural countries in 1958 was followed by only a partial recovery towards the pre-recession position in 1959;
- (c) Raw material exports were much more sensitive to industrial recessions of the 1957/58 type than trade in manufactures. Such recessions could affect development programs in various countries by limiting their import capacity and by committing their future export earnings to meet the additional indebtedness resulting from the deterioration in their balance of payments because of the recession;

- (d) the longer-term prospects of agricultural exports were adversely affected by a number of factors operating on the demand side of international commodity markets, including the present tendencies in agricultural policies in importing countries; technical innovations, resulting in economics in the usage of raw materials and the replacement of traditional by new materials; shifts in consumption favoring highly processed final products; and slow growth in demand for basic foodstuffs in developed countries. On the other hand, the demand for foodstuffs and raw materials could be favorably affected by the growth prospects and stabilization measures of importing countries. These trends might do no more than slow down the rate of growth of agricultural exports. At a time when the future prospects were for ample supplies in international trade, this could be enough to keep a continued pressure on export prices of, and earnings from, several commodities;
- (e) such rises in export earnings as could be reasonably hoped for in the next few years were likely to be modest in comparison with the required imports of development goods and the precarious foreign exchange position of several underdeveloped countries. In the longer run, the relatively slow rate of increase in agricultural exports from less developed countries tended to place greater emphasis on the need for industrialization in some countries to improve the prospects of raising living standards in the less developed countries.

(4) Regional Arrangements for Economic Intogration

15. The Committee noted that in recent months new steps had been taken toward the creation of regional free trade areas and custom unions and towards the consolidation of the European Economic Community (EEC). An account of these developments had been presented to the Committee in Annex 2 of document CCP 60/7, while Annex 3 of the same document contained data on the pattern of trade in agricultural commodities and raw materials of the two European groups, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and EEC.

16. Some delegates expressed concern that such regional arrangements, while benefiting member countries, might have serious adverse effects on the trade of other countries and on their economic development. Other delegates pointed out that countries joining regional arrangements aimed at an expansion of economic activity and national income from which other countries, including those exporting agricultural commodities and raw materials, could benefit as a result of the increasing demand for their exports.

17. The Committee believed that developments under these regional economic integration schemes exercised an important influence on the world agricultural situation. It requested the Secretariat to keep such developments under review with special regard to their possible effects on patterns of production and international trade.

(5) Adjustments of National Policies

18. In considering national agricultural policies and the desirability of adjustments, the Committee drew the following general conclusions which in its view should be kept in mind in the Committee's future work in this field:

(i) The Role of Outlook Studies

19. Despite problems of timing, as well as the technical difficulties involved in outlook studies, the Committee was nonetheless impressed with the importance of outlook work as a contribution to policy co-ordination. Adjustments in national policies took time to have an effect on supply and demand; therefore, if they were to lead to a better balance in international commodity markets, it was desirable to know as much as possible about the longer-term outlook for individual commodities in international trade. At the same time some countries stressed that important adjustments of agricultural policies were urgently necessary and could not be left to await the results of detailed studies.

(ii) Need for Formulation of Generally Acceptable Principles

20. Recent developments had provided a further test of the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal which appeared to have stood up well. A review of the world agricultural commodity scene also confirmed again the desirability of some generally acceptable principles for national agricultural price stabilization and support policies.

(iii) Influence of Some Special Factors in Commodity Markets

21. When attempts were made to adjust national policies to each other, due account should be taken of changing trade patterns and, in particular, of the fact that the declining share of primary products in world trade as a whole had in some respects aggravated the uncertainty and vulnerability of the primary products sector. This was largely due to the fact that trade in some of these products, whilst it may have remained stable or even increased in absolute terms, had become a smaller fraction when seen in relation to total requirements in importing countries.

22. The growing use of substitutes, notably synthetics, had added to the market problems of some primary producers, but their availability could also be said at times to act as a factor limiting extreme price fluctuations of natural products.

(iv) Relation of Agricultural Policies to Overall Aims of National Economic Policies

23. In approaching any changes which might be needed in policy for a particular commodity, it was also necessary to take into account the overall aims of the national economic policy. Clearly, it was important that changes in agricultural policies be viewed in the wider framework of their effects on national income and the overall allocation of resources in particular countries and throughout the world economy.

V. LONGER-TERM PROJECTIONS OF THE PRODUCTION OF, AND DEMAND FOR, AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

24. The Committee received an account (CCP 60/11) of the work undertaken or in progress in FAO on longer-term projections of the production of, and demand for, agricultural commodities. The FAO Conference at its Tenth Session had stressed the importance of work in this field, regarding it as a valuable tool for economic planning and for a better appreciation of the commodity outlook. The Committee noted that, within the practical limits set by the resources available, work on projections was being intensified and extended to an increasing number of commodities, partly in response to the requirements of the CCP subsidiary bodies. It noted also that close working arrangements had been developed between FAO and the other international agencies with related interests and that full use was being made of the work being done in individual countries under Government and other auspices. Several delegates pointed out that projection studies had been recently set up in their countries and expressed interest in developing close cooperation with FAO in this field of work. The Delegate of the United States informed the Committee that studies aiming at projections for 1965 and 1975 had been initiated in fourteen countries and that such studies were contemplated in eight other countries.

25. In conclusion, the Committee, while mindful of the limitations of the basic material and techniques for work on projections and the need for continued work to improve the techniques used, considered that valuable results would be obtained as experience was gained. It was pointed out that the estimates of the future level of demand and production provided by such studies would indicate the broad trends in the commodity situation that appeared to be emerging out of present policies, technological improvements and the current general economic conditions. However, owing to the possibilities of large margins of error in such projections and the need for care in their interpretation, it was essential that they should be periodically re-examined in the light of changes in the underlying conditions and assumptions, particularly those determined by government policies.

VI. DISPOSAL OF AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES

(1) FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guiding Lines

26. The Conference, in Resolution 11/59 on the Operation and Adequacy of FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guiding Lines, had requested the Director-General (a) to invite Member Nations which had not already done so to signify their agreement to adhere to the FAO Principles and to take the Guiding Lines into account, and (b) to establish procedures by which countries joining the Organization would be invited to adhere to the FAO Principles and to take the Guiding Lines into account. The Committee noted the action taken by the Director-General for implementing this Resolution and expressed its interest in receiving a progress report at its next Session on the replies received from governments.

(2) National Food Reserves

27. The Committee was informed that in line with the request made by the Committee and endorsed by the Conference, the Director-General had asked FAO Member Governments to inform him of any plans, programs and policies relating to the establishment of National Food Reserves. Time had not been sufficient for replies from governments to be received and incorporated in a progress report for this Session. Such a report would, however, be presented to the next Session.

28. The Delegates of India, Japan and Pakistan presented some preliminary information during the Session. The Government of India had decided to establish, in the course of the next few years, a national reserve of four million tons of wheat and one million tons of rice. Measures were also being taken in India to expand the storage capacity in order to enable the country to maintain such reserve. In Japan a reserve of grains was being kept as part of a government control on rice. The reserve amounted to around three months' national consumption. In Pakistan the Government was planning a reserve of one million tons -- one half wheat and one half rice -- in the course of the second Five-Year Development Plan.

(3) Tenth Report of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal

29. The Tenth Report of the Sub-Committee (CCP 60/13) was presented to the Committee by the Chairman of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, Mr. W. Van de Laar. In considering this report, the Committee paid tribute to the work of the Sub-Committee. The major task of the Sub-Committee, i.e. that of providing a forum for consultations on surplus disposal transactions, programs and policies, had been of value to governments.

(i) Consultations on Programs and Transactions during the Period under Review

30. The period under review covered the activities of the Sub-Committee from October 1959 to April 1960, during which the Sub-Committee had held six meetings. This was a relatively short period during which surplus disposition of one group of commodities, dairy products, had been suspended, reflecting the low levels of the CCC-held stocks of skim milk and the virtual cessation of Western European disposals of butter. Wider opportunities had been offered by the countries disposing of their surplus supplies for bilateral consultations with interested countries which might have been affected by such disposals. In general, consultations on individual surplus transactions had proceeded smoothly. These consultations were no longer limited to the United States but had also taken place with other surplus disposing countries.

31. The Delegates of Thailand and Burma expressed serious concern about the possible adverse effects on their commercial exports of the recently concluded United States-Indian four-year agreement and similar type of agreement, involving surplus disposal of large quantities of wheat and rice. The Delegate of India pointed out that his Government expected to import those quantities of grain in addition to its normal imports. He explained that India was unable, however, to use its scarce foreign exchange resources for the purchase of rice but that, as in the past, it would seek to import rice within the framework of trade promoting arrangements not involving outlays of foreign exchange.

32. The Delegate of Burma also raised some wider issues relating to surplus disposal and its effects. The Committee decided to refer the text of this statement and the statement by the Delegate of the United States, which answered some of the points raised by the Delegate of Burma, to the Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (see CCP 60/28).

(ii) Study of the Use of P.L. 480 Foreign Currencies

33. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Sub-Committee had been investigating the use of foreign currencies derived from P.L. 480 Title I sales. The Committee agreed that the Sub-Committee should summarize the results of this work within the means available and refer it to the CCP for further consideration. Several delegates pointed out that any assessment of the impact of local currency settlements and uscs on such aspects as economic development and the patterns of trade and production was wide in scope and would need to be referred at a later stage by the CCP itself. Some issues falling outside the scope of surplus disposal and agricultural production and trade might need consideration in other channels as well.

(iii) Study on Barter Arrangements

34. The initiative of the Sub-Committee in establishing a special Working Group on Barter was welcomed by many delegates. The cooperation of governments in carrying out this task was emphasized. Some delegates stressed that the special Working Group on Barter should aim particularly at assessing whether barter transactions involving disposal of agricultural surplus commodities were being carried out in line with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal.

(iv) Intergovernmental Dried Skim Milk Distribution Programs

35. The Committee noted that the Sub-Committee had discontinued its Working Group on Dried Skim Milk (International Cooperative Action).

(v) Terms of Reference of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal

36. The Committee noted that the Sub-Committee had given preliminary thought to possible ways of strengthening its work within its present terms of reference. The Committee concluded that, in considering and carrying out its future program of work, the Sub-Committee should continue to interpret its terms of reference broadly.

(4) Other Intergovernmental Consultations and Actions on Surplus Disposal - Wheat Utilization Committee

37. The Committee was informed of the activities of the Wheat Utilization Committee since the Thirty-Second Session of the CCP. A technical mission of this Committee had visited three countries in the Far East in order to investigate and make recommendations upon the possibilities of increasing the use of wheat. The terms of reference of the Mission included the study of the extent to which wheat could be utilized as an aid to economic development programs and the extent to which promotional and market development projects might increase commercial outlets for wheat. FAO had been represented on the Mission by an Observer/Adviser. The Committee was informed that the Mission had completed its report which would be submitted to the meeting of the Wheat Utilization Committee in July. The Wheat Utilization Committee had also set up a Working Group on National Food Reserves whose report was expected later in the year. The CCP noted these developments and asked to be kept informed of the activities of the Wheat Utilization Committee.

(5) Multilateral Consideration of Surplus Disposal Programs

38. Following up on some suggestions it had made at the Tenth Session of the Conference, the Canadian Delegation proposed that the Committee should make arrangements, with the help of a special working committee

or of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, for giving consideration to:

- (a) Proposals and efforts to date in the field of surplus disposal; and
- (b) The need for, and practical possibilities of, the improvement of clearing house facilities for information on stocks and disposal programs, and on current and future requirements, seen in relation to the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal.

39. The Committee agreed that it would be useful to undertake a review with special reference to (b) above, taking account of (a) insofar as such information was required as background for dealing with (b).

40. In considering the best way of carrying out the work, the Committee decided not to establish a new committee but to refer the matter to the Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal. The Committee requested the Director-General to prepare a working paper bringing up to date in brief for the historical information required under (a) above and describing in more detail the facilities currently available, both inside and outside FAO, for the clearing of information on the lines indicated under (b). The Committee requested the Sub-Committee:

- (i) to consider, with the help of the background information provided to it whether there is need for further arrangements to improve the international machinery for clearing information on stocks and disposal programs and on current and future requirements; and
- (ii) to report on the matter to the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Committee.

VII. AGRICULTURAL PRICE STABILIZATION AND SUPPORT MEASURES

(1) Guiding Principles

41. The Committee examined the guiding principles proposed by the Expert Panel of 1959 (C 59/12) in the light of earlier discussions at the FAO Conference, and set up a drafting group to prepare a revised draft for further consideration. This draft is attached at Appendix A. It includes relatively few changes of substance, and although the arrangement has been extensively revised, nearly all the original material has been retained. One new principle has been proposed which appears in paragraph III 4(c) of the Appendix. A tabulation attached to the Appendix at Annex 1 indicates the relation between the paragraphs of the new draft and of the original proposals.

42. In changing the order of the arrangement the aim has been to clarify the relationship between the different principles. Most of the comment has been put into the introductory paragraphs in order to make the principles themselves stand out more clearly.

43. A somewhat greater measure of agreement than was found possible in the Expert Panel was reached in some matters, notably on the relation between domestic and international price levels. While this implied some compromise, it was felt desirable to prepare an acceptable text for consideration by governments, even though some countries would still prefer a different wording for some of the principles.

44. Thus some delegations would have preferred still greater prominence to be given to "non-price" measures. It was proposed also that these measures should be classified to distinguish those intended only to raise farm incomes from those designed to encourage increased efficiency of production. Some delegations noted that, in accordance with the wording of Conference Resolution No. 8/57, there had been increased attention to problems of international trade. Others felt that it was important for an adequate emphasis on the social aspects and the problems of less developed countries to be retained.

45. The Committee agreed to circulate the tentative draft prepared by the drafting group, and to invite comments from all FAO Member Governments. These could then be taken into account when the guiding principles were further examined and revised at the Thirty-Fourth Session, before transmitting them to the Council. The Committee decided to continue the same drafting group as at the present session; it emphasized that in deciding on their delegations governments should bear in mind the need for this and other working groups to meet concurrently with the main session.

(2) Further Studies

46. Consideration was given to the proposals for further studies made by the Expert Panel itself and by a number of delegations in earlier discussions at the CCP and Council. These proposals had been endorsed by the Conference.

47. The further work to which the Committee attached most importance and gave first priority was the preparation of periodic reviews of new developments in agricultural price stabilization and support measures. These are considered further below. Of the other studies approved in principle by the Conference the Committee considered that two might be given some coverage in the periodic reviews to the extent that they arose in connection with new developments. These subjects were the use of "non-price" measures, and the suitability of the various methods of implementing price stabilization and support policies in the circumstances of different countries.

48. Of the other subjects, the Committee felt that those which had most relevance to the guiding principles should be selected for early study. It agreed that the first approach might be a study of "The Effect of Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Measures on International Trade as a Whole", and a preliminary discussion was held on its possible scope. It was emphasized that a final decision on the scope of such a study must be delayed until an appraisal can be made of the results of the work currently under way in GATT. As a next priority the Committee recommended a study of the factors influencing the mobility of labor from agriculture to other occupations.

49. It was appreciated that in the time available before the next Session it would not be possible to make a comprehensive enquiry into the complex matters embraced in these two subjects. It was suggested, however, that some work might be undertaken by consultants or other outside help, or by Member Governments.

(3) Periodic Review

50. The Committee considered the first of the periodic reviews proposed by the Conference, which had been prepared by the Secretariat in tentative form in order to seek the views of the Committee as to form and content. It had been based principally on the data presented to Committee II of GATT, and from published material, though a few countries had, on request, furnished the Organization with useful summaries of recent developments. A number of revisions were suggested in the paragraphs on individual countries, but in general the Committee felt that the paper was on the right lines. Some delegations felt that a more analytic approach would be useful, and that the reviews should indicate the effect of new developments on the general price stabilization and support system of the country, so far as this was possible within the limits of a short paper. Later, when guiding principles had been finally agreed, it was felt that the reviews might be related to these principles.

51. It was recognized that closer liaison with countries was needed in the periodic reviews, and the Committee agreed that, as provided for by the Conference, in future years all FAO Member Countries should be invited to submit brief summaries of recent important developments. As far as possible the reasons behind any changes should be indicated. Where necessary the material included in the review should be checked back with the country concerned. Attention was drawn to the need to coordinate such requests for information with those of Commodity Study Groups. It was agreed that this matter should be considered within the Secretariat in sending out requests for information. It would also be necessary for the Committee itself to ensure consistency of treatment in its reports and papers dealing with agricultural price stabilization and support policies, generally and for individual commodities.

VIII. REPORTS OF CCP COMMODITY GROUPS AND SPECIAL COMMODITY QUESTIONS

(1) Grains - Report of the Fifth Session of the FAO Group on Grains

52. The Committee reviewed the Report of the Fifth Session of the FAO Group on Grains (CCP 60/22) and commended it to the attention of Governments. The Committee noted with interest the considerable increase in the membership of the Group.

53. The Committee noted that at this Session the Group had discussed four main topics. The current situation had been reviewed and an outlook statement was prepared for 1960/61. In addition to the re-examination of the medium-term projections of production, the Group had discussed the future world demand for cereals. They had conducted the annual review of developments in national grain policies, including intergovernmental arrangements and trade under special terms. Special attention had been paid to problems of coarse grains, including the new survey of the utilization of grains. The Committee welcomed the start that had been made in studies of inter-relationships of grains with livestock products and awaits further action in this field. The Group had also discussed various problems of statistics.

54. The Committee noted that in the opinion of the Group, end-year stocks for 1960/61 would probably show a further increase for wheat, as well as for coarse grains, and that shifts in the geographical distribution of production were increasing the difficulties of maintaining a high level of exports. On the other hand, the new analysis of trends of production had indicated the strong influence of government measures, and had suggested that a considerable part of the present difficulties were by no means irremediable, but, to a large extent, could be moderated by better harmonization of national action with the needs of the international situation.

55. In reviewing the future work of the Group, the Committee agreed that the Group still had an important role to play in providing opportunities for the study of world grain problems as a whole, and of coarse grains in particular, in association with the International Wheat Council and other international bodies. It was further recognized that the consideration of food wheat and coarse grains problems also required study of the use of food wheat and coarse grains for the output of livestock products.

(2) Rice - Report of the Fourth Session of the CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice

56. The Committee reviewed the Report of the Fourth Session of the Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice (CCP 60/5). It noted that the Sub-Committee had now completed the series of economic studies initiated when it was set up five years ago. These studies

on the structure of international and domestic markets, as well as the steps taken to improve the flow of basic statistics and trade information, provide a factual foundation for future work on these topics and for any possible future measures to reduce instability in international trade. The Sub-Committee had also made its regular review of the international trade situation and short-term prospects.

57. A considerable amount of work remains to be done to improve basic commodity knowledge on rice, but the Committee was glad to note that the Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice was now in a position to undertake the trends study which the CCP had proposed at its Thirty-First Session and which the FAO Conference had endorsed. It was understood that this would be a central item of the Sub-Committee's program of work over some years, and in view of its importance in bringing to light the underlying longer-term forces influencing the international trade situation, the Committee hoped that all governments concerned would give their full cooperation.

58. The Committee congratulated the Group of Experts on Rice Grading and Standardization on having completed the main tasks for which it was established in 1955. Much valuable work had been accomplished, including the formulation of models of standard systems of grading and of quality inspection, as well as standard definition of a large number of rice terms used in international trade. Follow-up action for the present was mainly the task of individual governments; the Committee was informed that the Group would not be convened in 1961. However, the work on the more general marketing aspects would be carried on by the Consultative Sub-Committee itself, and the Director-General would bring to the attention of the International Rice Commission the Group's suggestions on technical research studies. This procedure would be in line with the relations between economic and technical work on commodities as noted in Section X (2)(i) of this Report.

(3) Coconut and Coconut Products - Report of the Third Session of the FAO Group on Coconut and Coconut Products

59. The Committee approved the Report of the Third Session of the Group on Coconut and Coconut Products (CCP 60/21), and observed that the Group adopted a practical approach to problems which were of growing importance to a number of producing countries. The Group was also maintaining a close review of its program and organizational needs. The Committee also noted with satisfaction progress made in

improving commodity intelligence and economic studies, in line with the Committee's own emphasis, through the active collaboration of Member Governments in the work of the Group. The Committee expressed considerable interest in economic studies describing the marketing problems presented by competing oils, particularly those the sale of which was government-supported. Attention was drawn to the particular need for close co-ordination of economic and technical work on coconut, especially with regard to the danger from kadang-kadang disease. The Committee endorsed the Group's recommendation to the Director-General that the next session of the Group should be arranged in conjunction with the first session of the Technical Working Party on Coconut, which is being set up in pursuance of Conference Resolution No. 38/59.

(4) Citrus Fruit - Report of the First Session of the FAO Group on Citrus Fruit

60. The Committee received the Report of the First Session of the FAO Group on Citrus Fruit (CCP 60/20). During this Session, the Group had examined the current situation and outlook and had given special attention to its future program of work.

61. It was noted that the Group expected a marked increase in export supplies during the next five years, but that it stressed the potential absorptive capacity of the market. It had discussed the possibilities of stimulating consumption through lower prices and improvement in quality of fresh fruit and products, development of new products and expansion of demand in new areas.

62. The Committee was informed of the Group's program which would include work on the promotion of consumption and on surveys of production, marketing and trade policies. Work was also being planned on the problems of processing, quality standards, food additives and treatment residues, and legislation. An outline of desirable statistics had been prepared as a suggested target for governments undertaking improvement in their citrus statistics.

63. The Committee expressed its general satisfaction at the start made by the Group. Some delegates urged that having regard to the fact that its initial mandate was limited to two years, the Group should make a careful selection of lines of work to be pursued.

(5) Dairy Products

(i) National Dairy Policies in Advanced Countries and Butter Situation

64. The Committee considered the First Annual Review of National Dairy Policies and a Review of the Current Butter Situation (CCP 60/18 and Addendum). The Annual Review described dairy policies in fourteen countries with advanced economies for the second part of 1959 and for the first four months of 1960. There had been no noticeable fundamental changes in recent months in the general features of national dairy policies. The Committee's discussion of the report enlarged on certain aspects of national dairy policies as influenced by trends in production, consumption and foreign trade or by climatic conditions.

65. With regard to the butter situation, the Committee reviewed the present conditions in view of the increase in butter production in some European countries in the first half of 1960, the accumulation of stocks and present price structure on various markets - particularly on the London market. The Committee concluded that the present butter situation did not appear to be critical, but did, however, require watching closely. In particular, if stocks of butter were substantially larger at the end of 1960, than at the end of 1959 then a heavy production in 1961 could lead to serious difficulties.

66. The Committee requested the Director-General to continue the Annual Reports on National Dairy Policies and the Annual Review of the Butter Situation. It also asked, in connection with the review of policies, that an assessment should be made of the extent to which the measures suggested by the CCP in June 1958 to relieve the butter situation had been adopted. In doing this, the Secretariat should take into account information that governments had made available to OEEC and GATT. It might, however, ask governments for information on specific questions when necessary.

(ii) National Dairy Policies and Problems in Underdeveloped Countries

67. At the last session, the Committee had requested the Secretariat to collect information on dairy policies in countries where the industry was less developed, and to study conditions and needs peculiar to these countries which have a large consumption potential for milk and milk products.

68. The Committee considered two Secretariat papers: the Progress Report on National Dairy Policies in Underdeveloped Countries, including an annex on Economic Aspects of Dairy Development in the Far East (CCP 60/6) and the paper on Dairy Problems, Policies and Programs in India (CCP Working Paper No. 60/3). The Committee also heard with great interest reports from certain delegates on the state of development in their respective countries.

69. The Committee agreed that the work of the Secretariat on dairy policies in underdeveloped countries should be continued on the same lines. The scope of examination should be enlarged to include a number of other countries before overall comparisons on dairy policies in underdeveloped countries were made.

70. The Working Paper on India, after revision on the basis of comments by the Government of India, will be presented to the Thirty-Fourth Session of CCP.

(iii) The Skim Milk Powder Situation

71. The meeting considered a Secretariat report on Supply Prospects for Skim Milk Powder (CCP 60/15). It was noted that the outlook for contributions from United States Government stocks for special feeding programs abroad in 1960 had improved sharply in recent months. Government price-support purchases of skim milk powder had been large in April and May, and it now seemed likely that the quantity available this year for donations and other foreign programs would approach the high levels of 1957 and 1958.

72. Some delegates expressed a wish to have a fuller analysis of the commercial trade in skim milk powder, with attention to the role of casein as an alternative outlet for liquid skim milk, and to the effects on the skim milk powder market of fluctuations in milk and butter production.

73. The Secretariat also reported on work that had been done in cooperation with UNICEF and WHO to implement recommendations made by the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference. Extensive inter-secretariat consultations had taken place on priorities for available supplies. A report had been made on the skim milk situation and its repercussions on the FAO/WHO/UNICEF program. This included an analysis of dried skim milk distribution programs, the impact of the situation on UNICEF assisted programs, and measures to offset a reduction in donated supplies. The report had provided a basis for discussions at the

March 1960 Session of the UNICEF Program Committee and Executive Board. By that time, however, it had become apparent that the supply situation was easing and that the most pressing needs in countries assisted by UNICEF were being met. Distribution of the report had therefore been limited to regional and field staff and to a special Protein Advisory Group with which the three organizations are closely associated.

74. The Committee heard a statement by the Representative of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, in which he referred to a resolution passed at the Eleventh General Conference of that Organization, held in December 1959. This resolution invited the governments represented in FAO "to initiate plans with the object of establishing a reasonably long-term international program, including the formulation of priorities, for non-commercial availability of dried milk, financed on a regular basis from a fund to which all countries having the ability to do so should contribute according to a pre-agreed plan". Some delegates suggested that the decision whether or not to establish such a fund should be made within the existing UN machinery. There already existed an international organization - UNICEF - with substantial experience in the distribution of milk powder. The Committee understood that the terms of the Resolution were likely to be formally presented to FAO in the course of the year. In that event the matter would be included in the Agenda of the next Session.

(iv) Substitution of Other Fats for Milk Fats in Dairy Products

75. The Secretariat reported that tentative arrangements had been made for an intensive study of the development of the "filled milk" industry in the Philippines, but that it had proved impossible as yet to carry out these arrangements. Such a study was conceived as a major segment of a general investigation of the effects of "filled milk" on the world dairy and fats and oils industries. The Committee hoped that the Secretariat would find it possible to make more progress in this field.

76. Some delegates and observers reiterated the interest of their governments in the problem of "filled milk" and the related question of the uses to which skim milk powder was put. A view was expressed that simple reconstitution of skim milk powder could be beneficial, under proper conditions, to the development of the dairy economies of underdeveloped countries. However, some speakers thought that its use in combination with fats other than milk fat might tend to deter such development. It was agreed, therefore, that the objective of studies in this field would be to analyze the effects of "filled milk" on total milk consumption, the possibilities of its use as a stimulus or discouragement to local production, and its effects on world consumption of milk fat, other fats and oils, and non-fat milk solids. The investigations might also be extended to the use of skim milk powder for "toning" local milk.

(v) Future Arrangements for Consideration of Dairy Products

77. The Committee agreed that dairy problems should be placed on the Agenda of the Thirty-Fourth Session as a major item; that sufficient time should be allotted for a full discussion; that the time-table of the discussion should be decided, and the documents should reach the governments, well in advance. The Committee felt such arrangements were desirable to enable governments to send special representatives for this item.

78. It was mentioned that OEEC had a standing working party on dairy problems, which had established a procedure for calling a meeting of its member governments at short notice when there was a threat of serious difficulties in the international butter market. Some members of FAO who had substantial butter exports and who were, therefore, vitally interested in the international market were not members of OEEC. It was thought desirable to explore ways of associating such countries in these meetings and the Director-General was requested to raise this possibility with the Secretary-General of the OEEC.

(6) Cocoa

79. The Committee was informed of the activities of the FAO Cocoa Study Group since the last Session of the CCP. No plenary session had been held, but the Secretariat, in accordance with the Group's instructions, kept the situation under review. Studies on economic trends and forces affecting production and consumption and on problems of marketing had been carried on and price fluctuations were being kept under review, in accordance with the decision made by the Group at its Third Session. The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the progress of the work of the Cocoa Study Group, which had played a useful role in the world cocoa economy.

80. Representatives of all producing and consuming countries who took part in the discussion stated that their governments would attend the Fifth Session of the Group at Abidjan in 1961; the Committee expressed its warm appreciation to the Government of the Ivory Coast for their kind invitation.

81. The Committee heard with interest a statement by the representative of France on the importance of cocoa production in the economy of the Ivory Coast.

(7) Coffee

82. The Committee heard an account of the activities of the Coffee Study Group and of the operation of the International Coffee Agreement. The Committee noted with satisfaction that assistance was being given by the Director-General to the Coffee Study Group and that a major study on coffee undertaken at the request of the Group had been completed.

83. Although coffee production was at present in excess of consumption, the Committee hoped that the present price level and measures towards stabilization would stimulate consumption and discourage further expansion of uneconomic production. Other measures tending towards better equilibrium were the promotion of increased consumption, industrial utilization of coffee, and improvements in agricultural techniques. The Committee noted that the International Coffee Agreement was likely to be extended for another year while longer-term solutions were being studied.

84. The Committee requested that the Secretariat should continue to prepare periodic studies and reviews on developments and trends in the world coffee economy, and asked to be kept informed of the future work of the Coffee Study Group, and FAO's share in it, as well as of further developments with regard to the International Coffee Agreement.

(8) Hard Fibers

85. The Committee decided that the proposal for the establishment of a Group on Hard Fibers should not be included on the Agenda of the next Session, unless the Government of the Philippines submitted, in time for circulation prior to the Thirty-Fourth Session, a further request for consideration of the matter, together with supporting documentation. The Committee requested the Director-General to prepare a brief information paper on the main technical problems facing the abaca industry in the Philippines and possible remedies.

(9) Jute

86. The Committee considered questions on jute referred to it by the Conference and was informed of the consumption studies under way and of the arrangements under discussion between FAO and ECAFE concerning co-operation on a study of this commodity.

87. The Delegate of Pakistan presented a statement stressing the problem faced by producing countries and stating the need for a mitigation of the problems through intergovernmental consultations. He proposed the establishment of a study group on jute. This proposal was supported by some other delegations and by the Observer of the Association of European Jute Industries. The Delegates of Pakistan and India also referred to the problem of fluctuations in the demand for jute and jute goods in the international market.

88. The Committee decided that the proposal of the Delegate of Pakistan should be reviewed again at its next Session. It also asked the Director-General to use his best endeavors, if the consumption studies were completed before the Thirty-Fourth Session, to convene an ad hoc meeting to discuss them. The purpose of this meeting would be to highlight any conclusions which could usefully be placed before the Committee when it considered the proposals for setting up a study group.

89. The Committee also requested the Director-General to bring the statement of the Delegate of Pakistan to the attention of Member Governments.

(10) Spices

90. The Committee received a report on the progress of the study on spices which had been discussed at the Thirty-Second Session. The draft of the requested study on the world spice economy was almost completed and would be considered at the next Session of the Committee. Some members referred to the great interest of their governments in the study. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the governments of consuming and producing countries which had cooperated in supplying information.

91. The Committee requested that developments in the world spice economy should also be covered periodically in the customary review of the world commodity situation.

IX. MEASURES FOR THE STABILIZATION OF COMMODITY MARKETS

92. The subject, which had been placed on the Agenda at the request of the Government of Yugoslavia, was recognized as being important and deserving of continuing attention by the Committee, particularly with a view to keeping up with national and international developments in this field.

93. The Committee stressed the importance of appropriate general economic policies in industrial countries for the maintenance and expansion of international trade and the stabilization of commodity markets. Attention was also drawn to the difficulties caused by the worsening terms of trade and uncertain foreign exchange earnings of less developed countries and those whose economies were primarily dependent on the export of agricultural commodities.

94. The Committee noted that the Conference, in considering the future activities of the CCP, had asked for more work to be undertaken on the broader aspects of commodity policies, though with special emphasis on those fields of work where further endeavors were likely to lead to practical solutions. Whilst not excluding any new avenues of approach in the field of international commodity stabilization, the Committee concluded that its interest would need to be centered primarily on stabilization measures and techniques relating to individual commodities, or groups of closely related commodities, rather than to multi-commodity solutions for which practical conclusions were as yet more difficult to envisage. At the same time, the Committee expressed its special interest in being informed, at its next Session, of the work of the UN Experts' Group on Compensatory Financing with which the FAO had been invited to cooperate.

95. The Committee recognized the interest of other organizations in this work, but wished to be currently informed of such work, of the results obtained, and of the difficulties encountered in the application of different forms of stabilization techniques. To this end, the Committee decided, as a first step, that a "Review of International Commodity Stabilization Measures and Techniques" should be included, as a standing item, to form part of the discussion of "National and International Commodity Policies" on the agenda of future sessions. The Director-General was requested to present to the Thirty-Fourth Session a summary review of recent studies and activities carried out in these fields.

X. FUTURE WORK OF THE CCP

(1) General Aspects

96. In reviewing a year ago the program and agenda for future sessions, the Committee decided to consider, at its current session, the problems involved in combining, within the limited time available during any one session, the task of carrying out work in many different fields, sometimes on matters of immediate importance, with the need to concentrate and deepen discussion on a few selected topics of outstanding importance.

97. Since then, the Conference, in reviewing the item "Future Activities of the CCP", had stated that:

"108. In the course of discussion on the importance and future orientation of FAO's work on commodity problems and policies, the Conference felt that the CCP should give more attention to the broader aspects of policies, as well as to individual commodity aspects. In giving special emphasis to national policies concerning the production, consumption and trade of agricultural commodities and to their effects on international trade and on economic development, the CCP should continue to be primarily concerned with practical solutions of problems arising in this field. In this respect, the Conference stressed the importance of FAO's continuing close cooperation with other intergovernmental bodies concerned with commodity matters." 1/

98. To provide for the effective discharge of these tasks, the Committee concluded that the organization of its work should be on the following lines:

(i) Main Topics for Review

99. There should be no major change from the current practice of selecting the following five main subjects for substantive review:

1/ FAO Conference, Report of Tenth Session, Section II.5, October/November 1959.

- (a) Major Developments - General Review
- (b) Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses
- (c) Commodity-by-Commodity Review
- (d) National and International Policies
- (e) Relations with Other Bodies

(ii) Grouping and Sequence of Items

100. The main changes, as illustrated in the provisional agenda and timetable for the Thirty-Fourth Session (see Section XIII and Appendix B of this Report) are to re-group the sub-items under the five main subjects, and to alter the sequence of their discussion, with a view to:

- (a) consolidating, as far as possible, discussions on related substantive issues and methods of work;
- (b) enabling the Committee to formulate its conclusions and recommendations of a more general character in the light of preceding discussions of specific commodity problems.

101. Mainly with a view to achieving the first of these two objectives, the "Review of FAO Consultations and Actions for Individual Commodities" (including a review of the work of FAO commodity groups) and the "Review of Other Intergovernmental Commodity Consultations and Arrangements" have been brought together, along with the situation reviews for individual commodities, in one main Commodity-by-Commodity Review.

102. With a view to achieving the second objective, it was agreed that:

- (a) the substantive part of discussions under the "General Review of Major Developments" would follow, rather than precede as at present, the review commodity-by-commodity; and
- (b) the Committee should aim to include in its report a summary of the main conclusions and any recommendations for action arising from discussions under all five substantive subjects listed in paragraph 99, above.

103. The Committee concluded that the re-arrangement of the agenda on the above lines would not merely help to strengthen its discussions but should in future also make it possible to deal with the agenda generally within a period of two weeks, which the Committee considered a desirable objective. Special circumstances will not make it possible to attain this objective in 1961.

(2) FAO Commodity Groups

(i) Criteria and Procedures for the Establishment, Supervision, Suspension and Termination of FAO Commodity Study Groups ^{1/}

104. The Committee gave further consideration to this subject, on the basis of a document prepared by the Secretariat (CCP 60/3). The text of this document, as amended and agreed by the Committee, is appended to this report (Appendix B). The Committee will use this text on future occasions as a basis for judging specific requests for the establishment of intergovernmental machinery of a more or less continuing character for individual commodities or commodity groups. The main objective of the Committee, in setting out these guiding lines and procedures, was to assure a fair hearing in judging specific requests whilst, at the same time, instituting stringent screening procedures for the establishment, supervision, suspension and termination of any such machinery.

(ii) Relations between Economic and Technical Work on Commodities

105. The Committee also devoted some attention to the relation between, and coordination of, work on economic and technical matters for individual commodities or groups of commodities. Detailed discussions on technical matters of a non-economic character should not form part of the work of CCP Commodity Groups. At the same time, the Groups should keep themselves informed of work undertaken in technical fields, insofar as such information was required for the discharge of their functions in the economic field. It might also at times be necessary, or desirable, for a CCP Group to take the initiative in stimulating work to be carried out on technical matters through channels other than its own.

106. Where separate intergovernmental technical working parties had been established under FAO auspices, every effort should be made by the Director-General and by the governments concerned to ensure the closest possible working contacts between these technical bodies and those dealing with economic aspects. Where no specialized machinery for the economic aspects had been established, questions relating to economic matters could be addressed by the Technical Working Party concerned to the CCP itself; this would be preferable to the alternative of such questions being dealt with within the framework of a Technical Working Party itself.

^{1/} The Committee felt that there was need for clarification of the definition of "commodity study groups". The Committee therefore requested the Director-General to consider this matter, seeking to this end such clarification, as necessary, from appropriate sources such as the Secretary-General of the United Nations or ICCICA, and to inform the Committee, at its Thirty-Fourth Session, if possible, of the results of this enquiry.

(3) Joint CICT/CCP Session

107. In considering at its Thirty-Second Session the proposal for a joint session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) and CCP, the Committee had agreed that in the case of favorable consideration being given to the idea in principle by the FAO Conference, the practical questions involved would require further detailed discussion at the Thirty-Third Session.

108. The Tenth Session of the Conference, on considering the CCP Report on the matter, invited the Director-General

- "(1) to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that FAO is in favor of the holding of a joint session of the two bodies provided that the practical problems involved in the proposal are solved;
- (2) to work out with the Secretary-General the practical details for the convening of such a joint session, and particularly its provisional agenda; and to give further thought, at the same time, to the possibility of including other questions of mutual interest to the two bodies." 1/

The Conference also indicated that such a joint session should be held in Rome on the occasion of a normal session of the CCP.

109. At its Eighth Session in May 1960, the CICT took note of the FAO recommendation and related aspects and agreed to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that a joint CICT/CCP session should be held in Rome in 1962, provided that the financial aspects of holding such a session in Rome could be solved. The CICT also agreed with the FAO suggestion that the provisional agenda should be prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Director-General of the FAO.

110. Both the CICT and CCP reaffirmed that one main item on the agenda should be the study of projections of demand for and supply of major agricultural commodities, and that in general the agenda should be concentrated on relatively few items. Matters of procedure should be kept to an absolute minimum.

1/ FAO Conference, Tenth Session, Resolution No. 12/59.

111. It was decided to discuss the matter again at the Thirty-Fourth Session of the CCP. Following his consultations with the Secretary-General and taking into account the CCP discussions, the Director-General would then be able to present some further ideas on the subject.

XI. RELATIONS WITH OTHER BODIES

112. The Committee, in the course of its consideration of Recent Developments in Intergovernmental Commodity Consultations and Arrangements (CCP 60/19), heard statements by the FAO-nominated Member of ICCICA, by the Observer for the GATT and by the Executive Secretary of the International Sugar Council.

113. The Committee noted the progress made in inter-organizational coordination which was also being aided by the activities of the ACC Sub-Committee on Commodity Problems. The Committee itself will continue to assist in the coordination of international work for agricultural commodities.

XII. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(1) Membership of Commodity Study Groups

114. The Committee noted that Conference Resolution 64/59, Membership of Non-Member Nations in Bodies Established under the Aegis of FAO, called for amendment of the terms of reference of commodity study groups, as explained in document CCP 60/12. The Committee unanimously adopted the amendment indicated in paragraph 5 of document CCP 60/12 and approved its insertion as appropriate in the terms of reference of those groups.

115. The Committee decided that the reference to "Rule XXX of the Rules adopted by the Conference at its Ninth Session" be substituted by "Rule XXIX of the General Rules of the Organization", wherever it occurs in the texts of the terms of reference of its subsidiary bodies.

(2) Rules of Procedure of the CCP and of CCP Subsidiary Bodies

(i) Rules of Procedure of the CCP

116. The Committee unanimously adopted the amendments to its Rules of Procedure as made necessary in the light of action taken by the Conference at its Tenth Session and as stated in document CCP 60/26. ^{1/} It was noted however that some of these amendments would enable Associate Members of the Organization to attend private meetings of the Committee.

^{1/} Formerly CCP Working Paper 60/4.

(ii) Rules of Procedure of CCP Subsidiary Bodies

117. The Committee noted the action taken by its subsidiary bodies with respect to suggestions of amendments to their Rules of Procedure made by the Committee itself at its Thirty-Second Session. With respect to the Rules of Procedure adopted by the FAO Group on Citrus Fruit the Committee was informed that they were consistent with those adopted by other subsidiary bodies of the CCP. With respect to two amendments proposed by the Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice in paragraphs 109 (1) and (2) of the Sub-Committee's report (CCP 60/5), the Committee noted that the texts it had previously suggested were based on policy considerations. It therefore felt that the Sub-Committee should adopt the same texts as those adopted by all the other subsidiary bodies, in accordance with the policy of maximum consistency among Rules of Procedure of its bodies followed by the Committee itself on instructions by Conference and Council. The Committee approved a new amendment proposed by the same Sub-Committee, in paragraph 111 of its report. (The text of the amendment to be submitted for adoption by the Sub-Committee is shown at page 5, VIII, CCP 60/27. 1/)

118. The Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice (para. 110, CCP 60/5) and the FAO Group on Grains (paras. 67-68, CCP 60/22) had raised with respect to their Rules of Procedure questions relating to the status of Associate Members of the Organization participating at their meetings as Members. The Committee approved the amendments suggested in document CCP 60/27 with respect to the status of Associate Members and requested the Director-General to transmit them for adoption to all CCP subsidiary bodies.

119. Some delegates noted that under Rule XXIX-9 of the General Rules of the Organization "the membership of commodity study groups established by the Committee may include nations which, while not Member Nations or Associate Members of the Organization, are members of the United Nations". Although not Member Nations or Associate Members of the Organization, these states or representatives of such states could be eligible to vote and hold office on becoming members of a commodity study group. Associate Members of the Organization on becoming members of commodity study groups, on the contrary, do not have the right to vote or to hold office, as provided for by Article VI-7 of the Constitution and by Rule XXXI-1 of the General Rules of the Organization. The Committee decided to seek clarification by the Council on this matter.

120. The Committee requested the Director-General to bring to the attention of the CCP subsidiary bodies for adoption in their Rules of Procedure any correction which might be needed with respect to references to the general Rules of the Organization as indicated in document CCP 60/27.

(3) Classification of Documents

121. The Committee decided not to consider changes in established procedures for the time being.

1/ Formerly CCP Working Paper 60/5.

XIII. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE CCP AND OF SESSIONS OF CCP COMMODITY GROUPS

(1) Arrangements for the Thirty-Fourth Session of the CCP

122. The Committee requested the Director-General to make arrangements, if possible, for the Thirty-Fourth Session to be held in Rome for a period of about two and a half weeks, beginning preferably not before 23 May, 1961. The Committee was aware, however, that the actual dates set for its Session would have to depend on the Council's decision concerning the date of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Council. An overlap of Sessions of the Council and CCP should be avoided.

123. A draft provisional agenda and tentative timetable indications for the Thirty-Fourth Session are appended (Appendix C). The proposed selection of items and order of discussion follow the system outlined in Section X (1), Future Work of the CCP - General Aspects. Whilst having drawn up the provisional agenda and timetable indications in some detail, mainly with a view also to presenting a practical illustration of the general approach outlined in Section X (1), the Committee assumed that the Director-General, in consultation with the Chairman, would introduce such changes as might appear desirable at a later stage.

(2) Sessions of CCP Commodity Groups

124. The Committee was informed that the Sessions of CCP Commodity Groups and the ad hoc meeting on jute (if held) would be planned about as follows:

	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
FAO Group on Grains	Rome	Spring 1961
Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice	Delhi	January/February 1961
FAO Cocoa Study Group	Abidjan	March 1961
FAO Group on Coconut and Coconut Products	Probably Far East	First Quarter 1961
FAO Group on Citrus Fruit	Rome	Spring 1961
<u>ad hoc</u> meeting on jute	Rome	Spring 1961 (finances and organiza- tional arrange- ments permitting)

APPENDIX A

SUGGESTED REVISION OF GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON
AGRICULTURAL PRICE STABILIZATION AND SUPPORT POLICIES

1. There are set out below certain principles for the guidance of FAO Member Governments in establishing or reviewing their agricultural price stabilization and support policies. In accordance with Resolution 8/57 of the FAO Conference they are particularly designed to minimize the adverse effects of these policies on international trade. The principles are necessarily framed in general terms because of the very wide variety of conditions in the countries concerned and in the problems to which these conditions give rise. Allowance must be made for the differences between countries which are primarily exporters and those which are primarily importers; between countries in which agriculture plays a dominant part in the economy and those in which it is relatively less important; and especially between countries at different stages of economic development. It is therefore important to emphasize that the principles proposed will need to be considered by each country in the light of its own circumstances and the particular objectives of its agricultural policies.

2. It must also be recognized that many countries have long-standing and established measures of agricultural price stabilization and support which have been devised with special reference to their own problems and their social, economic and political circumstances. Where conformity with the principles would involve changes in these measures it might be difficult to make them rapidly; the guiding principles proposed must therefore be regarded as aims to which countries should attempt to conform over a period of time. In countries where such policies are still being developed these aims may be attained more quickly.

Agriculture in Relation to the Rest of the Economy

3. The inter-relationship between conditions in agriculture and those in the rest of the economy should also be borne in mind by governments in framing agricultural price stabilization and support policies. A prosperous and expanding general economy is a pre-requisite for a prosperous agriculture. Equally a high and stable level of income in agriculture will itself contribute to the buoyancy of the national economy, and measures which achieve these results in agriculture will also serve to stabilize the entire economy.

International Repercussions

4. Nevertheless, it seems essential that governments should, to the greatest extent practicable, bear in mind the impact of their agricultural price stabilization and support policies on other countries, especially countries whose earnings of foreign exchange depend essentially on the export of agricultural products. The long-term aim, to which all countries could subscribe, should be an increase in world prosperity and international trade, arising from a more balanced and rational use of resources within and between countries, and the avoidance of disturbances in international markets. It should be the aim of all countries to cooperate with one another to achieve a sound and balanced multilateral trading system.

Price and Non-Price Measures

5. In the guiding principles set out below an important distinction is made between agricultural stabilization and support measures which directly influence price and "non-price" measures,^{1/} which are designed to raise farm incomes, often by reducing unit costs of production. Each of these two broad types of measures, "price" and "non-price", will usually be more effective when used in conjunction with the other. The relative emphasis which governments should give to each type will depend largely on the objectives in view. Some non-price measures, however, have the advantage of being flexible and can often be used more selectively than price supports. They are therefore often better adapted to achieving particular objectives. Some, for example, are well adapted to achieve increases in productivity per man or improvements in the farm structure, and are thus useful in permitting farm incomes to be maintained with a lower level of support prices than would otherwise be possible. Some types, e.g. assistance to improve farm buildings or relief from some forms of taxation, can achieve this result without necessarily involving increased production. Other types of "non-price" measures, e.g. subsidies on fertilizers or for small-scale irrigation may be particularly useful when a rapid increase in production is sought.

^{1/} Non-price measures comprise, e.g. remission of taxes, direct income subsidies, publicly subsidized crop and livestock insurance, measures to reduce the cost of production requisites (fertilizers, lime) and provision of short- and medium-term credit at low interest rates. Furthermore improvement of land, buildings and other fixed equipment either by long-term credit, subsidies or direct government schemes, technological measures, such as agricultural research, education and advisory services, government services for the control of diseases and pests of crops and livestock, and finally measures to improve agrarian structure.

Consumption

- (d) Where, in the interests of producers, agricultural prices are supported at a high level, governments should give careful attention to the possible effects on consumption, particularly where there is a risk of surpluses, or where nutritional standards are low.
- (e) Where farm prices are kept at a relatively low level in the interests of consumers, governments should give adequate consideration to the effect on farmers' incentives to produce and on the flow of supplies to the market.

3. Methods of Establishing Price Levels

- (a) In establishing price levels, governments should give full consideration to all relevant factors including the probable effect on consumption, production, and changes in productivity, and as far as possible should leave the market to play its part in the formation of prices.
- (b) Importing countries should take into account likely supplies in the exporting countries (other than surplus stocks). Exporting countries should take into account the likely levels of demand in importing countries.
- (c) The aim should be to avoid too great a degree of rigidity in prices and price relationships and at the same time to give as much security as possible to farmers. For example, by permitting price variations from year to year within prescribed limits, price flexibility may be combined with a considerable degree of security to farmers.
- (d) Care should be taken to maintain a reasonable relationship between the prices of different agricultural commodities, keeping the pattern of agricultural production in proper relation to effective demand.
- (e) Where production costs enter into the determination of prices they should be derived from economically sound farms under normal conditions and used principally as an index of cost movements.
- (f) Where formulae methods are used to establish price levels they should not be rigid and should not be based on a remote reference period.

4. Participation by Producers

Agricultural price stabilization and support policies will often be more effective if farmers themselves take an active part in carrying them out. Governments should encourage farmers to contribute towards the achievement of a more stable and efficient agriculture by improving their marketing methods, e.g. through the development of producer cooperatives, and by adopting improved farming techniques and better methods of farm management. Farmers and farm organizations should participate in the administrative and financial responsibilities of support schemes as far as is practicable.

III. Methods of Implementation

The choice of method must depend largely on the objectives sought and the circumstances of the country concerned. A criterion which governments should, however, always bear in mind is the desirability of interfering as little as possible with the flow of international trade in primary products.

1. Regulation of Imports and Exports

There may be particularly adverse effects on international trade when price supports are implemented primarily by measures which affect the volume of imports or exports. Governments should therefore exercise restraint in the use of these measures.

2. Deficiency Payments

- (a) Where price supports are implemented by deficiency payments to avoid direct restrictions of imports and to avoid the restriction of consumption because of high consumer prices arising from price supports, it will be important (as with other methods of price support) to avoid guaranteeing returns to farmers at a level which would encourage uneconomic production and reduce the scope for imports for more efficient producers.
- (b) Deficiency payments appear to be less easily applicable where agriculture is a substantial component of the whole economy, where a large part of the food supply is domestically produced, where a large part of the production is for export, or in economically less-developed countries.

3. Stabilization Funds

Stabilization funds to reduce fluctuations in farm returns can be of particular value for export products (where little influence on price levels is possible by action on the part of the exporting country). They are therefore of particular importance to countries heavily dependent on agricultural exports. They are essentially insurance funds against low prices, financed by producers themselves.

4. Avoidance of Over-Production

- (a) For commodities where production does not respond readily to downward price changes, effective means of limiting production, e.g. by quotas, may be necessary to prevent an accumulation of burdensome surpluses. Marketing quotas on a tonnage basis may often be more useful than acreage quotas, since the latter may become ineffective as a result of intensive methods of cultivation to raise yields.
- (b) If in order to prevent burdensome surpluses the scope of price guarantees is limited, e.g. to estimated domestic requirements (including essential reserve stocks), the support price should not be so high as to constitute an indirect subsidy on exports. Such "two-price" systems are administratively complicated and appear unsuitable to economically less-developed countries.
- (c) Where production tends to be in excess of normal domestic and export requirements and this excess, with the assistance of subsidies or special terms, is likely to enter the flow of international trade and to disturb international markets, governments should endeavour to meet the situation by appropriate measures affecting price supports, production or consumption.

5. Buffer Stocks

- (a) Where the main objective is to reduce short-term fluctuations in prices, a cautious buffer stock policy has considerable advantages and, if effectively managed, can be self-financing; this financial consideration is important in less-developed countries, where such price stabilization is usually a primary objective.
- (b) Buffer stocks, however, may lead to heavy losses, especially if they become too high, and it seems advisable always to set a ceiling to the level of holdings, though experience shows that under some forms of price support it is extremely difficult to prevent the ceiling from being raised in an emergency.

ANNEX I TO APPENDIX A

RELATION BETWEEN NEW DRAFT AND ORIGINAL PROPOSALS OF EXPERT PANEL

The following note sets out the relation between the paragraphs of the draft now submitted by the GCP drafting group, and the original proposals of the Expert Panel in C 59/12 (and in the printed report).

<u>New Draft of Principles</u>	<u>Original Proposals Expert Panel</u>
<u>Introduction</u>	
Paras. 1 and 2	Paras. 148 and 149.
Agriculture in relation to the rest of the economy.	Para. 152 (i)
International repercussions	Para. 150 with some amendments proposed by Argentina.
Price and Non-Price measures	Introduction to paras. 156 and 157 Para. 156(xiv) Para. 157(xvi)(b) Para. 158
I. <u>General Aims and Criteria</u>	Para. 152(ii). Slightly re-arranged.
II. <u>General Guide Lines</u>	
(1) Price and non-price measures	Para. 156(xv). Para 157(xv)(a)
(2) Price Levels	
Introductory sentence	Para. 153(iii). First sentence.
International Trade (a)	Revision of introduction to Para. 153(iv). Most of 153(iii).
Production (b) and (c)	Paras. 153(v) (revised) and (vi)
Consumption (d) and (e)	Paras. 154(vii) and (viii)

II. General Guide Lines (Cont'd)

- | | |
|--|--|
| (3) Methods of Establishing Price Levels | |
| (a) | Para. 155(ix). Final line of para. 153(iii). |
| (b) | Para. 153(iv) |
| (c) (d) (e) | Para. 155(xi)(xii)(xiii) |
| (f) | Para. 155(x) |
| (4) Participation of farmers | Para. 160(xxv) |

III. Methods of Implementation

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Introduction | Introduction to para. 159 |
| (1) Regulation of imports and exports | Para. 159(xvii) |
| (2) Deficiency payments (a) and (b) | Para. 159(xviii) and (xiv) |
| (3) Stabilization funds | Para. 159(xxiv) |
| (4) Avoidance of over-production (a) and (b) | Para. 159(xxii) and (xxiii) |
| (c) | New principle. |
| (5) Buffer stocks (a) and (b) | Para. 159(xx) and (xxi) |

APPENDIX B

FAO COMMODITY STUDY GROUPS

Criteria for their Establishment,
Supervision, Suspension, and Termination

1. The Committee on Commodity Problems, on considering at its Thirty-Second Session some aspects of criteria and procedures for the organization of FAO commodity groups, asked the Director-General "to prepare a brief paper falling into three parts:

- "(i) a set of criteria, or principles, to be taken into account by the Committee when considering the establishment or winding up of a commodity study group;
- "(ii) an outline of the procedures to be followed by the Committee in dealing with these matters; and
- "(iii) an outline of arrangements for periodic reviews of the mandates, activities, and future plans of the groups." 1/

2. The Committee agreed "that somewhat different criteria and procedures might need to apply when the Committee was considering the establishment of ad hoc groups." 2/

3. This memorandum, being concerned with "commodity study groups" is meant to relate to inter-governmental bodies of a more than ad hoc character, which are established by the Committee for the study of, and consultations on, problems of a primarily economic character and questions of national and international policies and arrangements relating to one commodity or a closely interrelated group of commodities.

I. Criteria for the Establishment of Commodity Study Groups

4. The Committee, when considering the establishment of a commodity study group, should take account of criteria set out under the sub-headings (1) to (6) below:

1/ CCP, Report of Thirty-Second Session, Section VI., para. 20.

2/ *ibidem*, para. 21.

(1) Character of Problems and Scope for Study and Consultations

5. There should be reason to believe that (a) the international economy of a given commodity (or a group of closely interrelated commodities) is faced or is likely soon to be faced with significant difficulties which can be usefully studied or attacked through inter-governmental consultations, particularly with a view to finding suitable international solutions; and/or that (b) intergovernmental consultations can reasonably be expected to give guidance to governments on national actions, aimed at minimizing the adverse effects of those difficulties, by promoting better knowledge of the problems, their underlying factors and related questions. The Committee should be satisfied, based on preliminary studies, that the problems to be dealt with by a commodity study group appear to be either of a persistent character or of a frequently recurring nature likely to require continuing intergovernmental attention.

(2) Benefits to FAC Member Countries

6. A reasonable number of members of the FAC should be expected to benefit from the work of the proposed Group.

(3) Prospects for Active Participation by Members

7. There should be a clear indication that a reasonable number of governments of the countries substantially interested in the commodity in question is willing to support the establishment of a commodity group and to participate actively in its proceedings. Such active participation would be indicated, *inter alia*, by the intention of governments to include suitably qualified and knowledgeable persons on their delegations, to supply information required for the work of the Group, and to designate, as required, liaison officers in their respective countries to facilitate working contacts with the Secretariat.

(4) Characteristics of the Commodity

8. The commodity, or commodities in question, should be important for one or both of the following reasons:

- (a) their exports represent a large proportion of total exports of agricultural commodities;
- (b) their exports or imports play an important role in the foreign exchange earnings or expenditures of particular countries.

(5) Fields of Work

9. The most suitable fields of work for commodity groups are those in which efforts are likely to contribute to the promotion of short-term stability and longer-term equilibrium of the commodity, or commodities concerned, and to the solution of any special difficulties, with due regard to the interests of producers and consumers and to the economies of producing and consuming countries. Efforts directed towards improving basic intelligence services and other economic information, towards improving international market structures through, for example, the establishment of international grades and standards, and towards the assessment of production and consumption trends and of national policies and their international effects are appropriate tasks for a commodity study group, particularly when related to the objectives of international stability and rapid balanced development.

(6) Insufficiency of Existing Machinery and Facilities

10. Full account should be taken of existing, or possible, arrangements for study and consultations in other intergovernmental fora, bearing in mind the specific responsibilities of the Organization in the field of production, consumption and trade in agricultural commodities.

11. Before deciding to set up a new commodity study group, the Committee should also be satisfied that the objectives aimed at cannot be reached adequately in either of the following ways:

- (a) Studies by the Secretariat or consultants, unless supplemented by intensive cooperation of governments and/or by intergovernmental consultations;
- (b) Consideration as an item of CCP's own Agenda. In this respect, the Committee should take into account whether -
 - (i) the matters to be considered call for the attention of specialists in the given commodity or group of commodities;
 - (ii) adequate opportunities can be provided for all countries interested in the commodity to participate in the deliberations;
 - (iii) the desirable frequency and timing of the meetings for the consideration of the problems differ substantially from those of the CCP sessions;

- (iv) the time required for adequate study of the problems can be provided in the regular session of the CCP without prejudice to the balance of the Committee's agenda and time-table, and the preoccupation of CCP as a whole.

II. Procedures for the Establishment of Commodity Study Groups

12. A CCP review of the case for establishing a commodity study group can result from the Committee's own initiative (arising from the consideration of a commodity problem or problems), or it may be based on directions received from the Conference or Council, on requests received from one or more FAO Member Nations, from the Director-General, from some other FAO or non-FAO intergovernmental meeting or organization, from an inter-organizational, or experts' group, or from some other non-governmental organization of recognized standing and concerned with commodity problems.

13. In conducting its review, the Committee shall endeavour, first, to obtain such factual information as can be readily provided for a prima facie examination of the merits of the case, taking account of (a) the criteria stated in Section I; (b) the budgetary implications for the Organization and governments concerned; and (c) the relative strength of other competing claims on available resources.

14. Should the Committee decide to pursue the matter after a prima facie consideration of the case, including the duration of life and tasks proposed for the group, the Director-General should be requested to provide: (a) further information on the points listed in the previous paragraph, including detailed information on the relevant commodity situation, prospects and problems, and to circulate such information to Member Countries at least 30 days before the session at which discussion is to be held; together with (b) a draft of the terms of reference for the proposed commodity study group. In preparing such a draft, the Director-General may avail himself of the cooperation of interested governments.

15. The Committee may decide to call an ad hoc meeting of countries interested in the commodity in question whenever it is agreed that such a meeting can be of substantial help to the Committee itself in its deliberations on the necessity and advisability of establishing a commodity group.

16. The Group's terms of reference should include some provision regarding the time when the Group shall present to the CCP (a) a report on the progress made by the Group, under its terms of reference, over the period under review, and (b) a statement of the group's own views concerning the need, if any, for its further work under the same or different terms of reference.

III. Periodic CCP Review of the Terms of Reference, Activities, and Future Plans of Commodity Study Groups

17. In the case of a commodity study group which has been set up for an indefinite period of time the CCP should consider, at intervals of not less than two years, whether the Group's terms of reference, activities and future plans should be fully reviewed.

18. In connection with such a review, the commodity study group may be requested to present to the CCP, well in advance of the review session, a report containing:

- (a) a review of its activities since the last review session, the results achieved, and plans, if any for further work;
- (b) an evaluation of the practical support given by governments to the work of the Group; and
- (c) its own views on the adequacy of its terms of reference, and on the practical value of continuing its mandate in the same, or modified form.

IV. Criteria and Procedures for the Suspension or Termination of Commodity Study Groups

19. In considering the possibility of suspension or termination of a commodity study group, the Committee will, inter alia, consider:

- (a) whether or not any significant change has occurred or is expected in the conditions which had prompted the establishment of the Group;
- (b) the progress made under the Group's terms of reference, and the proposed future program;
- (c) the evaluation of the practical support given by governments to the work of the Group; and
- (d) budgetary implications and competing claims on available resources.

APPENDIX C

DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND TIMETABLE INDICATIONS
FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE CCP

SECTION A: DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA

- I. Adoption of Provisional Agenda for the Thirty-Fourth Session
 - (1) Selection of Items
 - (2) Order of Discussion
- II. Adoption of Summary Record of the Thirty-Third Session
- III. Report of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Council
- IV. Major Developments - Introductory Debate
- V. Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses
 - (1) FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guiding Lines
 - (2) National Food Reserves
 - (3) Report of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal
 - (4) Other Intergovernmental Consultations and Actions on Surplus Disposal
 - (5) Multilateral Consideration of Surplus Disposal Programs
- VI. Commodity-by-Commodity Review
 - (1) Grains
 - (2) Rice
 - (3) Dairy Products
 - (4) Fats and Oils
 - (5) Meat and Eggs
 - (6) Sugar
 - (7) Tobacco
 - (8) Cocoa, Coffee, Tea
 - (9) Fruit
 - (10) Fibers and Rubber
 - (11) Spices
 - (12) Other Products
 - (13) Summary of Policy Implications of Discussions under (1) - (12)

VII. National and International Commodity Policies

(1) Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies

- (i) Guiding Principles
- (ii) Further Studies
- (iii) Periodic Review

(2) Regional Policies for Economic Integration

(3) International Stabilization Techniques and Arrangements

(i) Summary Review of Recent Studies on International Stabilization Measures and Techniques

(ii) UN Experts' Group on Compensatory Financing - FAO Cooperation

VIII. Relations with Other Bodies (other than those dealing with individual commodities which are to be considered under Item VI.)

IX. Major Developments - Conclusions and Recommendations

X. Future Work of the CCP and Related Matters

- (1) General Aspects
- (2) Proposals for a Joint CICT/CCP Session
- (3) Arrangements for a pre-Conference CCP Session in 1961 (if required), for the Annual CCP Session in 1962, and for Sessions of CCP Commodity Groups
- (4) Periodic Review of CCP Commodity Groups
- (5) Rules of Procedure of Subsidiary Bodies of the CCP
- (6) Definition of "Commodity Study Groups"

XI. Any Other Business

SECTION B: TIMETABLE INDICATIONS FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

The detailed timetable arrangements proposed for the Session are as follows:

Date	CCP Plenary Meetings	Other Meetings
First Week, First Day Morning :	I. <u>Adoption of Provisional Agenda of the Thirty-Fourth Session</u>	
	(1) Selection of Items (2) Order of Discussion	
	II. <u>Adoption of Summary Record of Thirty-Third Session</u>	
	III. <u>Report of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Council</u>	

First Week, First Day Afternoon :	VII. <u>National and International Commodity Policies</u>	
	(1) Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies	
	(i) Guiding Principles and Special Studies (ii) Further Studies	

First Week, Second Day Morning	VII. <u>National and International Commodity Policies</u>	
	(1) Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies	
	(i) Guiding Principles and Special Studies (ii) Further Studies	
	Establishment of Drafting Group on Item VII (1) (i)	

Date	CCP Plenary Meetings	Other Meetings
First Week, Second Day IV. (continued)	<u>Major Developments - Introductory Debate</u>	
Afternoon	<p>(1) Introductory Keynote Statement highlighting major new developments in the world agricul- tural commodity situation, outlook, and policies, with special reference to the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Persistence of Surpluses(ii) International Trade and Price Develop- ments(iii) Adjustments of National Policies(iv) Regional Arrangements	
	<p>There would be no detailed discus- sion on the Keynote Statement, except for such statements as Delegations may wish to present in setting the stage as to what aspects to highlight in the more detailed discussions to follow under Items V - VIII.</p>	
	<p>The substantive part of the discussion on major developments would be taken up, at a later stage of the Session, under Item IX: <u>Major Developments - Conclusions and Recommendations</u></p>	

Date	CCP Plenary Meetings	Other Meetings
First Week, Third Day	V. <u>Disposal of Agricultural Surpluses</u>	
Morning and Afternoon :	(1) FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guiding Lines (2) National Food Reserves (3) Report of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (4) Other Intergovernmental Consultations and Action on Surplus Disposal (5) Multilateral Consideration of Surplus Disposal Programs	Drafting Group on Item VII (1)(i)
First Week, Fourth Day	VI. <u>Commodity-by-Commodity Review</u>	
Morning and Afternoon	(3) Dairy Products (i) Review of National Dairy Policies (ii) Review of the Butter Situation (iii) Dairy Policies and Problems in Underdeveloped Countries (iv) Substitution of Other Fats for Milk Fats in Dairy Products (v) Future Arrangements for the Consideration of Dairy Products	Drafting Group on Item VII (1)(i)

Date	CCP Plenary Meetings	Other Meetings
First Week, Fifth Day	VI. <u>Commodity-by-Commodity Review</u>	
	(1) Grains	
Morning :	(i) Situation, including findings of Grains Group and International Wheat Council's Wheat Review - substance	Drafting Group on
	(ii) Grains Group - other than situation	Item VII(1)(i)
	(iii) International Wheat Agreement and International Wheat Council - other than substance	
	(2) Rice	
	(i) Situation	
	(ii) Rice Group - other than situation	

	VI. <u>Commodity-by-Commodity Review</u>	
	(4) Fats and Oils	
	(i) Situation	
	(ii) Coconut Group - other than situation	
Afternoon :	(iii) Cooperation with Olive Oil Council	Drafting Group on
	(iv) Other Fats and Oils	Item VII(1)(i)
	(5) Meat and Eggs	
	(i) Situation	
	(ii) OEEC Working Parties	

Date	CCP Plenary Meetings	Other Meetings
First Week, Fifth Day (continued)	VI. <u>Commodity-by-Commodity Review</u> (continued)	
	(6) Sugar	
Afternoon :	(i) Situation (ii) Cooperation with International Sugar Council	
(continued)		
	(7) Tobacco	
Second Week, First Day	VI. <u>Commodity-by-Commodity Review</u>	
	(8) Cocoa, Coffee, Tea	
	(i) Coffee	
	(a) Situation (b) Coffee Study Group and Agreement	
	(ii) Cocoa	
Morning and Afternoon	(a) Situation (b) Cocoa Group - other than situation	Drafting Group on Item VII(1)(i)
	(iii) Tea	
	(9) Fruit	
	(i) Citrus Fruit (ii) Other Fresh Fruit (iii) Dried Fruit and Wine	

Date	CCP Plenary Meetings	Other Meetings
Second Week, First Day (continued)	VI. <u>Commodity-by-Commodity Review</u> (continued)	
	(10) Fibers and Rubber	
	(i) Cotton	
	(a) Situation (b) Cooperation with ICAC	
Morning and Afternoon :	(ii) Wool	
	(iii) Jute	
	(a) Situation (b) <u>ad hoc meeting</u>	
	(iv) Hard Fibers	
	(v) Rubber	

Second Week, Second Day	VI. <u>Commodity-by-Commodity Review</u>	
	(11) Spices	
	(12) Other Products	
Morning :	(13) <u>Commodity-by-Commodity Review - Policy Impli- cations</u>	Drafting Group on Item VII(1)(i)
	Under this heading, the Committee will bring to- gether the main conclusions to be drawn from discus- sions under Items VI.(1) - (12) above, with special reference to their impli- cations for the Periodic Review of National Policies, Item VII(1)(iii), and for Item VII(2), "Regional Policies for Economic Integration"	

Date	CCP Plenary Meetings	Other Meetings
<hr/>		
Second Week, Second Day (continued)		
Afternoon :	Drafting Group on CCP Report	Drafting Group on Item VII(1)(i)
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Second Week, Third Day	VII. <u>National and International Commodity Policies</u>	
	(2) Regional Policies for Economic Integration	
	(3) International Stabili- zation Techniques and Arrangements	
Morning and Afternoon	(i) Summary Review of Recent Studies and Activities on Inter- national Stabili- zation Measures and Techniques (ii) UN Experts' Group on Compensatory Finan- cing - FAO Cooperation	
	VIII. <u>Relations with Other Bodies</u>	
	(Other than those dealing with individual commodities which are to be considered under Item VI.)	

Date	CCP Plenary Meetings	Other Meetings
Second Week, Fourth Day	VII. <u>National and International Commodity Policies</u>	
Morning :	(1) Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies	
	(iii) Periodic Review	

	IX. <u>Major Developments - Conclusions and Recommendations</u>	
Afternoon :	(i) Situation and Outlook (ii) Trends and Projections (iii) Surpluses (iv) International Trade and Price Developments (v) Adjustments of National Policies (vi) Regional Arrangements	

Second Week, Fifth Day	<u>Report of Working Party on Item VII(1)(i)</u>	
Morning and Afternoon		

Date	CCP Plenary Meetings	Other Meetings
Third Week, First Day	X. <u>Future Work of the CCP and Related Matters</u>	
Morning :	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) General Aspects(2) Proposals for a Joint CICT/CCP Session(3) Arrangements for a pre- Conference CCP Session in 1961 (if required), for the Annual CCP Session in 1962, and for Sessions of CCP Commodity Groups(4) Periodic Review of CCP Commodity Groups(5) Rules of Procedure of Subsidiary Bodies of the CCP(6) Definition of "Commodity Study Groups"	

Afternoon :	<u>Report of Working Party on Item VII(1)(i)</u> (continued)	
	XI. <u>Any Other Business</u>	
Third Week, Second Day	<u>Drafting of Report</u>	
Third Week, Third Day	<u>Adoption of Report</u>	

APPENDIX D

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ISSUED FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF CCP

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
CCP 59/43	Provisional Summary Record of the Thirty-Second Session
CCP 59/43, Add. 1 and 2	Amendments to the Provisional Summary Record of the Thirty-Second Session
CCP 60/1	Provisional Agenda: Thirty-Third Session
CCP 60/1, Add. 1	<u>Ibid</u> , Addendum
CCP 60/2	Membership of the Committee on Commodity Problems
CCP 60/3	FAO Commodity Study Groups
CCP 60/4	UN General Assembly Resolutions on Commodity Problems and Related Matters
CCP 60/5	Report of the Fourth Session of the Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice
CCP 60/6	Progress Report on National Dairy Policies in Underdeveloped Countries
CCP 60/7	Major Developments in the World Agricultural Commodity Situation
CCP 60/8	Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies - Guiding Principles
CCP 60/9	FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guiding Lines (Extract from Provisional Report of the Tenth Session of the FAO Conference)
CCP 60/10	Proposal for a Joint Session of the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Committee on Commodity Problems
CCP 60/11	Projections of Demand for and Production of Agricultural Commodities
CCP 60/12	Membership in FAO Commodity Study Groups - Amendment of Terms of Reference

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
CCP 60/13	Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal: Tenth Report to CCP
CCP 60/14	Consideration of Jute Study
CCP 60/15	Supply Prospects for Skim Milk Powder
CCP 60/16	Recent Development in Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies
CCP 60/17	Request by the Government of the Philippines for the Establishment of a FAO Group on Hard Fibers
CCP 60/17, Add.	<u>Ibid.</u> Graphs
CCP 60/18	Review of National Dairy Policies 1959/60 and the Butter Situation
CCP 60/18, Add. 1	<u>Ibid.</u> Addendum
CCP 60/19	Recent Development in Intergovernmental Commodity Consultations and Arrangements
CCP 60/20	Report of the First Session of the FAO Group on Citrus Fruit
CCP 60/21	Report of the Third Session of the FAO Group on Coconut and Coconut Products
CCP 60/22	Report of the Fifth Session of the FAO Group on Grains
CCP 60/23, Rev.	Index to Documents
CCP 60/24	Opening Statement by the Director-General
CCP 60/25	Report of the Thirty-Third Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems
CCP 60/26	Rules of Procedure of CCP: Proposed Amendments (issued initially as Working Paper No. 4)
CCP 60/27	Rules of Procedure of CCP Subsidiary Bodies - Status of Associate Members in CCP Subsidiary Bodies: Proposed Amendment (issued initially as Working Paper No. 5)
CCP 60/28	Agricultural Surpluses (statements by the Delegates of Burma and the United States)
CCP 60/29	Request for the Establishment of a Study Group on Jute (statement by the Delegate of Pakistan)

APPENDIX E

LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS TO THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

Chairman: V. Andersen (Denmark)
Vice-Chairmen: Luang Sriprija (Thailand)
C. M. Correa Avila (Argentina)

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* * * * *

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* * * * *

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* * * * *

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EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION OF
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