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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ROME

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Eightieth Session

Rome, 3-5 November 1981

REPORT OF THE FIFTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

(Rome, 14-18 September 1981)

Summary

The report of the Fifty-third Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems is herewith presented for the Council's information.

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Table of Contents

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 6
II. WORLD COMMODITY SITUATION AND INTERNATIONAL ACTION	7 - 70
1. Main issues in the world commodity situation and outlook	7 - 27
(a) Current commodity situation and short-term outlook	8 - 18
(b) Main issues in the commodity situation and outlook	19 - 27
2. Specific commodity matters requiring consideration by the Committee	28 - 60
(a) Jute	28 - 34
(b) Hides and skins	35 - 38
(c) Oilseeds, oils and fats	39 - 45
(d) Meat	46 - 48
(e) Bananas	49 - 50
(f) Hard fibres	51
(g) Grains	52
(h) Rice	53
(i) Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal	54 - 60
3. Review of international action relating to agricultural commodities in other fora, including UNCTAD, Common Fund and the role of FAO	61 - 70
III. COMMODITY TRADE, PROTECTIONISM AND AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT	71 - 92
4. Follow-up action to Conference Resolution 2/79 on Commodity Trade, Protectionism and Agricultural Adjustment	71 - 87
5. Strategy for International Agricultural Adjustment Third Monitoring Report on Existing Guidelines	88 - 92
IV. OTHER FAO ACTIVITIES OF CONCERN TO THE COMMITTEE	93 - 101
6. Commodities programme of work and meetings schedule 1982/83	93 - 99
7. Revision of the terms of reference of the Intergovernmental Commodity Groups	100 - 101
V. OTHER MATTERS	
8. Arrangements for the Fifty-fourth Session	102

APPENDICES :

- A - Membership of the Committee on Commodity Problems 1980-81 (as at 14 September 1981)
- B - List of Delegates and Observers
- C - Agenda
- D - List of Documents

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee on Commodity Problems held its Fifty-third Session from 14 to 18 September 1981 at FAO Headquarters, Rome. The Session was attended by 60 members of the Committee and by 7 observers from other FAO Member Nations, the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to FAO, and by representatives of the European Economic Community, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and other specialized agencies of the United Nations. In addition, observers from 3 other intergovernmental organizations and 5 non-governmental organizations attended. The list of participants is given in Appendix B.
2. The Session was opened by Mr. Dag Mork Ulnes (Norway), the retiring Chairman. The Committee thanked Mr. Ulnes for his services to the Committee and expressed its warm appreciation of the useful contribution which he made to its work.
3. The Session was addressed by the Deputy Director-General of FAO, Mr. Ralph W. Phillips, on behalf of the Director-General of FAO.
4. The Committee elected Mr. A.F.M. de Freitas (Brazil) as Chairman, Mr. W.F. Doering (United States) as First Vice-Chairman, and Mr. H. Carandang (Philippines) as Second Vice-Chairman.
5. The Committee adopted the agenda reproduced in Appendix C.
6. The Committee was assisted during the Session by a drafting Committee composed of the delegations of Australia, Cameroon, Colombia, France, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America and Zaire, under the Chairmanship of Mr. W.F. Doering (United States).

## II. WORLD COMMODITY SITUATION AND INTERNATIONAL ACTION

### 1. Main issues in the world commodity situation and outlook

7. The Committee reviewed the world commodity situation and outlook and the main commodity issues of international significance on the basis of documents CCP 81/8 and CCP 81/9, which updated the information provided in the FAO Commodity Review and Outlook, 1980-81.

#### (a) Current commodity situation and short-term outlook

8. The Committee noted that the value of world agricultural trade had risen substantially in recent years and that the increase in its volume in 1980, of about 5 percent, compared favourably with the stagnation of world merchandise trade as a whole. Preliminary FAO estimates put the value of world trade in agricultural, fishery and forestry products at US\$290 billion in 1980, an increase of \$30 billion over the record of the previous year. The growth was, however, much less in percentage terms (11 percent) than the annual average over the past decade (17 percent) and in real terms <sup>1/</sup> the value of this trade virtually stagnated.
9. The Committee expressed its concern that many commodities of export interest, particularly to developing countries, faced generally depressed market conditions which restricted the growth of their exports. Although the value of agricultural exports from developing countries increased by 6 percent in 1980, to a total of US\$82 billion, the growth was far below the long-term average, and in real terms the value declined by about 3 percent. Among their major groups of export commodities, beverages and agricultural raw materials were particularly hard hit, with export values declining in real terms by 6 percent and 4 percent respectively.

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<sup>1/</sup> Deflated by the UN export unit value index for manufactured products.

10. By contrast, the agricultural imports of the developing countries rose by an abnormally large 23 percent in 1980, with particularly large increases in outlays on foodstuffs. As a result, the overall agricultural trade surplus of the developing countries had fallen to less than US\$6 billion, compared with about US\$15 billion in 1978 and 1979, and the agricultural trade balances of all major developing regions had deteriorated. In particular, the Committee expressed concern over the reduction in the agricultural trade surplus of non-oil exporting developing countries, especially bearing in mind the increases in prices of their main imports, including manufactures and fuels.

11. On the whole, the agricultural trade position of the developed countries had improved in 1980. Their exports had benefitted particularly from the expansion in their shipments of foodstuffs in response to food deficits in some parts of the world, and rose by 13 percent to an estimated US\$208 billion. However, the overall growth in real terms amounted to only 2 percent. At the same time, their agricultural imports rose by 8 percent, or less than one half of the long-term growth rate, largely reflecting the adverse impact of recession on import demand.

12. The general weakness of world import demand for several agricultural products in 1980 and early 1981, combined with specific demand and supply factors and the impact of high interest rates which discouraged stocking, was reflected in declines in prices. Among those of major export significance to developing countries, cocoa prices by mid 1981 were 35 percent lower, and sisal prices 20 percent lower, than a year previously, as a result of weak demand and excess production. Jute prices in fact fell to their lowest level, in real terms, in the past two decades. Reduced demand in end-uses was reflected in a fall in natural rubber prices also. Between June 1980 and June 1981, world market prices for sugar and coffee fell even more sharply by 45-50 percent, and the prices of a number of oilseeds and oils also declined. Bananas were a major exception, with prices rising temporarily to record levels in early 1981 as a result of a sharp drop in supplies.

13. However, prices of several other commodities mainly exported by developed countries increased in 1980. For wheat and coarse grains, this reflected the relatively tight supply situation, combined with the draw-down of stocks in order to meet rising import demand. However, grain prices receded in 1981, with the prospect of larger world crops. Tighter supplies in 1980 also helped to raise prices of dairy products but despite this, the profitability of milk production in most developed countries has declined, while weak demand for meat in some major meat importing countries reduced imports and prices.

14. As regards the short-term outlook, the Committee noted that the demand for many commodities continued to be affected by the persisting worldwide recession. For most agricultural raw materials, the prospects of an early recovery of world trade appeared relatively limited, especially for rubber, sisal and hides and skins. However, lower production of jute was forecast for 1981/82 which could enable stocks to be considerably reduced. Consumption of fats and oils was likely to stagnate in 1981 at the 1980 level, and to fall below that level for oilmeal proteins, while current prospects were for supplies to exceed consumption for both groups of products in 1982.

15. Among tropical products, coffee supplies were expected to be ample in 1981/82 although the recent Brazilian frost would reduce the size of the 1982/83 crop. With stocks at high levels, another moderate expansion in cocoa trade was also anticipated for 1981 but low prices in the first half could depress earnings. World tea production appears to have remained at around the same level as in 1980, although auction prices have remained weak. After having reached a peak in 1980, sugar prices have shown a declining trend and reached a very low level by September 1981.

16. Aggregate production of wheat and coarse grains was expected to rise in 1981 after two unsatisfactory years, and world grain trade was forecast to expand further in 1981/82, in part due to the third successive year of below normal crops in the USSR. In the livestock sector, the expansion of world meat production virtually came to a halt in 1981, while milk production rose only at a slow pace. Prices of meats, other than beef, have tended to increase, partly owing to strong import demand in the Near East, the USSR, and eastern Europe, and international trade in dairy products was also expected to rise.

17. The Committee regretted that the main factors which held back the growth of developing countries' exports in 1980 still prevailed. The prices of many of their main agricultural export commodities continued to fall or remained low in 1981. At the same time, the agricultural imports of the developing countries, particularly foodstuffs, have continued to expand. The Committee was deeply concerned that, as a result of this combination of factors affecting both exports and imports, there was the possibility that the agricultural trade surplus of the developing countries as a group, which fell sharply in 1980, could decline further in 1981.

18. The agricultural trade outlook for developed exporting countries in 1981 appeared relatively more favourable than for developing countries, although lower prices for beef and oilseeds could affect their agricultural export earnings in the short term.

(b) Main issues in the commodity situation and outlook

19. The Committee paid special attention to three major problems affecting world agricultural trade: the limited market growth for many commodities; the widespread decline and high volatility of prices of agricultural products; and the lack of growth in export earnings and erosion of the agricultural trade surpluses of developing countries.

20. Although the overall volume of world agricultural trade expanded in 1980 more rapidly than in the previous decade, the volume of exports of developing countries was stagnant. The Committee recognized that this was due to a variety of factors, including the effects of the economic recession on the markets for agricultural raw materials which also faced competition from synthetic substitutes. For several other commodities, for instance, tropical products, sugar, butter and tobacco, the opportunities to raise consumption further in developed countries were relatively limited because of the already high levels of per caput consumption, slow population growth and the effect of medical campaigns against excessive consumption of some products. Inadequate commodity information and marketing infrastructure in some developing countries also hampered these countries from taking full advantage of market possibilities.

21. The Committee agreed that it was essential for governments to resist pressures for increased protection and to make all efforts to reduce existing trade barriers. In the view of many delegates, for several commodities, including sugar and meat, the growth of import markets was curtailed by protectionist measures. In their view, high levels of support prices in some developed countries had stimulated domestic production often at high cost both to consumers and tax-payers in the countries with protectionist policies and to other exporting countries in terms of lower production and export earnings. This had generated surpluses for export with the assistance of large subsidies which had affected the trade of both developed and developing exporting countries. Some delegates called on those countries which had high levels of protection to review their policies keeping in mind the need for structural adjustments and the requirements of efficiency, as well as the objectives of the International Development Strategy and a New International Economic Order.

22. Several delegates pointed out that their governments had recently pledged to revitalize their economies and to resist protectionist tendencies which would help to improve trade prospects, especially for agricultural raw materials. Some other delegates explained the steps that they were taking to limit excess production of some commodities and referred to the social and political factors which their policies took into account. The gradual implementation of the agreements reached in the MTN's was also stressed.

23. The Committee noted with concern the deterioration in terms of trade of many commodities which had taken place in the past two years. This was aggravated by a rise in costs of production, as well as high interest rates. Transport costs had also risen, which increased the spread between the price received by the producer and the price paid by the consumer. The decline in the agricultural terms of trade adversely affected both developed and developing countries. The Committee noted the particularly damaging effects of the deteriorating

terms of trade on developing countries whose exports were predominantly agricultural commodities, and especially on those countries which were unable to increase the value added to their exports through processing. Some delegates requested that the phenomenon be studied in its dimensions, causes and effects.

24. The Committee also stressed the damaging effects of the continuing high volatility of commodity prices, partly reflecting fluctuations in supply and affecting both developed and developing countries, which often led to substitution by synthetics for certain commodities. The Committee therefore emphasized the need to ensure more remunerative prices to producers and more stable prices in international markets. Intergovernmental efforts to stabilize markets for agricultural products had, however, only limited success. In this connection, the Committee hoped that the Common Fund would become operational as soon as possible.

25. It was recalled that a proposal was made by one delegation at the Conference on Least Developed Countries proposing the adoption of a scheme to stabilize earnings from commodity exports of Least Developed Countries along the lines of the one that was presently being practised within the Lomé Convention.

26. The Committee noted with concern the stagnation of the real value of global agricultural exports in 1980 and in particular the decline in the real earnings of developing countries. The continuing strong increase in their food imports, taken together with mounting costs for energy and manufactures imports, and the erosion of their trade surplus on agricultural account, was jeopardizing the achievement of the goals of the International Development Strategy. In this connection, the Committee welcomed the recent decision of the IMF, to provide, within the framework of its compensatory financing arrangements, assistance to countries which face exceptional increases in cereal import costs.

27. The Committee, recognizing that these problems were long standing and highly complex, requested the Secretariat to continue to make a detailed examination of the main commodity issues, including an analysis of the principal causes and possible remedial action, as a basis for the consideration of these issues by the Committee. These could include, inter alia, more effective international commodity agreements, long-term contracts, barter arrangements, the development of stabilization funds both nationally and internationally, expanded coverage of GSP, farmer-owned reserve stocks, measures to expand trade among developing countries, and increased exports of processed agricultural products from developing countries. One delegation expressed its hesitation about the examination by the Secretariat of possible remedial action.

## 2. Specific commodity matters requiring consideration by the Committee

### (a) Jute

28. The Committee agreed that the Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres continued to play a valuable role as a forum for cooperation among jute producing and consuming countries. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Group contained in the reports of its Fifteenth and Sixteenth Sessions (documents CCP 79/15 and CCP 81/6).

29. The Committee recognized that the last two sessions of the Intergovernmental Group in October 1979 and June 1981 had met during a period of persistent heavy surpluses of jute fibre. World market prices were severely depressed, placing considerable strain on the informal price arrangements. It was encouraging therefore, that at its Sixteenth Session the Group had been able to reach agreement on indicative price recommendations for Bangladesh jute and Thai kenaf. It noted that the Group supported the usefulness of establishing an indicative price which could be considered a medium-term objective on which most producing and consuming countries could agree.

30. The Committee agreed that, considering the difficulties experienced in recent seasons in maintaining market prices within indicative ranges, an evaluation of the informal price arrangements should be carried out by the Group with a view to ascertaining what could be done to improve their effectiveness, possibly through more active monitoring of price

developments and provision for emergency consultations among producing and consuming countries. The Committee noted that the Secretariat intended to prepare an analysis of the effectiveness of the informal arrangements for consideration at the Eighteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Group.

31. The Committee also drew attention to the useful opportunity provided by meetings of the Intergovernmental Group for jute producing and consuming countries to jointly assess the market situation and short-term prospects and the possibilities for action, including stabilization, to remedy some of the problems facing jute. It welcomed the decision of the Group to strengthen commodity intelligence on jute, in particular through twice yearly reports on developments in competition with synthetics and surveys of non-traditional markets for jute fibre and products. Future activities of the Intergovernmental Group would continue to take into full account developments in negotiations in UNCTAD on an international jute agreement.

32. The Committee reiterated the need for more assistance in the field of agricultural research on jute, kenaf and allied fibres. The Committee stressed that FAO action in this field should be complementary to and should not duplicate the research and development activities of an eventual international jute organization when established and noted that it was envisaged that this organization would make full use of the technical expertise available in FAO and other specialized international organizations. In view of the current market situation, research activities should focus on ways of lowering costs, improving yields and providing fibre of the type and grades required by manufacturers in both importing countries and within the jute producing countries themselves, in order to make the growing of these products more viable and remunerative to the many millions of small producers.

33. The Committee noted with satisfaction that an urgent Government Consultation among Jute Producing Countries had been convened by the Director-General in September 1980 in Dacca, Bangladesh, following the severe deterioration in the market for jute fibre and the request for an emergency meeting by the Government of Bangladesh supported by several other jute producing countries. This Consultation had succeeded in identifying areas where cooperative activities could usefully be undertaken, and it had provided the basis for regional consultations among jute producing countries under the auspices of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

34. The Committee was informed that the Seventeenth Session of the Intergovernmental Group was scheduled for December 1981. It noted that the cycle of regular meetings of the Intergovernmental Group would be re-established as from 1982, with sessions being held annually in the autumn.

(b) Hides and skins

35. The Committee reviewed the results and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Party on Statistical Intelligence for Hides and Skins (Raw and Processed) convened in May 1981 at the Committee's own request. It accepted the Ad Hoc Working Party's views that the lack of adequate data continued to severely hamper quantitative analysis of developments in the market for these products. This deficiency in the data base was considered particularly serious in view of the increasing value of international trade which had reached around US\$3 000 million for raw hides and skins. If processed and manufactured products were also included, the value of international trade was as high as US\$15 000 million, of which the developing countries accounted for some 20 percent. Mention was also made of the wide fluctuations of prices and the general instability of the hides and skins market, partly due to their by-product nature. As a consequence, the Committee fully recognized the need to further improve the statistical intelligence base for hides and skins in order to permit a closer monitoring of market developments, to detect possible shortages at an early stage, and to provide the analytical framework for decision making by planners and policy-makers at national and international levels.

36. The Committee endorsed the report of the Ad Hoc Working Party, including its recommendations and requested the Secretariat, within the approved budgetary provisions, to implement the recommendations as soon as possible, especially those relating to the updating of basic documents, to the standardized country information format, and to the trade classifications currently in use. The Committee also commended the cooperation with other UN agencies and requested the Secretariat to continue to collaborate with international institutions dealing with this product group. Referring to the request made at three regional seminars held this year under the auspices of UNCTAD in preparation for the Third Preparatory Meeting on Meat, one delegate stressed that all efforts should be made to ensure that hides and skins received equality of treatment along with the other commodities already included in the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

37. The Committee's views were divided on the proposal for an International Hides and Skins Development Scheme which had been recommended by the Second UNIDO Consultation on the Leather and Leather Products Industry. While some delegates felt the need for a speedy implementation of this Scheme, others expressed their reservations on the usefulness of such a major new undertaking in this field.

38. The Committee recommended that a second meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Party should be convened once the Secretariat's work had sufficiently advanced to justify it.

(c) Oilseeds, oils and fats

39. In reviewing the work of the Intergovernmental Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats, the Committee endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of its Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sessions. It welcomed the adoption of the Guidelines for International Cooperation in the Oilseeds, Oils and Oilmeals sector. It noted that as follow-up action to Conference Resolution 2/79, the Group had reviewed protectionism in the sector and had examined the potential for expanding fats and oils trade among developing countries. The Committee noted that, in future, the Group's regular consideration of progress made towards the objectives of the Guidelines would provide an opportunity for a continuing review of new developments in these fields.

40. The Committee noted that the last two sessions of the Group had considered the possibility of the EEC imposing a tax on imported and domestic vegetable oils.

41. Delegates of exporting countries and a number of other countries reiterated their concern that the EEC was still considering the possibility of imposing a tax on imported and domestic vegetable oils, and drew attention to recent press reports to that effect. They pointed out that, in their view, such a tax would be a protectionist move and contrary to international agreements reached and recommendations made at various fora such as the GATT, the Guidelines adopted by the Group at its last session, Resolution 2/79 of the FAO Conference at its Twentieth Session as adopted, the conclusions of the Conference on World Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade recently adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. Developing exporting countries stressed that any such tax might do serious damage to their export earnings and to cash incomes of farmers, and that the imposition of such a trade barrier would partially nullify the aid given by developed countries to help rural development. The view was expressed that past experience with EEC practice regarding the blocking of imports of certain commodities in certain circumstances, gave cause for fear that the EEC could impose trade restrictions in a short period of time. Developing and developed exporting countries stressed that, in addition to having an adverse effect on them, a tax on vegetable oils could also be expected to have adverse effects on both producers and consumers of oilseeds and oils within the Community itself. They pointed out that any extension of trade barriers by the EEC would be against the interests of efficient producers and exporters. They strongly believed that the financial implications of any change in EEC policy in the oils sector, in connection with the enlargement of the Community, should be borne internally rather than being transferred to third-country suppliers, particularly developing countries, since the EEC would be in a better position to carry the financial burden of ensuring an adequate recompense to the olive oil producers than the small farmers of developing countries. They strongly regretted that the EEC was not yet in a position to state categorically that the matter had been finally dropped, and appealed to the EEC to abandon all ideas of imposing any such tax.



42. The observer of the EEC stated that the view of the Community on this matter had already been fully expressed at the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sessions of the Group, and that, in spite of previously mentioned press reports, since March 1981 nothing had occurred which allowed anything new to be added to what had been said on that occasion. The Commission had been considering for some time a number of policy options to solve the problems of the fats and oils sector of the EEC, particularly in the context of the enlargement of the Community to include Greece, and, at a later stage, Spain and Portugal. One of these options was a tax on imported and domestic vegetable oils and fats. However, the Commission had not come to any definite conclusions on how to resolve these problems and had made no concrete proposals in this regard. No official document had recently been produced by the Commission on the subject. He stressed that full note had been taken by the Commission of the feelings of deep concern and worry on the issue which had been expressed by the Group - and especially by exporters of vegetable oils - at its recent sessions. Delegates of member countries of the EEC assured the Committee that the views expressed at the Group's sessions had already been reported to the authorities concerned and would be taken into account if and when any proposals were made. They stressed the difficulty of considering the implications of any proposal until its details were known. They also pointed out that the entry of Greece into the Common Market would bring about a gradual liberalization of imports of fats and oils into that country.

43. It was noted that the matter was still being considered by the Commission and that continuing deep concern had been expressed by vegetable oil exporting countries regarding the possible imposition of a new tax. The EEC's assurance that it would keep the international community informed of future developments was welcomed. Delegates of exporting countries and a number of other countries, requested the EEC to keep this concern in mind. The Committee endorsed the Group's decision that the Secretariat should continue to monitor developments regarding the possibility of the EEC imposing a tax on vegetable oils and should report to the Group concerning new developments on this matter.

44. One delegate found it difficult to support paragraph 27 of the Report of the Fifteenth Session of the Group concerning the erosion of GSP preferences as MTN concessions came into force. He felt that the benefits of concessions under the MTN's, with an internationally binding legal status, must not be sacrificed for the purpose of maintaining the margins. He pointed out that developed countries had not promised to maintain the margins of preference given under the GSP.

45. The Committee noted the suggestion that FAO and other relevant bodies should consider giving greater attention to research and development activities for oilseeds suitable for cultivation at high altitudes such as lupins, and on cottonseed and oil palm.

(d) Meat

46. The Committee endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ninth Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Meat. It gave its general support to the Group's future work programme which would continue to encompass market evaluation, policy analysis and review of progress towards the objectives of the Guidelines for International Cooperation in the Livestock and Meat Sector. The Committee noted that in its future work programme, the Group would also put more emphasis on developmental issues.

47. The Committee welcomed the Group's work on protectionism as a follow-up to Conference Resolution 2/79. In the view of many delegates, recent efforts to reduce trade barriers had resulted in only limited gains in meat trade, while several other delegates felt that the achievements of the Multilateral Trade negotiations in the agricultural sector were important and that certain other concessions had recently been made by meat importing countries. The Committee supported the Group's decision to monitor developments in protectionism as part of its regular reviews of follow-up action to achieve the objectives of the Guidelines.

48. Some delegates suggested that the Group should consider the scope for increased trade among developing countries, and that it should continue to consider the effects of animal health regulations as they concern trade in livestock and meat. It was also suggested that FAO should consider the possibility of developing efficient methods of meat preservation such as smoking and drying in view of the scope for expanding trade in traditional types of preserved meats.

(e) Bananas

49. The Committee endorsed the report of the Seventh Session of the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Bananas and commended its work. It also endorsed its future programme of work and stressed the importance of continued cooperation between the FAO and UNCTAD Secretariats.

50. Some delegates regretted the lack of progress towards international banana Agreement in UNCTAD Preparatory Meeting on Bananas. The Committee considered that it would not be useful to reconvene the FAO Working Party on Elements of an International Banana Agreement until there was a reasonably good prospect for reaching a consensus on international action both among the producing countries and between the producing and consuming countries. It agreed that in the meantime, the Intergovernmental Group should resume its review of developments in the world banana economy, including in-depth analysis of the short and medium-term outlook for supply, demand, costs and prices. The Committee was informed that the next session was tentatively scheduled for the first quarter of 1982.

(f) Hard fibres

51. The Committee endorsed the reports of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Sessions of the Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres. It recognized the useful role of the Group and reiterated its full support for its activities. Some delegates expressed concern about competition which hard fibres faced from synthetic products which were not being sold at true cost prices and also on the effect on the sisal market of the development of techniques which no longer use sisal products for baling hay and straw. The delegate of the United States of America referred to the legal reasons which prevented his country from taking part in the informal arrangements for sisal and abaca.

(g) Grains

52. The Committee reviewed the report of the Twentieth Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Grains, and endorsed its recommendations on its future programme of work, particularly on the areas which had been selected for special attention.

(h) Rice

53. The Committee endorsed the reports of the Intergovernmental Group on Rice on its Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Sessions and, in particular, the framework for International Consultations on Rice; the Group's recommendations on measures to expand trade in rice among developing countries; and its conclusions and recommendations on the follow-up to the Guidelines for National and International Action on Rice.

(i) Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal

54. The Committee welcomed the Twenty-eighth Report from CSD and thanked its Chairman, Mr. Caldwell (Canada) who had specially come to Rome to present the report to the Committee. The Committee commended the Chairman on his effective leadership during his tenure.

55. The Committee recognized the effective work of the CSD in continuing to monitor food aid and other transactions, valued at more than \$1 000 million during each of the two past years, and, in achieving continuing international cooperation in carrying out the CSD mandate.

56. One delegate requested FAO to assist developing countries to strengthen their statistical systems so that they could provide data needed for establishing Usual Marketing Requirements.

57. Some delegates drew attention to the US Intermediate Export Credit Sales Programme which, while not in use presently, could be reactivated, and considered that any trans-actions under that Programme should be notified to the CSD. The delegate of the US pointed out that his government considered the Programme as primarily commercial in nature and not as food aid, and thus not subject to CSD procedures of consultations and notifications.

58. Several delegates proposed that future CSD reports contain, in addition to a factual review, a longer-term review of the CSD's activities and reflections on its mandate and effectiveness. They expressed concern that the concentration on the monitoring of the large volume of food aid transactions might have obscured attention to some aspects of the Sub-Committee's original mandate. They felt that the agricultural trade situation was changing and that the supplying countries in the future might employ new competitive tools as greater competition for export markets developed. They suggested that CSD should examine all practices which could have harmful effects on normal patterns of production and inter-national trade, including export subsidies which had been examined only in the case of sugar. Various other delagates, however, believed that such activities could infringe on the responsibilities of GATT. One delegate of a member country of the EEC stated that, in his view, GATT had not found any violation of its rules in respect of sugar sales by the EEC. Subsequently, other delegates stated that, in their view, GATT had found that the EEC had violated the provisions of GATT insofar as sugar was concerned.

59. The delegate of Canada suggested that the Committee should instruct the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, within the terms of its mandate, (a) to be especially vigilant to new developments which could have harmful effects on "the normal patterns of production and international trade", (b) to give prompt and sympathetic response to problems brought before it, (c) to consider before the next meeting of the CCP in 1983, whether amendments or clarifications are needed in the FAO Principles and/or the Consultative Procedures, and (d) to report on these matters to the next session of the CCP. While most delegates favoured this proposal, the delegate of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the EEC member countries, reserved their position. He stated that it would be considered in the appropriate EEC bodies and hoped that agreement on this question would be possible.

60. The Committee decided to bring this question to the attention of the Council for its consideration, together with the views expressed by delegates. The Council's guidance would be forwarded to the Sub-Committee for any necessary further action.

3. Review of international action relating to agricultural commodities in other fora, including UNCTAD, Common Fund and the role of FAO

61. The Committee reviewed the international action taken on agricultural commodities, especially in UNCTAD and on the Common Fund, since its Fifty-second session, and considered the role of FAO. It based its discussions on document CCP 81/15.

62. The observer of UNCTAD, on behalf of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, expressed appreciation for the considerable resources and high priority given by the FAO Secretariat in their commodity work to provide assistance to the ongoing work on the Integrated Programme for Commodities. He added that the task was not complete. While the establishment of the Common Fund was a major achievement, the progress in the area of international commodity agreements left much to be desired. Sustained efforts to reach these agreements must therefore continue. In this connection, development of research and development programme for selected commodities were of great value and UNCTAD was exploring the possibility of arranging financing for these programmes from other sources so that the implementation of at least some projects could be initiated even in advance of the coming into operation of the Common Fund. While progress had been made as regards the signature by countries of the Common Fund, its early ratification by governments was necessary to bring it into operation as soon as possible. In the light of the experience of negotiations lasting over five years, governments needed to take a fresh look at how best to make more rapid progress in the negotiations under the Integrated programme.

63. The Committee expressed its full support for the close and useful collaboration between FAO and UNCTAD Secretariats in the implementation of the Integrated Programme. It agreed that FAO should continue to contribute, within the limits of its resources, to the servicing of the preparatory meetings and negotiations under the UNCTAD Programme.

64. The Committee welcomed the adoption of the recent agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, and expressed the hope that the Fund would be ratified and become operational at an early date so that it could contribute to the solution of long-standing commodity and trade problems. It welcomed the technical assistance provided by FAO in the advance identification of research and development priorities and projects for selected commodities for possible financing by the Second Account.

65. The Committee noted that the FAO Council at its 78th Session had recommended that FAO should develop cooperative arrangements between the Intergovernmental Groups and the Common Fund with a view to helping developing countries improve the competitiveness and productivity of their export products. The Committee was informed that, while the question of the eligibility of commodity bodies for sponsoring projects under the Second Account was a matter to be decided by the Common Fund itself, it was possible that some of the FAO Intergovernmental Groups would be involved. In particular, the Fourth UNCTAD Preparatory Meeting on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats considered that the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats would be an appropriate body for sponsoring the approved research and development programmes on groundnuts and on coconuts if it proved possible to have it designated by the Common Fund as an eligible international commodity body.

66. The Secretariat understood that the role of those intergovernmental groups considered eligible for the purpose would be primarily concerned with the preparation and technical appraisal of project proposals and with the making of recommendations to the Common Fund as to their suitability for financing under the Second Account. As regards the funds to be made available by the Common Fund for such projects, it was envisaged that these would be handled directly by the recipient countries concerned, or could be channelled through FAO as Trust Funds. These and other details of cooperative arrangements with the intergovernmental groups, which had been discussed extensively at secretariat levels and in certain of the UNCTAD Preparatory meetings, would need to be considered formally between FAO and the Common Fund and embodied in an association arrangement. The Committee agreed that full use should be made of the technical expertise of FAO and of the Intergovernmental Groups in the operations of the Common Fund. It considered that there was no need for the Committee to go into technical details of the possible involvement of the intergovernmental groups in Common Fund activities, bearing in mind that their eligibility would be a question for the Common Fund to decide. It requested that any developments in this connection should be reported to the next session of the Committee.

67. Several delegates suggested that the FAO should consider the possibility of establishing other intergovernmental commodity groups for commodities such as tropical timber, fishery products and hides and skins, in order that projects for these important commodities could be developed and sponsored for possible financing under the Second Account of the Common Fund. Since the Committee was not in a position to consider this proposal immediately, it invited the Director-General to examine its financial, legal and other implications and, if considered appropriate, to bring the proposal to the attention of the appropriate FAO bodies for consideration, bearing in mind developments in UNCTAD.

68. The Committee expressed its deep concern at the slow pace at which negotiations were proceeding on commodities (other than rubber) covered by the UNCTAD Integrated Programme. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the operations of the existing commodity agreements on sugar and cocoa were hindered by the reluctance of some major producing and trading countries to join. While the agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities was an important step in the implementation of the Integrated Programme, the Fund would not be able to play its full role unless more commodity agreements were in operation and associated with the Fund. The Committee therefore strongly hoped that the commodity negotiations could be expedited. Pending the conclusion of the negotiations, the Committee stressed

that it was desirable for the FAO commodity groups to continue their useful work of reviewing market situations and outlook, analyzing commodity trade problems and examining possible solutions bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of work.

69. The observer from the International Wheat Council informed the Committee that a new Food Aid Convention providing for increased food aid commitments of 7.6 million tons of cereals had been concluded last year, but it had been difficult to restart negotiations for a new Wheat Trade Convention. While an alternative approach to a new Wheat Trade Convention had been developed with the twin objectives of market stability and food security, the last session of the International Wheat Council in Madrid (29 June - 3 July 1981) could not reach a consensus on the means of achieving these aims. In the meanwhile, consultations were continuing and the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Wheat Council at the end of October would take stock of the situation and report to the next IWC session in November/December 1981.

70. The Committee regretted the continuing absence of a consensus which would permit the resumption of negotiations on a new Wheat Trade Convention and stressed the urgent need for a joint effort by the international community to resolve the divergences in order to conclude such a Convention. 1/ The complexities and delicate policy issues inherent in these negotiations were underlined and it was pointed out that consultations on a new Wheat Trade Convention were continuing.

### III. COMMODITY TRADE, PROTECTIONISM AND AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

#### 4. Follow-up action to Conference Resolution 2/79 on Commodity Trade, Protectionism and Agricultural Adjustment

71. As requested in FAO Conference Resolution 2/79, the Committee considered a report (document CCP 81/12), which had been prepared in consultation with the Secretariats of GATT and UNCTAD, on recent action on Commodity Trade, Protectionism and Agricultural Adjustment. The report summarized action taken, in line with operative paragraphs 1 to 3 of the Resolution, with the objective of reducing import barriers and expanding trade in agricultural products, particularly those of export interest to developing countries; and focussed specifically on operative paragraph 4, which had requested the Committee to assess the impact of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, review developments in protectionism and its effects and to examine the scope for and ways of promoting trade between developing countries.

72. The Committee considered the Secretariat's report to be a comprehensive and useful review of action taken in pursuance of the Resolution. It generally endorsed the conclusions of the report and agreed that while some progress had been made in reducing trade barriers, much remained to be done, particularly as regards non-tariff barriers to agricultural trade.

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1/ The United States reserved on this point stating that while the United States was fully committed to finding ways of securing world food security, it recognized the reality that a breakthrough on negotiations on a new convention was not imminent. In the view of the United States, rather than persistent calls for a resolution of differences, it would be more productive for countries to take unilateral action to do what they can to contribute to world food security.

73. The Committee underlined the importance of adherence to the International Development Strategy, and to the pledges which had recently been made at the Western Economic Summit held in Ottawa in July 1981. Referring to the declaration by the heads of government at the Western Economic Summit, the Committee stressed the importance of practical steps being taken in the agricultural sector to implement the declaration.

74. In the view of most delegates, protectionist policies unduly stimulated production in countries which applied such measures, and depressed consumption in these countries through the high costs borne by consumers. Adverse effects on sugar and meat exports were particularly stressed by those delegates. In their view, high levels of protection, especially when accompanied by export subsidies, constituted a major constraint to the expansion of trade in agricultural and processed agricultural products, and denied markets and foreign exchange earnings to low-cost producing countries.

75. Many delegates deplored the high level of protection which was granted to sugar production in the EEC and pointed to the harmful effects of market disruption and instability which the highly subsidized exports of the Community had in their opinion on the trade of other sugar exporting countries, particularly developing countries. Noting, inter alia, Resolution 3/80 of the Sixteenth Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Latin America, several delegates called on the EEC authorities to commence urgent negotiations in order to adhere to the International Sugar Agreement.

76. The observer of the EEC pointed out that the Community had recently introduced new elements in their sugar policy with a view to reducing excess production; the aim being to balance domestic and world prices. This policy and the Lomé Convention which opened up the EEC market for the import of 1.3 million tons of sugar, was the best demonstration of the Community's goodwill towards developing producing countries. The delegates stressed that the EEC was the biggest market for agricultural exports of developing countries, and that the volume of exports from developing countries to the EEC continues to increase.

77. Some other delegates pointed out that their countries had to take into account not only the levels of prices prevailing in world markets but also national considerations, including social priorities, their policies regarding income distribution and over-riding factors of national security, including food security. For these reasons, they felt it necessary to accord a certain level of support to their producers.

78. The Committee agreed that all countries had a common interest in resisting protectionist pressures. It agreed that, to the maximum extent possible, all countries should avoid erecting new barriers and new types of restrictions to trade, and should minimize existing barriers as far as and as quickly as possible, particularly those affecting the exports of developing countries. It recommended that such action be supplemented by expanding, as far as possible, the coverage of agricultural commodities and processed products in GSP Schemes and increasing preferential margins in these schemes; by making full use of the new institutional arrangements in GATT and UNCTAD; and by increased vigilance of protectionist policies and measures.

79. Many delegates considered that the overall results of the MTNs for trade in agricultural and processed agricultural products were very limited, especially in relation to the objective of achieving a substantial increase in the foreign exchange earnings of the developing countries, and that in particular the negotiations had failed to make significant progress in reducing non-tariff barriers which constitute the main obstacle to expansion of agricultural trade.

80. Other delegates were of the view that the MTNs constituted a significant landmark in the process of liberalization of agricultural trade, which would also yield substantial gains to developing countries through the tariff cuts which had been agreed, through improvements which had been made in schemes under the Generalized System of Preferences and through the conclusion of codes on non-tariff measures.

81. Some delegates referred to the difficulties involved in measuring the real level of tariffs which were applied in practice and hence of the reductions in tariffs achieved in the MTNs. In particular they stressed the need to take into account the overall tariff regime, the sources of imports and the extent of preferential arrangements in order to obtain an accurate picture of the benefits achieved in the MTNs.

82. Some delegates urged that a programme of action to liberalize trade in agricultural commodities within a specific time frame should be developed through intergovernmental collaboration in FAO bodies, based on the recommendations contained in Conference Resolution 2/79.

83. The Committee invited all countries to play a positive role in implementing the agreements reached in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTNs), and to make every effort to resolve the major trade issues which were outstanding at the conclusion of the MTNs. In this regard, the representative of the GATT secretariat informed the Committee of the arrangements which had been made in the GATT for continuing discussions of these issues, in particular concerning trade liberalization in areas of special interest to developing countries, the special problems of least developed countries and questions relating to trade in agricultural products.

84. The Committee noted that a number of the Intergovernmental Groups had already considered aspects of the work entrusted to them by Resolution 2/79, namely those on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats, Meat and Rice, and it endorsed the conclusions reached and their proposals for further action. In particular, the Committee endorsed the decisions of the first two of these Groups, to continue to review, when appropriate protectionism in all its forms and its effects on international trade, as part of their regular reviews of progress towards achieving the objectives of the Guidelines for International Cooperation in the Oilseeds, Oils and Oilmeals Section and the Guidelines for International Cooperation in the Livestock and Meat Sector, respectively.

85. The Committee requested those Groups which had not already done so to carry out as quickly as possible the work entrusted to them under Resolution 2/79.

86. The Committee supported measures to promote agricultural trade among developing countries, consistent with their international obligations. Further, in view of the scope for increased trade between developing countries identified by the Groups on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats and Rice, the Committee recommended that governments should consider ways of promoting such trade along the lines proposed by the Groups. It also invited other Intergovernmental Groups to examine this question.

87. The Committee agreed on the need to continue to review systematically developments in protectionism that might affect the trade prospects of agricultural commodities. It considered that such reviews could play a useful role in evaluating positive and negative factors and in identifying emerging problems so that preventive action could be taken in time. It requested the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Committee at its next session, a further review of the follow-up action to the Conference Resolution on Commodity Trade, Protectionism, and Agricultural Adjustment, taking into account any new developments in GATT, UNCTAD and other international fora and the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Groups. The Committee asked the Secretariat to ensure that its review should complement, and not duplicate the work in other international organizations, and especially in UNCTAD and GATT.

##### 5. Strategy for International Agricultural Adjustment Third Monitoring Report on Existing Guidelines

88. The Committee discussed this item on the basis of a summary (CCP 81/14) of the report to Conference "International Agricultural Adjustment: Third Progress Report". Because of the early meeting date of the Committee and the need to await the availability of certain key data, the latter report (C 81/24) was tabled but could not be circulated in advance as had been possible with the previous progress report. The discussion of this full report would take place at Conference and consideration by the Committee of the summary paper would assist the Conference discussion.

89. The Committee agreed that while there had been some positive developments in the directions indicated by the eleven policy guidelines of international agricultural adjustment as formulated by Conference in 1975, progress had been uneven and on balance it had been seriously inadequate.

90. The key to better achievement of the goals of international agricultural adjustment lay primarily in faster growth of food production in developing countries. This was influenced by both internal and external factors. The Committee noted that sufficient incentives to producers were essential whereas the report indicated an apparent tendency to weakening producer price levels. In the face of too slow a growth in food production, nutritional improvement could be gained only at the cost of increasing imports which, in turn, diverted resources from needed domestic agricultural development. Attention was drawn, however, to the difficulties imposed by conditions in many developing countries on efforts to raise food prices and to direct more funds to investment in agriculture. These included the lack of transport and other infrastructural inadequacies and the adverse impact on low-income consumers and on other sectors. External factors included protection in importing countries.

91. Concern was expressed as to the shortfall of food aid below agreed targets, although it was noted that some of the data in the report could be misinterpreted to indicate a lesser contribution of this assistance to the availability of food supplies than was actually the case. Official development assistance had also remained seriously below the levels referred to in the relevant guidelines. Nevertheless, a rise in the share going to agriculture in the later seventies indicated an awareness of appropriate priorities.

92. Some delegates stressed the need for further analysis of causes underlying unsatisfactory progress in achieving the objectives of the strategy of international agricultural adjustment, particularly production performance in food deficit countries and price policies. They suggested that analysis of trade should be deepened through more disaggregation of both countries and commodities. The Committee agreed with the need expressed in the report to improve on the paucity of data in a number of fields, including investment and nutrition, if the monitoring exercise was to be worthwhile. One delegate questioned the value of devoting resources to monitoring progress on the Guidelines if it was found to be impossible or not practicable to obtain the necessary background information on which to base conclusions. The Committee noted that methodologies and data underlying analysis of support measures in developed countries could be provided on request.

#### IV. OTHER FAO ACTIVITIES OF CONCERN TO THE COMMITTEE

##### 6. Commodities programme of work and meetings schedule 1982/83

93. The Committee reviewed document CCP 81/16 which set out the Secretariat's proposals for commodity work and related meetings in 1982-83, including changes in emphasis to reflect new priorities, to effect economies and to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts.

94. The Committee supported the continuing high priority given to collaboration with UNCTAD in the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and approved the steps which had been taken to coordinate the schedule of meetings of FAO Intergovernmental Groups with the progress of UNCTAD's work on commodities covered by the Integrated Programme.

95. The Committee welcomed the provision made for constructive collaboration in the 1982-83 biennium with the Common Fund and recognized that a flexible approach would be necessary, as the extent of this cooperation would depend on when the Second Account of the new Fund commences its operations and on the form of arrangements to be developed between FAO, the Intergovernmental Groups and the Fund. It also appreciated the continuing technical support to, and joint work with, other commodity bodies including the International Wheat Council and the Coffee, Cocoa and Sugar Organizations and requested that such support should be continued.



96. The Committee valued and supported FAO's objective commodity intelligence work, including the compilation and publication of detailed commodity statistics which are not available elsewhere in the world, and related analyses of the commodity situation and outlook. It concurred with the economies proposed in some aspects of this programme in order to release resources into higher priority activities on world food security. Some delegates stressed the importance of maintaining commodity intelligence work and regretted the reduction of work proposed on dairy products. The Committee was informed that essential global statistical work concerning this sector and annual reviews of the dairy situation and outlook would be maintained.

97. As regards specific commodity and trade analyses, the Committee welcomed the proposed resumption of the Per Caput Fibre Consumption Survey and hoped that this would be regularly updated. It also looked forward to the completion of the joint FAO/World Bank study on the rice situation and prospects in Latin America and the report on trade issues affecting Latin America scheduled for presentation at the next Regional Conference.

98. The Committee appreciated the assistance provided to developing countries in devising and implementing national commodity policies and approved the proposal to place greater emphasis on assistance to low-income countries, especially in Africa.

99. While stressing the importance of the work undertaken by its Intergovernmental Commodity Groups, the Committee noted the reduction in the number of sessions proposed in line with the decisions of the Council and Conference to exercise economy in the number and length of FAO meetings. Some delegates suggested that consideration should be given to holding more frequent sessions of Groups dealing with commodities of special importance, such as grains and tea, and less frequent sessions of those covering commodities of concern also to other organizations, such as meat. The Secretariat was requested to avoid clashes between the dates of FAO commodity sessions and those of other related meetings. The Committee agreed with the provisional schedule of meetings proposed in document CCP 81/16, which is flexible and subject to adjustment, if necessary, in order to meet changing circumstances.

#### 7. Revision of the terms of reference of the Intergovernmental Commodity Groups

100. The Committee had before it document CCP 81/17 containing proposed amendments to the terms of reference of the intergovernmental commodity groups. The amendments were designed to bring these terms of reference into line with Conference Resolution 19/71, whereby the nomenclature of CCP subsidiary bodies was changed, and Conference Resolution 10/73, in accordance with which eligibility for membership in intergovernmental commodity groups was extended to include non-member States that, without being members of the United Nations, were members of a Specialized Agency or the International Atomic Energy Agency. Further amendments were designed to take into account the terminology used in Conference Resolution 10/73; to bring up to date the names of other bodies to which reference was made; to delete provisions of a temporary nature that were obsolete and to specify that it was the Council which had authority to admit non-member States to intergovernmental commodity groups in accordance with Rule XXIX.10 of the General Rules of the Organization.

101. The Committee, concurring with the proposed amendments, adopted the following Resolution:

## RESOLUTION

Revision of the Terms of Reference of Intergovernmental Commodity Groups

The Committee on Commodity Problems,

Recalling Resolutions 19/71 and 10/73 of the FAO Conference;

Considering its Resolution 1/47 adopted at its Forty-seventh Session (November 1972), whereby it decided to modify the nomenclature of its eleven commodity groups, and the decision adopted at its Fifty-first Session (May 1977), to amend its Rules of Procedure with respect to eligibility of non-Member States for participation at sessions of such groups;

Noting that the Terms of Reference of some of its commodity groups contain provisions of a transitory nature which are now obsolete or make references to bodies which are no longer in existence;

1. Decides to revise, in accordance with Rule VII.3 of its Rules of Procedure, the Terms of Reference of the Intergovernmental Commodity Groups as reproduced in Annexes A to K of this Resolution.
2. Invites the Intergovernmental Commodity Groups concerned to amend, at the earliest opportunity, the relevant provisions of their Rules of Procedure to bring them into line with their revised Terms of Reference.

ANNEX A

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON RICE 1/

1. The functions of the /Sub-Committee/ Group shall be open to provide a forum for consultation on the economic aspects of rice, paying particular attention to trade matters and to any special difficulties which exist or are likely to arise in the international trade of rice.
2. Membership in the /Sub-Committee/ Group shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization that are substantially interested in the production, or consumption of, and trade in, rice. So far as participation of dependent territories is concerned, the provisions of Article 69 of the Havana Charter shall apply. In order to be considered as a member of the /Sub-Committee/ Group eligible Member Nations or Associate Members shall communicate to the Director-General a formal expression of intention. Interested non-member /nations/ States of the Organization that are members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may be admitted by the Council of the Organization to membership in the /Sub-Committee/ Group.
3. Attendance by non-member /nations/ States of the Organization at sessions of the /Committee/ Group shall be governed by the principles relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference.
4. In order to ensure the effective discharge of the functions of the /Sub-Committee/ Group, governments shall, as far as practicable, furnish all the information required for the work of the /Sub-Committee/ Group. The /Sub-Committee/ Group shall report to the Committee on Commodity Problems, it being understood that copies of its reports, including any conclusions, will be circulated to interested governments and international organizations for their information as soon as they become available.
5. The Director-General, in accordance with normal practice, shall keep the Economic and Social Council /the Interim Coordinating Committee on International Commodity Arrangements/ and the United Nations /Commission on International Commodity Trade/ Conference on Trade and Development informed of the activities of the /Sub-Committee/ Group.
6. The /Sub-Committee/ Group in consultation with the Director-General shall determine the dates and places of its sessions, keeping in mind the character and importance of the subjects under review, the large number of governments interested in rice, and the need for economy in the cost of meetings and travel.
7. The /Sub-Committee/ Group may adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall be approved by the Committee on Commodity Problems and shall be consistent with the Rules of /that/ the Committee.

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1/ Words in square brackets to be deleted, words underlined to be added.

ANNEX BREVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON OILSEEDS, OILS AND FATS 1/

1. The Group shall provide a forum for studies and consultations on the economic aspects of production, processing, consumption, trade and marketing of oilseeds, oils, fats, oil-cakes and meals.
2. The Group shall cover all oilseeds, oils, fats, oilcakes and meals but shall pay particular attention to the problems and products of importance to developing countries.
3. The Group, as part of its work on short-term problems, and on the basis of the reviews of the current situation and short-term market outlook and/or other relevant information,
  - (i) shall identify specific problems calling for short-term action;
  - (ii) after examining all national, regional or international measures already being taken or envisaged for dealing with these problems, shall make recommendations, if necessary, for the coordination of such measures and for additional informal short-term measures which might be taken.
4. The Group shall consider all measures which could contribute to the solution of medium and long-term problems identified by the Group and submit practical proposals for intergovernmental arrangements in this field.
5. The Group shall make arrangements for close liaison in its activities with other bodies especially interested in oilseeds, oils, fats, oilcakes and meals, and shall avoid duplication of work already being undertaken by such other bodies.
6. Membership of the Group shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organisation that are substantially interested in the production or consumption of, and trade in, oilseeds, oils and fats, oilcakes and meals or their products. So far as participation of dependent territories is concerned, the provisions of Article 69 of the Havana Charter shall apply. In order to be considered as a member of the Group, eligible Member Nations or Associate Members shall communicate to the Director-General a formal expression of intention. Interested non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization that are Members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may be admitted by the Council of the Organization to membership in the Group.
7. Attendance by non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization at sessions of the Group shall be governed by the principles relating to the granting of observer status to Nations adopted by the Conference.
8. In order to ensure the effective discharge of the functions of the Group Governments shall, so far as practicable, furnish all the information required for the work of the Group.

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1/ Words in square brackets to be deleted, words underlined to be added.

9. The Group shall report to the Committee on Commodity Problems, it being understood that copies of its reports, including any conclusions, will be circulated to interested governments and international organizations for their information as soon as they become available.
10. The Director-General shall keep the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council informed of the activities of the Group.
11. The Group, in consultation with the Director-General, shall determine the dates and places of its sessions, keeping in mind the character and importance of the subjects under review, the large number of governments interested in oilseeds, oils, fats, oilcakes and meals, and the need for economy in the cost of meetings and travel.
12. The Group may adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall be approved by the Committee on Commodity Problems and shall be consistent with rules of that the Committee.

ANNEX C

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON MEAT 1/

1. The /Study/ Group /on Meat/ shall provide a forum for consultations on and studies of international trade, production and consumption of meat, including poultry meat, and problems connected with these products, with particular emphasis on the problems involved in the creating or development of livestock and meat sectors and on the problems of meat marketing.
2. To this effect, the field of competence of the /Study/ Group shall include:
  - (a) assembly and analysis of comprehensive and regular data on the current situation and short, medium and long-term market prospects for these products; improvement of basic statistics and of economic information, and the establishment of an international economic intelligence system for the purpose of improving market knowledge;
  - (b) analysis of programmes related to the expansion of production of meat, including poultry meat, and their influence on levels of imports and exports;
  - (c) exchange of information on up-to-date techniques aimed at improving productivity of the livestock sector in developing countries with a potential for further development;

1/ Words in square brackets to be deleted, words underlined to be added.

- (d) exchange of information on and the study of national meat policies to the extent that such information and studies are not available to the Group through other international organizations, it being understood that this function would be interpreted in relation to paragraph 8 below;
- (e) deepen knowledge of seasonal and cyclical variations and long-term trends in the market in order to mitigate fluctuations in the volume of supplies, prices, and earnings in the short, medium and long run;
- (f) facilitate cooperation between interested governments, at their request, on the preparation of surveys of internal marketing problems affecting meat and poultry;
- (g) bearing in mind measures and standards adopted by governments and formulated by international bodies in the field of meat hygiene and veterinary and sanitary regulations, to identify problems arising therefrom and affecting world trade and to draw these to the attention of the competent bodies as a contribution to the reconciliation, where possible, of national standards.

3. To study, within the foregoing terms of reference, the best way of resolving special difficulties which might arise or which are anticipated; and to submit reports and, if appropriate, recommendations on such problems, subject to the provisions of paragraph 8 below;

4. Membership in the Group shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization that are substantially interested in the production or consumption of, and trade in, these commodities. So far as participation of dependent territories is concerned, the provision of Article 69 of the Havana Charter shall apply. In order to be considered as a member, eligible Member Nations or Associate Members shall communicate to the Director-General a formal expression of intention. Interested non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization that are members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may be admitted by the Council of the Organization to membership.

5. Attendance by non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization at sessions shall be governed by the principles relating to the granting of observer status to Nations, adopted by the Conference.

6. In order to ensure the effective discharge of the functions of the Group, governments shall, as far as practicable, furnish all the information required for its work.

7. The Group shall report to the Committee on Commodity Problems, it being understood that copies of its reports, including any conclusions, will be circulated to interested governments and international organizations for their information as soon as they become available.

8. The Group shall make arrangements for close liaison in its activities with other organizations especially interested in meat products and in particular shall not duplicate the relevant activities of the GATT, IOE, OECD, and Codex Alimentarius Commission and other organizations.

9. The Director-General shall keep the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council informed of the activities of the Group.

10. The Group, bearing in mind Resolution 21/67 of the FAO Conference shall, in consultation with the Director-General, determine the dates and places of its sessions, keeping in mind the character and importance of the subjects under review, the number of governments interested in meat products, and the need for economy in the cost of meetings and travel.

11. The Group may adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall be approved by the Committee on Commodity Problems and shall be consistent with the rules of the Committee.

12. The Group shall report to CCP after a period of 3 years on the activities of the Group, the results achieved, and the practical support given by governments, together with the views of the Group on the adequacy of its terms of reference.

ANNEX D

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON TEA 1/

1. To provide a forum for consultations on, and studies of, all problems connected with tea. In particular, the work of the Consultative Committee/ Group shall include:

(a) The continuing review of short-term and long-term developments in:

- (i) world production and consumption of tea;
- (ii) trends in trade and prices;
- (iii) consumer preference with regard to quality;

(b) The continuation of studies on market structures;

(c) The promotion of tea consumption;

(d) The improvement of tea statistics;

(e) The drafting or the approval of texts of proposals for further international action, subsequently to be submitted to all Governments concerned;

2. FAO rules on membership in Study/ Intergovernmental Groups shall apply to the Consultative Committee/ Group and namely, membership in the Committee/ Group shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization that are substantially interested in the production or consumption of, and trade in, this commodity. So far as participation of dependent territories is concerned, the provisions of Article 69 of the Havana Charter shall apply. Interested non-member nations/ States of the Organization that are Members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may be admitted by the Council of the Organization to membership.

3. Attendance by non-member nations/ States of the Organization at sessions shall be governed by the principles relating to the granting of observer status to nations, adopted by the Conference.

1/ Words in square brackets to be deleted, words underlined to be added.

4. In order to ensure the effective discharge of the functions of the /Committee/ Group, governments shall, as far as practicable, furnish all the information required for its work.
5. The /Committee/ Group shall report to the Committee on Commodity Problems it being understood that copies of its reports, including any conclusions, will be circulated to interested governments and international organizations for their information as soon as they become available.
6. The /Committee/ Group shall make arrangements for close liaison in its activities with other organizations especially interested in tea and in particular the International Tea Committee and shall avoid duplication of work being undertaken by such other organizations.
7. The Director-General shall keep the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council informed of the activities of the /Committee/ Group.
8. The /Committee/ Group, bearing in mind Resolution 21/67 of the FAO Conference, shall, in consultation with the Director-General, determine the dates and places of its sessions, keeping in mind the character and importance of the subjects under review, the number of governments interested in tea and the need for economy in the cost of meetings and travel.
9. The /Committee/ Group may adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall be approved by the Committee on Commodity Problems and shall be consistent with the rules of the Committee.

#### ANNEX E

##### REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON BANANAS 1/

1. The Group shall provide a forum for consultations on and studies of the economic aspects of production, marketing, trade and consumption of bananas.
2. The field of competence of the /Study/ Group shall include:
  - (a) Improvement of statistical services and provision of information regarding the supply and demand position both in the short and long term;
  - (b) Studies on the economic aspects of consumption, with special reference to the relations between consumption and prices, income, trade barriers and distribution systems, and studies of the possibilities of increasing world consumption;

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1/ Words in square brackets to be deleted, words underlined to be added.



- (c) Studies of the efficiency and social aspects of the banana industry with particular reference to the improvement of living standards of those engaged in the banana industry;
  - (d) Studies of economic problems of production, transportation, marketing and distribution of bananas, including those of improvement of quality, with a view to developing recommendations for promoting the marketing of high quality bananas at prices that are fair to both producers and consumers.
3. The Group shall consider how best to deal with any special difficulties which may exist or may be expected to arise and shall submit reports and/or recommendations on the subject.
  4. Membership in the Group shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization that are substantially interested in the production or consumption of and trade in bananas. So far as participation of dependent territories is concerned, the provisions of Article 69 of the Havana Charter shall apply. In order to be considered as a member of the Group, eligible Member Nations or Associate Members shall communicate to the Director-General a formal expression of intention. Interested non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization that are members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may be admitted by the Council of the Organization to membership in the Group.
  5. Attendance by non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization at sessions of the Group shall be governed by the principles relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference.
  6. In order to ensure the effective discharge of the functions of the Group, governments shall, as far as practicable, furnish all the information required for the work of the Group.
  7. The Group shall report to the Committee on Commodity Problems, it being understood that copies of its reports, including any conclusions, will be circulated to interested governments and international organizations for their information as soon as they become available.
  8. The Group shall make arrangements for close liaison in its activities with other organizations especially interested in bananas and shall avoid duplication of work being undertaken by such other organizations.
  9. The Director-General shall keep the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council informed of the activities of the Group.
  10. The Group, in consultation with the Director-General, shall determine the dates and places of its sessions, keeping in mind the character and importance of the subjects under review, the large number of governments interested in bananas, and the need for economy in the cost of meetings and travel.
  11. The Group may adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall be approved by the Committee on Commodity Problems and shall be consistent with the rules of /that/ the Committee.

ANNEX FREVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON CITRUS FRUIT 1/

1. The Group shall study problems affecting the long-term equilibrium of production and consumption of citrus fruit and citrus products.
2. The Group shall also study the economic aspects of problems arising from the perishable nature of citrus fruit.
3. The Group shall consider how best to deal with any special difficulties which may exist or may be expected to arise.
4. Membership in the Group shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization that are substantially interested in the production or consumption of, and trade in, citrus fruit and citrus products. So far as participation of dependent territories is concerned, the provisions of Article 69 of the Havana Charter shall apply. In order to be considered as a member of the Group, eligible Member Nations or Associate Members shall communicate to the Director-General a formal expression of intention. Interested non-member /nations/ States of the Organization that are members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may be /invited/ admitted by the /Committee on Commodity Problems/ Council of the Organization to become members of the Group.
5. Attendance by non-member /Nations/ States of the Organization at sessions of the Committee shall be governed by the principles relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference.
6. The Group shall make arrangements for close liaison in its activities with regional and other organizations especially interested in citrus fruit and citrus products.
7. In order to ensure the effective discharge of the functions of the Group, governments shall, as far as practicable, furnish all the information required for the work of the Group.
8. The Group shall report to the Committee on Commodity Problems, it being understood that copies of its reports, including any conclusions, will be circulated to interested governments and international organizations for their information as soon as they become available.
9. The Director-General, in accordance with normal practice, shall keep the Economic and Social Council /, the Interim Coordinating Committee on International Commodity Arrangements, and the United Nations /Commission on International Commodity Trade/ Conference on Trade and Development informed of the activities of the Group.

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1/ Words in square brackets to be deleted, words underlined to be added.

10. The Group shall submit to the CCP, within two years, a report outlining the extent to which it has fulfilled its mandate and, if applicable, the difficulties met in this regard, and, if the Group considers that its work should be continued, the program of work which it suggests for the next two-year period.

11 10 The Group, in consultation with the Director-General, shall determine the dates and places of its sessions, keeping in mind the character and importance of the subjects under review, the large number of governments interested in citrus fruit and citrus products, and the need for economy in the cost of meetings and travel.

12 11 The Group may adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall be approved by the Committee on Commodity Problems and shall be consistent with the Rules of that the Committee.

ANNEX C

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON WINE AND VINE PRODUCTS 1/

1. To provide a forum for consultations on and studies of all problems connected with wine and vine products. In particular the work of the Study Group shall include:
  - (a) studies on production, consumption, marketing, trade and prices of vine products and on the economic aspects of conversion of vineyards;
  - (b) improvement of statistical services, in cooperation with the International Vine and Wine Office, and provision of information regarding economic conditions and problems both in the short and long term;
  - (c) studies on the economic aspects of consumption, with special reference to the relations between consumption and prices, income, trade barriers and distribution systems, and studies on the possibilities of increasing trade and world consumption;
  - (d) consideration of how best to deal with any special difficulties which may exist or may be expected to arise, and submission of reports and recommendations to improve international trade, and to increase the viability of the vine economies in producing countries;
  - (e) studies and recommendations on improvement of quality, with the view to promoting consumption.
  
2. Membership in the Group shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization that are substantially interested in the production or consumption of and trade in these commodities. So far as participation of dependent territories is concerned, the provisions of Article 69 of the Havana Charter shall apply. In order to be considered

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1/ Words in square brackets to be deleted, words underlined to be added.

as a member, eligible Member Nations or Associate Members shall communicate to the Director-General a formal expression of intention. Interested non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization that are members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may be admitted by the Council of the Organization to membership.

3. Attendance by non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization at sessions shall be governed by the principles relating to the granting of observer status to nations, adopted by the Conference.

4. In order to ensure the effective discharge of the functions of the Group, governments shall, as far as practicable, furnish all the information required for its work.

5. The Group shall report to the Committee on Commodity Problems, it being understood that copies of its reports, including any conclusions, will be circulated to interested governments and international organizations for their information as soon as they become available.

6. The Group shall make arrangements for close liaison in its activities with other organizations especially interested in vine products, and in particular the International Vine and Wine Office and shall avoid duplication of work being undertaken by such other organizations.

7. The Director-General shall keep the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council informed of the activities of the Group.

8. The Group, bearing in mind Resolution 21/67 of the FAO Conference, shall, in consultation with the Director-General, determine the dates and places of its sessions, keeping in mind the character and importance of the subjects under review, the large number of governments interested in vine products, and the need for economy in the cost of meetings and travel.

9. The Group may adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall be approved by the Committee on Commodity Problems and shall be consistent with the rules of the Committee.

#### ANNEX H

#### REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON JUTE, KENAF AND ALLIED FIBRES 1/

1. The /Intergovernmental/ Group shall provide a forum for consultation on and studies of the economic aspects of production, marketing, local processing, trade, research and consumption of jute, kenaf and allied fibres.

2. The /Intergovernmental/ Group shall carry on consultations and promote action with respect to the above fibres, including in particular the following functions:

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1/ Words in square brackets to be deleted, words underlined to be added.

- (a) the assembly and examination of information on current and prospective supplies and requirements of jute, kenaf and allied fibres and on policies and programmes of exporting and importing countries with respect to prices, purchases, production and stocks;
- (b) in the light of the current and prospective balance between global demand and supplies, the recommendation of planting, production and related policies, before the main sowing season (December/January); the recommendation of supply disposal, stockholding, pricing and related policies at the commencement of the marketing season (July/August); and the making of similar recommendations at other times as circumstances may require;
- (c) the consideration and making of recommendations on other measures of longer-term significance which would contribute to the greater effectiveness of the work of the [Intergovernmental] Group.

3. The field of competence of the [Intergovernmental] Group shall also include the following:

- (a) the promotion of improvements in statistical services and the provision of information regarding the supply and demand position and its probable development in the short term;
- (b) the study of costs of production and ways of reducing them, including the study of existing research facilities and other relevant technical matters;
- (c) the study of marketing practices and of ways of improving such practices (including the promotion of standardization in grading and the improvement of quality) and of reducing marketing costs;
- (d) the collection of information on and the analysis of national policies relating to the production, marketing, trade and consumption of jute, kenaf and allied fibres, and their international effects and examination of the possibilities of facilitating the adjustment of those policies;
- (e) the study of problems affecting the long-term equilibrium between production and consumption of jute, kenaf and allied fibres;
- (f) the study of the conditions for, and measures designed to promote expansion in the consumption of jute, kenaf and allied fibres, and the development of new uses including relevant technical matters;
- (g) the study of the causes and effects of short-term fluctuations affecting jute, kenaf and allied fibres and of ways of reducing them;

- (h) the study of measures designed to deal with any special difficulties which may exist or may be expected to arise and the submission of reports and/or recommendations on the subject.

4. The /Intergovernmental/ Group shall take into account matters concerning manufactures of jute, kenaf and allied fibres insofar as this is necessary for carrying out its mandate.
5. FAO rules on membership of Intergovernmental Groups shall apply, namely: membership in the /Intergovernmental/ Group shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization that are substantially interested in the production or consumption of, and trade in, jute, kenaf and allied fibres. So far as participation of dependent territories is concerned, the provisions of Article 69 of the Havana Charter shall apply. In order to be considered as a member of the /Intergovernmental/ Group, eligible Member Nations or Associate Members shall communicate to the Director-General a formal expression of intention. Interested non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization that are members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may be /invited/ admitted by the Council of the Organization to become members of the /Intergovernmental/ Group.
6. Attendance by non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization at sessions of the /Intergovernmental/ Group shall be governed by the principles relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference.
7. In order to ensure the effective discharge of the functions of the /Intergovernmental/ Group, governments shall, as far as practicable, furnish all information required for the work of the /Intergovernmental/ Group.
8. The /Intergovernmental/ Group shall report to the Committee on Commodity Problems, it being understood that copies of its reports, including any conclusions, will be circulated to interested governments and international organizations for their information as soon as they become available.
9. The /Intergovernmental/ Group shall make arrangements through the Director-General for close liaison in its activities with regional and other organizations interested in jute, kenaf and allied fibres. In particular, it shall establish arrangements for close collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
10. The Director-General shall keep the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council informed of the activities of the /Intergovernmental/ Group.
11. The /Intergovernmental/ Group, in consultation with the Director-General, shall determine the dates and places of its sessions, keeping in mind the character and importance of the subjects under review, the number of governments interested in jute, kenaf and allied fibres, and the need for economy in the cost of meetings and travel.
12. The /Intergovernmental/ Group shall adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall be approved by the Committee on Commodity Problems and shall be consistent with the rules of /that/ the Committee.

ANNEX I

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON HARD FIBRES 1/

1. The [Intergovernmental] Group shall provide a forum for consultation on and studies of the economic aspects of production, marketing, local processing, trade, research and consumption of abaca, sisal, henequen, coir and other hard fibres, individually, and as a group.
2. The [Intergovernmental] Group shall carry on consultations and promote action with respect to the above hard fibres, including in particular the following functions:
  - (a) the recommendation to individual countries of measures designed to bring greater stability to the world sisal, henequen, abaca and coir markets and viability to the sisal, henequen, abaca and coir industries;
  - (b) the assembly and examination of information on current and prospective supplies, requirements, foreign trade and prices of sisal, henequen, abaca and coir and their manufactures in both exporting and importing countries on the basis of all available data on areas, including years of planting; production; exports; imports; consumption; stocks and prices of these fibres and their manufactures;
  - (c) in the light of the current and prospective situation regarding global demand and supply, the recommendation to exporting countries of levels of exports which would bring global demand and supply more closely into balance, within an indicative price range acceptable to both importing and exporting countries;
  - (d) the consideration and, where necessary, recommendation of all other measures which could contribute to the greater effectiveness of its work under (a) above.
3. The field of competence of the [Intergovernmental] Group shall also include the following:
  - (a) the promotion of improvements in statistical services and the provision of information regarding prices, the supply and demand position, and their probable development in the short term;
  - (b) the study of costs of production and ways of stimulating efforts to reduce them, including the possibilities for improving research facilities and other relevant technical matters;

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1/ Words in square brackets to be deleted, words underlined to be added.

- (c) the study of marketing practices and ways to stimulate the improvement of such practices (including the promotion of standardization in grading and the improvement of quality) and to reduce marketing costs;
- (d) the collection of information on and the analysis of national policies relating to the production, marketing, trade and consumption of fibres specified in 1, and their international effects, and examination of the possibilities of facilitating the adjustment of those policies;
- (e) the study of problems affecting the long-term equilibrium between production and consumption of fibres specified in 1, including competition between these fibres and synthetics;
- (f) the study of measures designed to promote expansion in the consumption of fibres specified in 1, and the stimulation of efforts to develop new uses, including relevant technical matters;
- (g) the study of the causes and effects of short-term fluctuations affecting fibres specified in 1 and of ways of reducing them;
- (h) the study of measures designed to deal with any special difficulties which may exist or may be expected to arise and the submission of reports and/or recommendations on the subject.

4. The /Intergovernmental/ Group shall take into account matters concerning manufactures of fibres specified in 1 insofar as this is necessary for carrying out its mandate.

5. FAO rules on membership of Intergovernmental Groups shall apply, namely, membership in the /Intergovernmental/ Group shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization that are substantially interested in the production or consumption of and trade in hard fibres. So far as participation of dependent territories is concerned, the provisions of Article 69 of the Havana Charter shall apply. In order to be considered as a member of the /Intergovernmental/ Group, eligible Member Nations or Associate Members shall communicate to the Director-General a formal expression of intention. Interested non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization that are members of the United Nations, any of its Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may be admitted by the Council of the Organization to membership of the /Intergovernmental/ Group.

6. Attendance by non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization at sessions of the /Intergovernmental/ Group shall be governed by the principles relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference.

7. In order to ensure the effective discharge of the functions of the /Intergovernmental/ Group, governments shall, as far as practicable, furnish all the information required for its work.



8. The /Intergovernmental/ Group shall report to the Committee on Commodity Problems, it being understood that copies of its reports, including its findings and recommendations, shall be made available to all members of the /Intergovernmental/ Group as soon as possible after each session of the /Intergovernmental/ Group.

9. The /Intergovernmental/ Group shall make arrangements through the Director-General for close liaison in its activities with other organizations interested in hard fibres and shall avoid duplication of work being undertaken by such other organizations.

10. The Director-General shall keep the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic and Social Council informed of the activities of the /Intergovernmental/ Group.

11. The /Intergovernmental/ Group, in consultation with the Director-General, shall determine the dates and places of its sessions, keeping in mind the character and importance of the subjects under review, the number of governments interested in hard fibres, and the need for economy in the cost of meetings and travel.

12. The /Intergovernmental/ Group shall adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall be approved by the Committee on Commodity Problems and shall be consistent with the rules of /that/ the Committee.

ANNEX J

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON GRAINS 1/

1. The Group shall concern itself with matters relating to all grains; however, it shall not concern itself with rice, except for the inter-relationship of rice problems and other grain problems.

2. The field of competence of the Group shall cover the study of the production and consumption of, and trade in, grains, having regard especially to the desirability of:

- (a) providing continuous, accurate and timely information regarding the supply and demand position and its probable development, both short term and long term;
- (b) promoting the improvement of the quality, coverage, and timeliness of statistical services relating to grains;
- (c) collecting information on, and analyzing, national grain policies and their international effects, including the possibilities of facilitating the adjustment of those policies to each other;
- (d) considering marketing problems, keeping in mind the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal, and the need for avoiding duplication with work being carried out in the CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal and other interested bodies.

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1/ Words in square brackets to be deleted, words underlined to be added.

3. Membership in the /FAO/ Group /on Grains/ shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization that are substantially interested in the production, or consumption of, and trade in, grains. So far as participation of dependent territories is concerned, the provision of Article 69 of the Havana Charter shall apply. In order to be considered as a member of the Group, eligible Member Nations or Associate Members shall communicate to the Director-General a formal expression of intention. Interested non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization that are members of the United Nations, any of the Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may be admitted by the Council of the Organization to membership in the Group.
4. Attendance by non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization at sessions of the Group shall be governed by the principles relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference.
5. In order to ensure the effective discharge of the functions of the Group, governments shall, as far as practicable, furnish all the information required for the work of the Group.
6. The Group shall, within its fields of competence, consider how best to deal with any special difficulties which may exist, or may be expected to arise, and may submit reports and/or recommendations on the subject.
7. The Group shall report to the Committee on Commodity Problems, it being understood that copies of its reports, including any conclusions, will be circulated to interested governments and international organizations for their information as soon as they become available.
8. The International Wheat Council shall be invited to send its Chairman or a suitably qualified person nominated by him to participate in the proceedings of the Group and its subsidiary bodies and shall be invited, as appropriate, to authorize the collaboration of its secretariat with the Director-General of FAO in servicing the Group.
9. The Director-General, in accordance with normal practice, shall keep the Economic and Social Council /the Interim Co-ordinating Committee on International Commodity Arrangements,/ and the United Nations /Commission on International Commodity Trade/ Conference on Trade and Development informed of the activities of the Group.
10. The Group, in consultation with the Director-General, shall determine the dates and places of its sessions, keeping in mind the character and importance of the subjects under review, the large number of governments interested in grains, the need for economy in the cost of meetings and travel, and the close relation of the Group's terms of reference and programme of work to those of the CCP itself.
11. The Group may adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall be approved by the Committee on Commodity Problems and shall be consistent with the Rules of /that/ the Committee.

ANNEX K

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON COCOA 1/

1. The field of competence of the Group shall cover the study of the production and consumption of, or trade in, cocoa, having regard especially to the desirability of providing continuous, accurate information regarding the supply and demand position, and its probable development. The Group shall consider, as appropriate, measures designed to promote a steady expansion of production and consumption of cocoa, including any technical questions bearing on these issues. The Group shall, within its field of competence, consider how best to deal with any special difficulties which may exist, or may be expected to arise and may submit reports and/or recommendations on the subject.
2. Membership in the /FAO Cocoa Study/ Group shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization that are substantially interested in the production, or consumption of, and trade in, cocoa. So far as participation of dependent territories is concerned, the provisions of Article 69 of the Havana Charter shall apply. In order to be considered as a member of the Group eligible Member Nations or Associate Members shall communicate to the Director-General a formal expression of intention. Interested non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization that are members of the United Nations, any of the Specialized Agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency may be admitted by the Council of the Organization to membership in the Group.
3. Attendance by non-Member /Nations/ States of the Organization at Sessions of the Group shall be governed by the principles relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference.
4. In order to ensure the effective discharge of the functions of the Group, governments shall, as far as practicable, furnish all the information required for the work of the Group.
5. The Group shall report to the CCP, it being understood that copies of its reports, including any conclusions, will be circulated to interested governments for their information as soon as they become available.
6. The Director-General, in accordance with normal practice, shall keep the Economic and Social Council /, the Interim Coordinating Committee on International Commodity Arrangements, and the ECOSOC Commission on International Commodity Trade/ and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development informed of the activities of the Group.
7. The Group, in consultation with the Director-General, shall determine the dates and places of its sessions, keeping in mind the character and importance of the subject under review, the large number of governments interested in cocoa, and the need for economy in the cost of meetings and travel.
8. The Group may adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall be approved by the Committee on Commodity Problems and shall be consistent with the Rules of /that/ the Committee.

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1/ Words in square brackets to be deleted, words underlined to be added.

V. OTHER MATTERS8. Arrangements for the Fifty-fourth Session

102. The Committee noted that the Fifty-fourth Session of the Committee was planned to be held in the latter part of 1983, shortly before the Twenty-second Session of the FAO Conference in 1983, and left it to the Director-General of FAO to fix a precise date of the Session in consultation with the Chairman, taking into consideration the schedule of other meetings. The Committee felt that if it was feasible, it would be desirable to hold the Fifty-fourth Session somewhat later in the autumn than the current session, so that it is closer to the Conference.

APPENDIX AMEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS (BIENNIUM 1980-81)

(as at 14 September 1981)

ALGERIA	HONDURAS	PHILIPPINES
ARGENTINA	HUNGARY	POLAND
AUSTRALIA	INDIA	PORTUGAL
AUSTRIA	INDONESIA	ROMANIA
BANGLADESH	IRAQ	SIERRA LEONE
BELGIUM	IRELAND	SPAIN
BENIN	ISRAEL	SRI LANKA
BRAZIL	ITALY	SUDAN
CAMEROON	IVORY COAST	SURINAME
CANADA	JAPAN	SWEDEN
CHILE	KENYA	SWITZERLAND
COLOMBIA	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	SYRIA
COSTA RICA	LESOTHO	TANZANIA
CUBA	LIBERIA	THAILAND
DENMARK	MALAYSIA	TUNISIA
ECUADOR	MALTA	TURKEY
EGYPT	MEXICO	UGANDA
EL SALVADOR	MOROCCO	UNITED KINGDOM
FINLAND	NETHERLANDS	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FRANCE	NEW ZEALAND	URUGUAY
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	NICARAGUA	VENEZUELA
GHANA	NIGERIA	YUGOSLAVIA
GREECE	NORWAY	ZAIRE
GUATEMALA	PAKISTAN	ZAMBIA
GUINEA	PANAMA	
GUYANA	PERU	



LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS  
LISTE DES DELEGUES ET OBSERVATEURS  
LISTA DE DELEGADOS Y OBSERVADORES

Chairman/Président/Presidente:	Arrhenius F.M. de Freitas (Brazil)
First Vice-Chairman/Premier Vice-Président/ Primero Vicepresidente:	William F. Doering (United States)
Second Vice-Chairman/Deuxième Vice-Président/ Segundo Vicepresidente:	Horacio Carandang (Philippines)

ARGENTINA/ARGENTINE

Fernando Petrella  
Representante Permanente ante la FAO  
Embajada de Argentina  
Roma

Carlos D. Sánchez Avalos  
Representante Permanente  
Alternante ante la FAO  
Embajada de Argentina  
Roma

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

J.C.Sainsbury  
Counsellor (Agriculture)  
Embassy of Australia  
Rome

AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE

P.Rosenegger  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Austria  
Rome

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE/BELGICA

Guy Stuyck  
Ambassadeur de Belgique auprès de la FAO  
Ambassade de la Belgique  
Rome

J.P.Warnimont  
Représentant Permanent Adjoint  
de la Belgique auprès de la FAO  
Ambassade de la Belgique  
Rome

M.Vandeputte  
Chef de Service  
Ministère de l'Agriculture  
Bruxelles

BRAZIL/BRESIL/BRASIL

A.F.M.de Freitas  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Brazil  
Rome

Ms. Eliana de Sampaio Ferras  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Brazil  
Rome

CAMEROON/CAMEROUN/CAMERUN

A.G.Ngongi Namanga  
First Secretary  
Embassy of Cameroon  
Rome

CANADA

V.Wightman  
Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa (Hotel Mediterraneo)

CHILE

S.Cadenasso  
Representante Permanente de Chile ante la FAO  
Embajada de Chile  
Roma

Ms. M. Balduzzi  
Representante Permanente Alternante ante la FAO  
Embajada de Chile  
Roma

COLOMBIA/COLOMBIE

G.Bula Hoyos  
Embajador de Colombia ante la FAO  
Roma

Ms. D. Sánchez  
Ministro Consejero de la  
Embajada de Colombia ante la FAO  
Roma

Ms. M. Concha P.  
1<sup>er</sup> Secretario de la Embajada  
de Colombia ante la FAO  
Roma

J.Godin Diaz  
3<sup>er</sup> Secretario de la Embajada  
de Colombia ante la FAO  
Roma

CUBA

Rubén Muñoz Grivan  
Funcionario de la Dirección  
de Organismos Internacionales del  
Ministerio del Comercio Exterior  
La Habana

DENMARK/DANEMARK/DINAMARCA

J.Glistrup  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Denmark  
Rome

A.Landt  
Advisor Min.of Agriculture  
Copenhagen



ECUADOR/EQUATEUR

A. Suárez  
1<sup>er</sup> Secretario  
Embajada de Ecuador  
Roma

EGYPT/EGYPTE/EGIPTO

Y.A. Hamdi  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Egypt  
Rome

EL SALVADOR

J.M.D. García  
Representante Permanente Alterno ante la FAO  
Embajada de El Salvador  
Roma

FINLAND/FINLANDE/FINLANDIA

J. Sirén  
Special Adviser, Ministry for  
Agriculture and Forestry  
Helsinki (Hotel Forum)

A. Lutz  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Finland  
Rome

FRANCE/FRANCIA

P. Elmanowsky  
Secrétaire Général du Comité  
Interministériel pour l'OAA  
Paris

Ms. M. Musso  
Direction des Nations Unies et  
Organisations Internationales au  
Ministère des Relations Extérieures  
Paris

B. Lolliot  
Direction des Relations Economiques  
Extérieures au Ministère de l'Economie  
et des Finances  
Paris

GERMANY, F.R./ALLEMAGNE, R.F./ALEMANIA, R.F.

W. Lache  
Head of Division  
Federal Ministry of Food,  
Agriculture and Forestry  
Bonn (Hotel San Anselmo)

W. Lumpe  
Regierungsdirektor  
Federal Ministry of Economics  
Bonn

GHANA

H. Mends  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Ghana  
Rome

GREECE/GRECE/GRECIA

N.A. Saltas  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Greece  
Rome

Ms. Z. Ieronimaki  
Attaché  
Embassy of Greece  
Rome

HUNGARY/HONGRIE/HUNGRIA

E. Borbenyi  
Ministry of Agriculture and Food  
Budapest

Ms. I. Berta  
Ministry of Agriculture and Food  
Budapest

P. Vándor  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Hungary  
Rome

INDIA/INDIE

Ramadhur  
Counsellor (Agriculture)  
Embassy of India  
Rome

INDONESIA/INDONESIE

A. Martosuwiryo  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Indonesia  
Rome

S. Budihidayat  
Bureau of Foreign Relations  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Jakarta

INDONESIA/INDONESIE (cont.)

H. Harjono  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Indonesia  
Rome

H. Oyo Adiwinata  
Dept. of Agriculture  
Jakarta

IRAQ/IRAK

M. Handoun  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Iraq  
Rome

H. F. Najeb  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Iraq  
Rome

I. A. Marsoud  
Personal Assistant to the Permanent  
Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Iraq  
Rome

IRELAND/IRLANDE/IRLANDA

Ms. Nuala Rayel  
Deputy Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Ireland  
Rome

ITALY/ITALIE/ITALIA

Ms. Brunella lo Turco  
Consigliere Ministero Agricoltura  
e Foreste  
Roma

JAPAN/JAPON

Akira Naga  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Japan  
Rome

Minoru Morimoto  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Japan  
Rome

Sumio Kishi  
Senior Officer  
International economic affairs division  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and  
Fisheries  
Tokyo

KENYA

R. B. Ryanga  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Kenya Mission to FAO  
Rome

P. M. Amukoa  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Kenya Mission to FAO  
Rome

KOREA REP./COREE REP./COREA REP.

Dong-Bai Lee  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Republic of Korea  
Rome

LESOTHO

Marabe Phoofolo  
Deputy Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Lesotho  
Rome

LIBERIA

A. Siaway  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Liberia  
Rome

MALAYSIA/MALAISIE/MALASIA

Abdul Wahid Jalil  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Malaysia  
Rome

Mohd. Yassin Sallah  
Assistant Agricultural Attaché  
Embassy of Malaysia  
Rome

MALTA/MALTE

I. Moskovits  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Malta  
Rome

MEXICO/MEXIQUE

F. Martínez Gómez  
Consejero Agrícola  
Delegación permanente de México  
Roma

Melchor de los Santos  
Consejero  
Delegación permanente de México  
Roma

NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS/PAISES BAJOS

J. Sonneveld  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Permanent Representation of Netherlands to FAO  
Rome

A. Russchen  
Directorate for International Economic Affairs  
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries  
The Hague (Hotel Souvenir)

W.A. Bastiaanse  
Senior Official, Commodity Division  
Ministry of Economic Affairs  
The Hague (Hotel Domus Maximi)

NEW ZEALAND/NOUVELLE-ZELANDE/NUEVA ZELANDIA

G. Boxall  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of New Zealand  
Roma

NICARAGUA

Humberto Carrión  
Representante Permanente Alterno ante la FAO  
Embajada de Nicaragua  
Roma

NIGERIA

J. O. Alabi  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Nigeria  
Rome

NORWAY/NORVEGE/NORUEGA

Dag Mork Ulnes,  
Head of Division  
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Oslo

E.M. Bull  
Councillor  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Oslo

PAKISTAN

Tanwir Ahmad  
Agricultural Counsellor  
Embassy of Pakistan  
Rome

PANAMA

A. Acuna  
Representante Permanente Alterno ante la FAO  
Misión Permanente ante FAO  
Roma

PERU/PEROU

Javier Gazzo F.D.  
Representante Permanente ante la FAO  
Representación Permanente ante la FAO  
Roma

PHILIPPINES/FILIPINAS

H. Carandang  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of the Philippines  
Rome

POLAND/POLOGNE/POLONIA

Siemfanowski Tadeuiz  
Attaché Commercial  
Embassy of Poland  
Rome

PORTUGAL

I. Barbosa  
Inspecteur Supérieur  
Ministère du Commerce, de l'Agriculture  
et des Pêches  
Lisbon

SIERRA LEONE/SIERRA LEONA

T.E.C. Palmer  
Agricultural Attaché  
Embassy of Sierra Leone  
Rome

SPAIN/ESPAGNE/ESPAÑA

J. Miranda de Larra  
Representante Permanente ante la FAO  
Embajada de España  
Roma

Ms. M. Asunción Cavero  
Representante Permanente adjunto ante la FAO  
Embajada de España  
Roma

SUDAN/SOUDAN

M.A.M. Ibrahim  
Alternante Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Sudan  
Rome

SWEDEN/SUEDE/SUECIA

Stefan de Mare  
Secretary-General  
Swedish National FAO Committee  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Stockholm

G. Akerblom  
First Secretary  
Swedish National Agricultural Marketing Board  
Joenkoeping (Hotel Colonna Palace)

SWEDEN/SUEDE/SUECIA (cont.)

G. André  
Agricultural Counsellor  
Embassy of Sweden  
Rome

Karl-Erik Norrman  
Counsellor  
Embassy of Sweden  
Rome

SWITZERLAND/SUISSE/SUIZA

U. Herrmann  
Chef de la Section  
Relations économiques internationales  
Office fédéral de l'agriculture  
Berne

G.A. Stunz  
Office Fédéral des affaires économiques  
extérieures  
Berne

SYRIAN ARAB REP./REPUBLIQUE ARABE SYRIENNE/  
REPUBLICA ARABE SIRIA

Adnan Douedari  
Minister  
Embassy of Syria  
Rome

TANZANIA/TANZANIE

Joseph S. Mtenga  
Minister Counsellor  
Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania  
Rome

B. Mwaikono  
Agricultural Economist  
Dar-es-Salaam

THAILAND/THAILANDE/TAIANDIA

Vanrob Isarankura  
Agricultural Counsellor  
Royal Thai Embassy  
Rome

Sunai Tephaval  
Commercial Counsellor  
Royal Thai Embassy  
Rome

TUNISIA/TUNISIE/TUNEZ

Sahnoun Abdelmajid  
S/Directeur des Statistiques Agricoles  
Tunisie (Hotel Milani)

UGANDA/UGANDA

Mansoor Simbwa-Bunya  
Permanent Representative to FAO (Designate)  
Entebbe (Hotel Santa Prisca)

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI/REINO UNIDO

P.S. McLean  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
British Embassy  
Rome

Barry Cawthorn  
Principal, External Relations  
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
London (Hotel S. Pio)

Ms. A. James  
External Relations Division  
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
London (Hotel Aventino)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE/  
ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

W.F. Doering  
Assistant to the Asst. Administrator  
Foreign Agricultural Service  
Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C.

B. Furness  
Chief, Office of Food Policy  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

Avram E. Guroff  
Attaché for UN Affairs  
Embassy of the United States of America  
Rome

M. Metelits  
Alternate Representative to FAO  
Embassy of the United States of America  
Rome

URUGUAY

Mateo Marques Seré  
Representante Permanente ante la FAO  
Embajada del Uruguay  
Roma

VENEZUELA

H. Hernández Carabaño  
Embajador de Venezuela ante la FAO  
Representación Permanente ante la FAO  
Roma

Ms. M.I. Casellas  
Consejero

Representación Permanente ante la FAO  
Roma

YUGOSLAVIA/YOUGOSLAVIE

Milan Zjalic  
Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Yugoslavia  
Rome

YUGOSLAVIA/VOUGOSLAVIE (cont.)

Zdenka Ban  
Research Fellow  
Lyublyana (Hotel Residence Palace)

ZAIRE

Nga Ma Mapela  
Représentant Permanent Suppléant auprès  
de la FAO  
Ambassade du Zaïre  
Rome

ZAMBIA/ZAMBIE

Benas E. Phiri  
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Zambia  
Rome

OBSERVERS FROM MEMBER NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF CCP  
OBSERVATEURS D'ETATS MEMBRES NE SIEGEANT PAS AU CP  
OBSERVADORES DE LOS ESTADOS MIEMBROS QUE NO SON MIEMBROS DEL CPPB

BOLIVIA/BOLIVIE

M. Torrico Rivero  
Ministro Consejero  
Embajada de Bolivia  
Roma

BURMA/BIRMANIE/BIRMANIA

U Maung Maung Nyo  
Alternate Representative to FAO  
Embassy of Burma  
Rome

CAPE VERDE/CAP-VERT/CABO VERDE

A. Pires  
Représentant Permanent du Cap-Vert  
auprès de la FAO  
Praia

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/REPUBLIQUE  
CENTRAFRICAINE/REPUBLICA CENTROAFRICANA

Clément Kokpavo  
Ambassadeur  
Représentation permanente auprès de la FAO  
Rome  
R. Dimanche  
Attaché administratif  
Représentation permanente auprès de la FAO  
Rome

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC/REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE/  
REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

Ms. E. Campagna de Ready  
Representante Permanente ante la FAO  
Embajada de la República Dominicana  
Roma

ETHIOPIA/ETHIOPIE/ETIOPIA

Belachew Tilahun  
Agricultural Counsellor  
Embassy of Ethiopia  
Rome

MOZAMBIQUE

Ms. I. Branca Pestana Gonçalves  
Head of Department  
Maputo

Mahomed Jobal Jussob  
Commercial Director  
Maputo

HOLY SEE/SAINT SIEGE/SANTA SEDE

Most Rev. Agostino Ferrari-Toniolo  
Permanent Observer of the Holy See to FAO  
Vatican City  
Rome

Pietro Caiazza  
Vatican City  
Rome

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES  
REPRESENTANTS DES NATIONS UNIES ET INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES  
REPRESENTANTES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS Y ORGANISMOS ESPECIALIZADOS

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL/CONSEIL MONDIAL DE  
L'ALIMENTATION/CONSEJO MUNDIAL DE LA  
ALIMENTACION

A. Goetz  
Chief, Policy Analysis  
Rome

Rajinder Kaushik  
Senior Economist  
Rome

UNCTAD/CNUCED

L. Hulugalle  
Chief, Agricultural Commodities Branch  
Commodities Division  
Geneva

WORLD BANK/BANQUE INTERNATIONALE/BANCO  
INTERNACIONAL

R. Duncan  
Senior Economist  
Commodities and Export Projection  
Washington (Hotel Forum)

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME/PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE  
MONDIAL/PROGRAMA MUNDIAL DE ALIMENTOS

R.D. Coveney  
Packaging officer  
Rome

GATT/AGAC

L. Apalaci  
Economic Affairs Officer  
Geneva (Hotel Souvenir)

ITC UNCTAD/GATT/CENTRE CNUCED/GATT DU  
COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL/CENTRO DE COMERCIO  
INTERNACIONAL UNCTAD/GATT

F. Husain  
Market Development Officer  
Geneva

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE  
COMUNIDAD ECONOMICA EUROPEA

B. Süßmilch  
Administrateur principal à la  
Direction générale de l'agriculture  
"Affaires internationales"  
Bruxelles

OBSERVERS FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
OBSERVATEURS DES ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES  
OBSERVADORES DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES INTERGUBERNAMENTALES

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL/CONSEIL  
INTERNATIONAL DU BLE/CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL  
DEL TRIGO

J.H. Parotte  
Executive Secretary  
London

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

D. Shipp  
Chief Economics Officer  
London (Hotel Villa S. Pio)

OECD/OCDE

F. Baker  
Administrateur principal  
Agricultural Trade and Markets  
Paris

OBSERVERS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
OBSERVATEURS DES ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES  
OBSERVADORES DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES NO GUBERNAMENTALES

IFAP/FIPA

Ms. G. Pelà  
Liaison Officer to FAO  
Rome

ICFTU/CISL/CIOSL

Ms. M. Guicciardi  
Permanent Representative  
Rome

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE/  
CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE INTERNATIONALE/  
CAMARA DE COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL

R. Giordani  
Direttore Tecnico  
Centro Studi  
Confederazione Generale Agricoltura Italiana  
Roma

WFTU/FSM

G. Casadei  
Représentant permanent  
Rome

IFMA/FIAM

A.S. Friedeberg  
Economic Adviser  
Brussels



APPENDIX CAGENDA

- I. Opening of Session
  1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen
  2. Adoption of agenda and timetable
- II. World Commodity Situation and International Action
  3. Main issues in world commodity situation and outlook
  4. Specific commodity matters requiring consideration by the Committee
    - (a) Jute - Informal Arrangement and market situation
    - (b) Work of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (CSD)
    - (c) Hides and Skins - improvement of statistical intelligence
    - (d) Other commodity matters including activities of Intergovernmental Groups on hard fibres, bananas, oilseeds, meat, grains and rice.
  5. Review of international action relating to agricultural commodities in other fora, including UNCTAD, Common Fund and GATT and the role of FAO
- III. Commodity Trade, Protectionism and Agricultural Adjustment
  6. Follow-up action to Conference Resolution 2/79 on Commodity Trade, Protectionism and Agricultural Adjustment
  7. Strategy for International Agricultural Adjustment: Third Monitoring Report on Existing Guidelines
- IV. Other FAO Activities of Concern to the Committee
  8. Commodities programme of work and meetings schedule 1982/83
  9. Revision of the terms of reference of the Intergovernmental Commodity Groups
- V. Other Matters
  10. Arrangements for the Fifty-Fourth Session
  11. Any other business
  12. Adoption of Report



APPENDIX D

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Provisional Agenda Item No.</u>
CCP 81/1	Provisional Agenda and Agenda Notes	I.
CCP 81/2	Extracts from the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the Reports of the Twentieth Session of the FAO Conference, the Seventy-sixth, Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Sessions of the FAO Council, and the Sixteenth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America	
CCP 81/3	Report of the Fifteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats	II.4
CCP 81/4	Report of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Rice	II.4
CCP 81/5	Report of the Sixteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres	II.4
CCP 81/6	Report of the Sixteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres	II.4
CCP 81/7	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Party on Statistical Intelligence for Hides and Skins (Raw and Processed)	II.4
CCP 81/8	Main Issues in World Commodity Situation and Outlook	II.3
CCP 81/9	Main Issues in World Commodity Situation and Outlook - Updating statement	II.3
CCP 81/10	Specific Commodity Matters Requiring Consideration by the Committee	II.4
CCP 81/11	Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal: Twenty-eighth Report to CCP	II.4
CCP 81/12	Report of Action Taken on Conference Resolution 2/79	III.6
CCP 81/13	Strategy for International Agricultural Adjustment: Third Monitoring Report on Existing Guidelines	III.7

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Provisional Agenda</u> <u>Item No.</u>
CCP 81/14	Strategy for International Agricultural Adjustment Summary of the Third Monitoring Report on Existing Guidelines	III.7
CCP 81/15	Review of International Action Relating to Agricultural Commodities in Other Fora	II.5
CCP 81/16	Commodities Programme of Work and Meetings Schedule 1982-83	IV.8
CCP 81/17 + Corr.	Revision of Terms of Reference of Intergovernmental Groups	IV.9
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CCP 79/15	Report of Fifteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres	II.4
CCP 80/1	Report of Fifteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres	II.4
CCP 80/2	Report of Twentieth Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Grains	II.4
CCP 80/3	Report of Twenty-third Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Rice	II.4
CCP 80/4	Report of Fourteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats	II.4
CCP 80/5	Report of Seventh Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Bananas	II.4
CCP 80/6	Report of Ninth Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Meat	II.4