

REPORT

OF THE COUNCIL OF FAO

Thirty-Eighth Session
New York, 16-17 April 1962

Thirty-Ninth Session
Rome, 15-26 October 1962



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME

1963

REPORT

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THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION, NEW YORK, 16-17 APRIL 1962

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION, ROME, 15-26 OCTOBER 1962



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME 1963

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REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF FAO

Thirty-Eighth Session

New York, 16-17 April 1962

INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with the terms of Resolution No. 1/61 of the Eleventh Session of the Conference, the Thirty-Eighth Session of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 16 and 17 April 1962, under the chairmanship of Mr. Louis Maire.
2. The agenda of the Session as adopted is set out in Appendix A.
3. Mr. Soesilo H. Prakoso (Indonesia) and Professor G. Ugo Papi (Italy) were appointed First Vice-Chairman and Second Vice-Chairman respectively.

DEATH OF DR. G.S.H. BARTON AND OF THE RT. HON. J.G. GARDINER

4. The Council paid tribute to the late Dr. G.S.H. Barton, ex-Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Canada, who had been closely associated with FAO from the time of the Hot Springs Conference in 1943.
5. The Council also paid tribute to the late J.G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture of Canada from 1935 to 1957, and leader of the Canadian delegation at the Seventh Session of the FAO Conference.

I. WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

6. The Council considered the report of the first session of the Intergovernmental Committee on the World Food Program (IGC) submitted in pursuance of the provisions of FAO Conference Resolution No. 1/61 and of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1714 (XVI) on the World Food Program.
7. The Council reviewed and discussed this report, expressing its appreciation of the work which had been done, while at the same time giving attention to those items where one or more countries had expressed a reservation or felt some comment was called for.
8. The Council felt the report was well balanced and should be approved as presented, with the understanding that the summary records of its present session would be available for the information and further guidance of the Intergovernmental Committee and of the Executive Director of the World Food Program, who would take them into account in developing their operation of the Program. These records would indicate that several delegations raised points which they felt should be kept in mind, or questions that needed to be examined.
9. With respect to valuing commodity contributions, it was understood that the Executive Director would also include in his annual report a supplemental statement on the cost or estimated value of each nation's commodity contributions in terms of the nation's internal prices along with the actual statistics of commodities handled. Also, the Council felt that the problem as a whole might be kept under review by the Intergovernmental Committee in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Director-General.

10. The Council adopted the following resolution:

Resolution No. 1/38

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

THE COUNCIL

Recalling Resolution 1714 (XVI) of the United Nations General Assembly and Resolution No. 1/61 of the FAO Conference on the UN/FAO World Food Program, whereby an Intergovernmental Committee was established and instructed to meet early in 1962 to prepare recommendations on the conditions and procedures for the establishment and operation of the Program,

Having considered the report of this Intergovernmental Committee (CL38/2),

Records its appreciation of the work done by the Committee;

Approves the procedures and arrangements recommended by the Committee;

Recommends that the Program be initiated with the minimum delay and therefore that the Pledging Conference be convened at the earliest possible date; and

Invites the governments of Member Nations to take early steps to prepare for the Pledging Conference and, in determining their pledges, to bear in mind the necessity of attaining the goal of \$100 million in commodities, services and money.

II. PLANS FOR WORLD FOOD CONGRESS

11. The Council was informed of the progress of preparations for the World Food Congress. The Government of the United States of America had generously extended an invitation to the Director-General to convene this Congress in Washington, D.C. in June 1963.

12. In accordance with the terms of para. 3 of Resolution No. 13/59 of the Tenth Conference Session, the Council authorized the Director-General to invite the participation of nationals from nations which are not members of FAO but which would be participating in the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.

III. FAO STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

13. In view of the resignation of Mr. John H. Moore (United States of America) as alternate government representative on the FAO Staff Pension Committee, the Council appointed Mr. Donald B. Eddy (United States of America) to the vacant post, with effect from 16 April 1962.

IV. DATE AND PLACE OF THIRTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

14. The Council decided to convene its Thirty-Ninth Session in Rome on 15 October 1962.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

1. Adoption of agenda
2. Election of Vice-Chairmen
3. World Food Program
4. Plans for World Food Congress
5. Other business

APPENDIX B

DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS ATTENDING THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Independent Chairman - Président indépendant - Presidente independiente

Louis Maire

First Vice-Chairman - Premier Vice-Président - Primer Vicepresidente

Soesilo H. Prakoso

Indonesia - Indonésie

Second Vice-Chairman - Deuxième Vice-président - Segundo Vicepresidente

G. Ugo Papi

Italy - Italie - Italia

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL - MEMBRES DU CONSEIL - MIEMBROS DEL CONSEJO

ARGENTINA - ARGENTINE

Representante

Héctor Bernardo, Consejero Económico,
Embajada de la República Argentina, Wáshington, D.C.

Suplente

Luis M. Caraballo, Agregado Económico,
Misión Permanente de la República Argentina
ante las Naciones Unidas, Nueva York

AUSTRALIA - AUSTRALIE

Representative

E.R. Walker, Ambassador, Embassy of Australia, Paris

Alternates

A.C.B. Maiden, Director, Bureau of Agricultural
Economics, Canberra

John M. Kirtley, Second Secretary, Embassy of Australia,
Washington, D.C.

AUSTRIA - AUTRICHE

Representative

Franz Weidinger, Counsellor, New York

BELGIUM - BELGIQUE - BELGICA

Représentant

Charles Walhin, Conseiller des affaires étrangères, Mission permanente de
Belgique auprès des Nations Unies, New York

BRAZIL - BRÉSIL - BRASIL

Representative

Marcelo Raffaelli, Second Secretary,
Brazilian Mission to the United Nations, New York

CANADA - CANADÁ

Representative

S.C. Barry, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Alternate

Alex H. Turner, Director, Economics Division,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Associate

Frank Shefrin, Secretary, Canadian Interdepartmental
FAO Committee, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Expert

Gay Sellers, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to
the United Nations, New York

CEYLON - CEYLAN - CEILAN

Representative

Gunapala Malalasekera, Permanent Representative of Ceylon
to the United Nations, New York

Alternate

C. Mahendran, Third Secretary, Ceylon Mission to the United Nations,
New York

CHILE - CHILI

Representative

Humberto Diaz-Casanueva, Ministro Plenipotenciario,
Misión Chilena ante las Naciones Unidas, Nueva York

Suplente

Alfonso Somavia, Consejero, Misión Chilena ante las
Naciones Unidas, Nueva York

CUBA

Representante

Mario García Inchaustegui, Embajador,
Representante Permanente de Cuba ante las
Naciones Unidas, Nueva York

Suplente

Gilberto Mediavilla de la Peña, Secretario, Nueva York

DENMARK - DANEMARK - DINAMARCA

Representative

Viggo Andersen, Counsellor, Danish National FAO Committee, Copenhagen

FRANCE - FRANCIA

Représentant

Lucien Escard, Sous-directeur, Ministère de l'agriculture, Paris

GHANA

Representative

Edward A. Quist-Arcton, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Accra

Alternate

Seth La-Anyane, Chief, Division of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of
Agriculture, Accra

Adviser

J.D.K. Appiah, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United
Nations, New York

INDIA - INDE

Representative

C.S. Krishna Moorthi, Minister (Economics), Embassy of India, Washington, D.C.

INDONESIA - INDONÉSIE

Representative

Soesilo H. Prakoso, Under-Secretary of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture, Djakarta

Alternate

J.B.P. Maramis, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Indonesia
to the United Nations, New York

IRAN - IRÂN

Representative

Reza Rastegar, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry
of Agriculture, Teheran

Adviser

Mehdi Ehsassi, Third Secretary, Iranian Mission to
the United Nations, New York

IRELAND - IRLANDE - IRLANDA

Representative

John C. Nagle, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Dublin

Alternate

Joseph F. Shields, Consul General of Ireland, New York

ITALY - ITALIE - ITALIA

Représentant

Giuseppe Ugo Papi, Président du Comité national italien de la FAO, Rome

Suppléant

Vittorio de Asarta, Secrétaire du Comité national
italien de la FAO, Rome

LEBANON - LIBAN - LÍBANO

Représentant

Georges Hraoui, Ancien Ministre, Membre du
Parlement, Président de la Commission Parlemen-
taire pour les finances et le budget, Beyrouth

MADAGASCAR

Représentant

Louis Rakotomalala, Ambassadeur, Ambassade de la
République malgache, Washington, D.C.

Suppléant

J. Ramaholimihaso, Conseiller, Ambassade de la
République malgache, Washington, D.C.

MEXICO - MEXIQUE - MÉXICO

Representante

Gonzalo Blanco, Agregado Agrícola, Embajada de México,
Washington, D.C.

MAROCCO - MAROC - MARRUECOS

Représentant

Abdelnadi Sbihi, Représentant auprès de
la FAO, Ministre plénipotentiaire de
l'Ambassade du Maroc, Rome

Adjoint

Ahmed Doukkali, Chargé de Mission au
Cabinet du Ministre de l'agriculture,
Rabat

PAKISTAN - PAKISTAN

Representative

Abul-Makarim Salimulah, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Karachi

PHILIPPINES - FILIPINAS

Representative

Privado G. Jimenez, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York

Alternate

Hortencio J. Brillantes, Minister, Philippine Mission to the United Nations, New York

Adviser

Ismael D. Quiambao, Attaché, Philippine Mission to the United Nations, New York

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC - RÉPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE -
REPÚBLICA ARABE UNIDA

Representative

Ahmed Amin Youssef, Agricultural Attaché,
Embassy of the United Arab Republic, Washington, D.C.

Alternate

Aboubakr H. Abdel Ghaffar, Second Secretary,
Permanent Mission to the United Nations, New York

UNITED KINGDOM - ROYAUME-UNI - REINO UNIDO

Representative

Clifford F. Pennison, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, London

Adviser

John F. Wearing, United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations, New York

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE -
ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

Representative

Robert C. Tetro, Foreign Agricultural Service,
Washington, D.C.

Alternates

Herbert J. Waters, Assistant Administrator, Agency for
International Development, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Walter M. Kotschnig, Director, Office of International
Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Advisers

Walter W. Sohl, United States Mission to the United
Nations, New York

Richard H. Roberts, Agricultural Officer, Foreign Agricultural
Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

OBSERVERS FROM MEMBER NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL - OBSERVATEURS D'ETATS MEMBRES
NE SIEGANT PAS AU CONSEIL - OBSERVADORES DE LOS ESTADOS MIEMBROS QUE NO SON MIEMBROS DEL
CONSEJO

BOLIVIA - BOLIVIE

Jaime Caballero Tamayo, Embajador de Bolivia ante las Naciones Unidas, Nueva York

BRITISH GUIANA - GUYANE BRITANNIQUE - GUAYANA BRITÁNICA

George Bowman, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources, British Guiana

BURMA - BIRMANIE - BIRMANIA

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COLOMBIA - COLOMBIE

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COSTA RICA

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Ahmet Asim Akyamac, Minister, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York

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Virgile Tevoedjre, Conseiller d'Ambassade à Washington, D.C.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE - REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Donatello Herrera

FINLAND - FINLANDE - FINLANDIA

Klaus Tornudd, Attaché at the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations, New York

GERMANY, FED. REP. - ALLEMAGNE, RÉP. FÉD. - ALEMANIA, REP. FED.

Schoel, Agricultural Counsellor to the German Embassy, Washington, D.C.

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IRAQ - IRAK

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ISRAEL - ISRAËL

Hava Harell, Permanent Delegation of Israel to the United Nations, New York

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LIBERIA - LIBÉRIA

Mrs. Eugenia Stevenson, Liberian Consul, New York

MAURITANIA - MAURITANIE

Muhammed S. Luqman, Chargé d'affaires, Ambassade de Mauritanie auprès des Nations unies, New York

NEPAL - NÉPAL

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NETHERLANDS - PAYS BAS - PAÍSES BAJOS

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NEW ZEALAND - NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE - NUEVA ZELANDIA

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NICARAGUA

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NIGERIA - NIGÉRIA

J.A.O. Akadiri, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations, New York

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SWITZERLAND - SUISSE - SUIZA

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SYRIA - SYRIE - SIRIA

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THAILAND - THAILANDE - TAILANDIA

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TURKEY - TURQUIE - TURQUÍA

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YUGOSLAVIA - YUGOSLAVIE - YUGOESLAVIA

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OBSERVERS FROM ASSOCIATE MEMBERS - OBSERVATEURS DES MEMBRES ASSOCIÉS -
OBSERVADORES DE LOS MIEMBROS ASOCIADOS

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND - RHODÉSIE ET NYASSALAND - RHODESIA Y NYASALANDIA

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PERMANENT OBSERVER - OBSERVATEUR PERMANENT - OBSERVADOR PERMANENTE

The Holy See - Saint Siège - Santa Sede
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Right Rev. Monsignor Luigi Ligutti, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to FAO
Reverend Joseph Gremillion

UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES - NATIONS UNIES ET INSTITUTIONS
SPECIALISÉES - NACIONES UNIDAS Y ORGANISMOS ESPECIALIZADOS

United Nations - Nations Unies - Naciones Unidas
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Martin Hill, Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the specialized
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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT - BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR
LA RECONSTRUCTION ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT - BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE RECONSTRUCCIÓN Y
FOMENTO

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND - FONDS MONÉTAIRE INTERNATIONAL - FONDO MONETARIO
INTERNACIONAL

Gordon Williams, Special Representative to the United Nations, New York

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION - ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ - ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DE LA SALUD

R.L. Coigney, Director, World Health Organization Liaison Office with the United Nations.

Mrs. Sylvia Meacher, United Nations Headquarters, New York

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION - ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL - ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

H. Reymond, Director, International Labour Organisation, Liaison Office with the United Nations, New York

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS - ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES - ORGANIZACIONES INTERGUBERNAMENTALES

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES - LIGUE DES ÉTATS ARABES - LIGA DE LOS ESTADOS ARABES

Omar Z. Ghobashy, Chief, United Nations Section, Arab League Office, New York

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES - ORGANISATION DES ÉTATS AMÉRICAINS - ORGANIZACIÓN DE ESTADOS CENTROAMERICANOS

Felipe A. Orellana, Agricultural Economics Unit, Department of Economic Affairs, OAS/PAU, Washington, D.C.

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS - ORGANISATIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES - ORGANIZACIONES NONGUBERNAMENTALES

ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD - UNION MONDIALE DES FEMMES RURALES - ASOCIACIÓN MUNDIAL DE CAMPESINAS

Mrs. George Roberts, 115 Wells Road, Northport, New York

Mrs. Robert Lloyd Craig

COMMISSION OF CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS - COMMISSION DES ÉGLISES POUR LES AFFAIRES INTERNATIONALES - COMISIÓN DE LAS IGLESIAS PARA LOS ASUNTOS INTERNACIONALES

Richard M. Fagley

A. Dominique Micheli

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES - CONFÉRENCE
INTERNATIONALE DES CHARITÉS CATHOLIQUES - CONFERENCIA
INTERNACIONAL CATOLICA DE CARIDAD

Louis Longarzo, New York Delegation, United Nations Consultant of ICCG

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE - ALLIANCE COOPÉRATIVE
INTERNATIONALE - ALIANZA COOPERATIVA INTERNACIONAL

L.E. Woodcock, Representative at the United Nations, New York

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS - FÉDÉRATION
INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES - FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIO-
NAL DE PRODUCTORES AGRICOLAS

L.A. Wheeler, Director, North American Office of IFAP

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF PLANTATION, AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED WORKERS -
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS DES PLANTATIONS, DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DES SECTEURS CONNEXES - FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE LOS TRABAJADORES DE
LAS PLANTACIONES, AGRICOLAS Y SIMILARES

Leon Schachter, International Vice-President, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher
Workmen of America, Washington, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE - UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PROTECTION
DE L'ENFANCE - UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE PROTECCIÓN A LA INFANCIA

Miss Frieda S. Miller, Representative at United Nations of the IUCW

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES - LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA
CROIX-ROUGE - LIGA DE SOCIEDADES DE LA CRUZ ROJA

Mrs. J.W. Sheppard, Liaison Officer LRCS, 531 Lake Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS - FÉDÉRATION
MONDIALE DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LES NATIONS UNIES - FEDERACION
MUNDIAL DE ASOCIACIONES PRO NACIONES UNIDAS

Hilary Barratt-Brown, Room 1055, United Nations, New York

WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS - UNION MONDIALE
DES ORGANISATIONS FÉMININES CATHOLIQUES - UNIÓN MUNDIAL DE LAS
ORGANIZACIONES FEMENINAS CATÓLICAS

Miss Catherine Schaefer, UNCWC Office for United Nations Affairs, New York

WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION - FÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DES ANCIENS
COMBATTANTS - FEDERACIÓN MUNDIAL DE VETERANOS DE GUERRA

Gisbert B. Flanz

Miss Emily Nichols

WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION - ALLIANCE
UNIVERSELLE DES UNIONS CHRÉTIENNES DE JEUNES FILLES -
ASOCIACIÓN CRISTIANA FEMENINA MUNDIAL

Mrs. P.J. Chadsey, YWCA of Canada, Toronto

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN - CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES
FEMMES - CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MUJERES

Mrs. Wentworth Brown

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS - CONFÉDÉRATION
INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS LIBRES - CONFEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL
DE ORGANIZACIONES SINDICALES LIBRES

P.P. Narayanan

Marvin Schalaff

Irving Brown, Director, ICFTU, New York

RESOLUTION 878(XXXIII)

PROCEDURES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAM,
ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS
THIRTY-THIRD SESSIONTHE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and Resolution No. 1/61 of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the UN/FAO World Food Program, whereby an Intergovernmental Committee was established and instructed to meet early in 1962 to prepare recommendations on the conditions and procedures for the establishment and operation of the Program,

Having considered the report of the UN/FAO Intergovernmental Committee and the section of the report of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization relating to the World Food Program,

1. Records its appreciation of the work done by the UN/FAO Intergovernmental Committee;
2. Concurs with the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in approving the procedures and arrangements recommended by the Committee;
3. Further agrees that the World Food Program should be initiated with the minimum delay and, therefore, that the Pledging Conference be convened at the earliest possible date;
4. Invites the governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take early steps to prepare for the Pledging Conference and, in determining their pledges, to bear in mind the necessity of attaining the goal of \$100 million in commodities, services and money;
5. Transmits to the Intergovernmental Committee, for its information and further guidance, the records of the discussion of the matter at its Thirty-Third Session.

APPENDIX D

LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL

CL 38/1	Provisional agenda
CL 38/2	World Food Program Intergovernmental Committee, First Session, Rome, 12 - 20 February 1962. Report to UN Economic and Social Council and to FAO Council
CL 38/INF Series	
CL 38/INF/1	Travel of Council representatives
CL 38/INF/2	General Assembly of the United Nations, Sixteenth Session, Resolution No. 1714(XVI): World Food Program
CL 38/INF/3	Verbatim records of meetings of the UN/FAO Intergovernmental Committee, Rome, 12 - 20 February 1962
CL 38/INF/3 Corr. 1	Corrigendum
CL 38/INF/3 Corr. 2	Corrigendum
CL 38/INF/4	List of delegates and observers
CL 38/REP Series	
CL 38/REP/1	Provisional report of the Council
CL 38/SR Series	
CL 38/SR/1	Summary records, first meeting 16.4.1962

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF FAO

Thirty-Ninth Session

Rome, 15 - 26 October 1962

INTRODUCTION

1. The thirty-Ninth Session of the Council was held in Rome from 15 to 26 October 1962 under the chairmanship of Mr. Louis Maire.
2. The agenda of the session, as adopted, is set out in Appendix A.
3. Mr. C.P. De Silva (Ceylon) and Mr. R. Aldunate-Phillips (Chile) were appointed Vice-Chairman and Second Vice-Chairman respectively.
4. The Council referred the administrative, financial, constitutional and legal questions on its agenda (excluding item 30(a)) to a Committee-of-the-Whole and appointed Mr. F. Shefrin (Canada) as its Chairman.

I. WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SITUATION

State of food and agriculture 1962

5. The Council had before it FAO's annual report The state of food and agriculture 1962, based on information available up to 30 June 1962, and a supplementary paper (CL 39/2 - Sup. 1) bringing this review up-to-date. The Council commended the high standard of these documents. A number of members supplied the secretariat with revised and more up-to-date information on subjects covered in these reports.

6. The Council noted that bad weather in many parts of the world in 1961/62 had caused an appreciable temporary slackening in the upward trend of world agricultural output for the first time since 1957/58. With an annual increase of nearly 2 percent in the world population, this meant that the output per person had fallen somewhat. It noted also, however, that prospects for the 1962/63 crop year were more favourable, and that the growth of agricultural production was likely to be resumed.

7. Although over the past decade the increase in world agricultural output had been more rapid than the growth of population, the Council noted that in the less developed regions the growth of population was accelerating to such an extent that the production of food per caput exceeded the low prewar level only in years of good crops. Most less developed countries, however, had been able to increase their average consumption levels at least marginally by reducing food exports and by increasing food imports largely from the surplus stocks provided on special terms.

8. The Council emphasized the importance of integrated economic plans as a means of accelerating the development of the less developed countries, in order to achieve a pattern of growth in which the agricultural and other sectors of the economy supported and fostered each other's development. It commended the reviews of developments in agricultural programs and policies now included regularly in the State of food and agriculture. The essential contribution of agriculture to economic development was increasingly recognized.

9. It was stressed that, while the technical means of raising agricultural production were known, a major problem was to get them more widely adopted by cultivators. It was not enough to provide fertilizers, better seeds, irrigation water and other requisites. In addition, farmers must be persuaded to make matching investments and increased efforts. These were major problems and usually involved improvements in the institutional framework e.g. in land tenure, extension services, farm credit, marketing, and some assurance of satisfactory prices to farmers. In some cases crop planning might be necessary to raise productivity. In several countries pilot areas were being established in which all the essential factors for agricultural development were provided in a concentrated manner and an intensive effort was made to persuade farmers to adopt scientific practices. The need for special efforts to increase the production of animal protein foods was stressed, both for nutritional and for economic reasons.

10. A major impediment to development was the continuing fall in the prices of agricultural exports, since these provided most less developed countries with the major part of their foreign exchange. In 1961 the average price level of agricultural exports had fallen by 4 percent, and this had cancelled out the effect on total export earnings of a 4 percent increase in the volume of trade. At the same time the prices of manufactured goods exported had risen by 2 percent. This continued a trend evident since the end of the Korean boom, and, in consequence, the terms of trade of agricultural exports in 1961 were nearly one-fourth below their level in 1952/53. The Council noted that a recent FAO study^{1/} held out little prospect of any immediate improvement in the terms of trade during the period covered by the study.

^{1/} Agricultural commodities: Projections for 1970.

11. Attention was drawn to the fact that as well as reducing supplies of foreign exchange available for economic development, the fall of agricultural prices on world markets caused serious hardship to agricultural producers in exporting countries. In countries where there was a wide margin between the producers' price and the price at the point of export, e.g. because of inefficient or unduly costly methods of assembling the produce for export, or because of heavy export levies, returns to producers might be so low as to take away all incentive to improve their methods of farming and productivity.

12. A number of delegations referred to the proposals for a system of multilateral compensation to stabilize the export earnings of the primary-producing countries. Ensuring the developing countries a more even flow of foreign exchange would greatly facilitate the orderly implementation of economic development programs. It was pointed out, however, that such measures could do little to correct the effects on export earnings of a persistent fall of agricultural prices. Several delegates supported the proposals put forward in various international fora for more comprehensive world-wide trade arrangements for individual commodities.

13. At the same time attention was drawn to the harmful effects that unduly high domestic price and income support policies could have by encouraging uneconomic production in importing countries and restricting markets for exporting countries. Such support policies, moreover, did not always result in the expected improvement in levels of farm income. While national and international measures to stabilize prices might be a necessary interim measure, more basic changes in agricultural structures were necessary in both the economically advanced and the developing countries to effect a more lasting improvement in farm productivity and farm incomes. In this connection the Council emphasized the need to harmonize the policies of member countries, for example, by regular reviews on a regional or international basis.

14. Apart from the falling prices, there had been much concern over the likely effect on agricultural trade of the various regional groupings now under discussion, in particular the consequences if the United Kingdom and some other countries joined the European Economic Community. It was stressed that in deciding their agricultural production and trade policies regional groupings should take full account of the interests of primary exporting countries.

15. The Council considered the role of food aid in assisting the economic growth of the developing countries. The demand for food rises rapidly in the early stages of economic development, in line with rising incomes and rapid growth of population, particularly in cities. Although in most countries this additional demand must be met by increasing their own production, this was not always possible in the short term. In such cases the supply of additional foodstuffs could make a significant contribution by permitting an enlarged program without undue inflation. It was in recognition of this fact that the World Food Program had been launched. In their domestic production policies, the countries now holding surplus stocks of agricultural products needed to aim at production levels which would satisfy commercial needs both at home and abroad, and requirements for continued programs of food aid; in some cases, measures of supply management would be needed to prevent unduly burdensome surpluses.

16. The Council expressed its appreciation of the two special chapters in the report on the state of food and agriculture, dealing with the role in promoting economic development of forest production and forest industries and of livestock production.

17. It was pointed out that forest products industries had played a vital part in the early stages of development of many of today's industrialized nations. The world demand for forest products was steadily increasing, and the same process could again be of help to the developing economies.

18. The demand for livestock products was growing rapidly in the developing countries with rising incomes. At the same time the provision of increased protein was important from a nutritional point of view. The development of livestock industries was therefore of great importance, and a number of members reported on work done in this field in their own countries. The chapter on the role of livestock production provided Member Governments with valuable guidance in their efforts to obtain an adequate increase in the output of livestock products.

Commodity problems

19. The Council received the Report of the Thirty-Fifth Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) and the Report of the Joint Session of CCP and the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT).

20. The Council concurred in the Committee's evaluation of the main aspects of the world agricultural commodity situation. It agreed that, while there was a continuing upward trend in production of most agricultural commodities, the persistent disequilibria between production and consumption and the tendency for prices of agricultural products to fall while prices of manufactures tended to rise, were detrimental, not only to countries depending on agricultural exports, but also to economic development in general. The Council also agreed that the trend toward economic integration, while opening up new vistas in economic co-operation, might also create new difficulties and uncertainties for exporters of primary commodities unless measures were taken by countries participating in these regional arrangements to avoid adverse effects on other countries. The expanding production of synthetics and other substitutes was also a factor which threatened to affect adversely the long-term export prospects of many primary-producing countries.

21. The Council agreed that the present situation called for an intensification of the search for solutions to the problems affecting commodity trade and stressed the need for concrete action by governments.

22. It was noted with satisfaction that recent months had witnessed increased government interest in the possibility of intergovernmental measures aiming at the stabilization of markets for individual commodities, e.g. the successful conclusion of the International Coffee Agreement and the preparation of an international cocoa agreement.

23. The progress being made within the United Nations toward the possible implementation of a system of compensatory financing for fluctuations in export earnings was noted with satisfaction. Some delegates expressed their preference for methods of compensation which might result in net transfers (by means of grants or contingent loans) in favor of the primary exporting countries rather than methods limited to compensation in the form of fully repayable loans.

24. The Council was aware of the heavy load of work falling on CCP resulting from the growing recognition by governments of the importance of commodity issues in relation to world economic stability in general and to the economies of primary-producing countries in particular. The Council therefore welcomed CCP's intention to concentrate its discussions on a few subjects of major importance and noted that the Committee had decided to consider at its next session how its agenda should be arranged to serve this objective. In this connection the Council suggested that CCP, in its own analysis of the problems of the livestock and dairy industries should take into account the contents, conclusions and recommendations of the special chapter on the livestock industry in less developed countries contained in the State of food and agriculture 1962 with a view to making proposals for further action.

25. There was general agreement on the re-examination of the possibilities of concluding international commodity agreements. It was pointed out, however, that international commodity agreements were not to be regarded as the only method to be

used for stabilizing primary commodity markets; nor were they incompatible with other solutions such as structural changes aimed at achieving greater diversification of the economies of the primary exporting countries.

26. The Council noted with approval the emphasis placed by CCP on work on prospective demand for and supply of agricultural commodities. It was felt that such studies could contribute considerably to the shaping of national and international stabilization measures and to the formulation by governments of their long-term policies. In this respect it was noted that the subject had formed a substantial part of the discussions which had taken place at the Joint Session of CCP and CICT and that, as recommended by the Joint Session, it would be retained on the agenda of both CCP and CICT.

27. The Council noted with approval that CCP planned to continue its review of developments in regional economic integration. Countries participating in such integration arrangements had a clear right to determine their policies in the fields of agriculture and trade in agricultural commodities according to their needs and aspirations, but it was also necessary that, in shaping such policies, they should constantly keep in mind the interests of other countries which depend on exports of these commodities. In particular, measures were needed to ensure continuing access of imports from other countries under conditions at least as favorable as those which existed before the adoption of the integration scheme. Moreover, in the present situation of international markets for agricultural commodities, adequate measures were needed for reducing the gap between "world prices" and prices paid to producers in protected markets in industrialized countries.

28. The Council took note of the resolution of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) regarding the convening of a United Nations conference on trade and development. The FAO Council considered that the Organization and the Committee on Commodity Problems, in particular, during the course of their activities, had acquired a considerable amount of experience and information on commodity problems, and it recommended that, in the preparation of this conference, full use should be made of the work and experience of the Organization.

29. The attention of the Council was also drawn to the decision of ECOSOC to appoint a group of experts on commodity and trade problems of developing countries. This group was to review the activities of various international organizations dealing with commodity and other trade problems of particular importance to developing countries. It would assess these activities and suggest how they might be most effectively pursued, taking into account the resources and competence of each organization and the need to concentrate effort and avoid duplication.

30. The Council noted that CCP had already requested its secretariat to undertake a survey of the activities of the different agencies interested in the commodity field. It hoped that the report of the United Nations expert group would very shortly supply the information which CCP wished to obtain: this would permit the secretariat to concentrate its efforts on other subjects in the program of work of CCP, thus avoiding all unnecessary duplication of work. The Council also hoped that FAO would be invited to co-operate with the expert group when it dealt with agricultural commodities. The Council felt it was most important that both secretaries and governments should avoid duplication and that they should co-ordinate in the best way possible the work of the different organizations dealing with commodity problems.

31. The Council noted the remarks made by the Program Committee in the Report of its Sixth Session (CL 39/13) and concurred in its recommendation that the Director-General should give consideration to the possible strengthening of the staffing structure, particularly for commodity policy work, including questions of national and international stabilization techniques.

32. The Council, in adopting the Report of CCP, agreed that the Committee was carrying out a very important function and that its work, including that of its subsidiary bodies, was of great value to Member Governments.

Guiding Principles for National Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies

33. The Council took note that in accordance with Conference Resolution No. 3/61 the Guiding Principles on National Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies, endorsed by the Eleventh Session of the Conference in November 1961, had been circulated by the Director-General to all Member Governments who had been asked to inform him whether they were prepared to accept them. The response had been satisfactory and 43 countries had formally accepted the Principles, including several of the world's leading trading nations: further acceptances were expected. A number of delegations stated that their countries would also indicate their acceptance of the Principles as soon as the necessary formalities had been completed.

34. The Council emphasized the value of these Principles, which, together with the FAO Principles for Surplus Disposal, represented an important contribution toward a comprehensive code of fair principles for agricultural policies aimed at avoiding harmful repercussions of any one country's policies on other countries. It was stressed that the Principles should not be allowed to lie in the archives, but that in the reviews of developments undertaken by CCP under Conference Resolution No. 9/59, attention should be paid to adherence to the Principles.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION

World Food Program (WFP)

(a) Report on the Program and Pledging Conference

35. The Council had before it a report on the World Food Program and Pledging Conference which was held on 24 September 1962 (CL 39/5). In introducing this report, the Executive Director of the Program stated that, since the Pledging Conference, China (Taiwan) had increased its contribution by five tons of rice and five tons of sugar. South Africa had pledged \$102,000 worth of white corn and dried eggs, Iraq \$60,000 (two-thirds dates and date syrup and one-third cash) and Ghana \$5,000 (half in commodities and half in cash and services), bringing the total to date up to about \$87,500,000, of which \$63,625,400 was in commodities, \$7,443,650 in services and \$16,432,250 in cash. More pledges were expected, which would bring the total fairly close to the target of \$100,000,000.

36. While adequate cereals and dairy products had been pledged, there was a shortfall of rice and perhaps sugar. Only 60 tons of rice had been pledged, and since this is an important staple food, negotiations would be opened with some of the contributing governments for revision of their pledges to include more of that commodity. Cocoa, coffee, oil cake or mill offals had not been pledged.

37. Some countries had included training courses, fellowships and local costs in their service contributions but it was doubtful if these could be accepted under the WFP rules which seemed to restrict services to shipping and insurance. Several countries had pledged shipping services subject to purchase on the open market; others had stipulated that the shipping service they pledged should be used to move all or a portion of their commodity pledges in their own ships. These matters were to be considered in detail at the Second Session of the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) (29-31 October 1962).

38. The pledged cash was only about half the target envisaged by IGC. After providing for additional shipping and insurance services and the cost of administration, only about 3-3½ million dollars would be left to pay for unpledged but essential commodities, internal transport and associated costs in countries unable to meet these costs themselves. Inadequacy of cash contributions would reduce flexibility and it might, therefore, be necessary for contributing countries to review their pledges in order to redress the imbalance.^{2/}

39. In spite of these initial difficulties, the Executive Director thought that the results were satisfactory and that the Program would become operational by 1 January 1963.

40. Three exploratory teams, one sent to Indonesia, another to Somalia and Tanganyika together, and the third to Brazil, had recommended 48 projects mostly dealing with land settlement, though food reserves for price stabilization projects and school feeding projects were included: fifteen projects were being followed up; others were being examined and it was hoped that it would be possible to present a number of concrete projects for the consideration of IGC at its next session.

41. With regard to the question of emergency food, WFP was arranging to supply tea and sugar to the earthquake-stricken areas of Iran. The basic principle of supplying needs from pledged commodities in emergency and other cases was to be considered by IGC at its Second Session. Also, in one of the papers to be discussed at that session, the Director-General had indicated the extent of the delegation of his operational responsibility to the Executive Director in respect of international famine relief and emergency feeding.

42. The Executive Director informed the Council that he was determined to keep the secretariat of the Program to a minimum and to rely as far as possible on the administrative and technical advisory services of the United Nations, FAO and other specialized agencies. Provision had been made in the WFP budget proposals for reimbursing these organizations for their services.

43. The Executive Director stated he had already found that very few projects, if any, could be carried out with food aid alone and that sources of the non-food-aid components of projects including technical assistance, equipment, fertilizers, etc. which cannot be supplied by WFP, were already being explored. It was also necessary, however, that the recipient countries themselves should be brought into the projects by providing appropriate counterpart resources or by finding them elsewhere. He would be obliged to interpret the WFP rules rather strictly to ensure the observance of this important principle.

44. In conclusion, the Executive Director stressed the need for complementing the action program by studies which would facilitate consideration of the future development of multilateral food programs. In this connection an interagency meeting had been held in Geneva in July 1962 and it was intended to devote considerable attention to this work.

45. Many delegates expressed satisfaction with the results of the Pledging Conference and the progress reported and all the speakers pledged their support for the Program.

46. Some delegates felt that the definition of "accepted services" in the WFP regulations should be extended to cover the services of technical experts which recipient countries would require if WFP projects were to be successful, although they noted that a decision on this question was referred to the forthcoming session of IGC.

47. Attention was drawn to the need for complying with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal in providing food aid to developing countries.

^{2/} See also para. 309, World Food Program.

48. Delegates commented on the shortfall in cash and certain commodities, particularly rice and sugar, and expressed the hope that contributors would co-operate with the Executive Director in making good these deficiencies: such initial difficulties should not, however, be allowed to stand in the way of commencing operations under the Program.

49. Several delegates informed the Council of the intentions of their governments with regard to pledging contributions to the Program.

(b) Membership of the Intergovernmental Committee on the World Food Program

50. The Council adopted the following resolution:

Resolution No. 1/39

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

THE COUNCIL

After reviewing the Council's appointments to the Intergovernmental Committee on the World Food Program in conformity with Resolution No. 1/61 of the Eleventh Session of the FAO Conference and with Resolution 1714 (XVI) of the United Nations General Assembly, and

Considering the need to continue the existing balance in the Intergovernmental Committee, as required under the aforementioned resolutions,

Agrees that the present ten nations appointed by the FAO Council at its Thirty-Seventh Session shall continue to serve on the Intergovernmental Committee;

Recommends however that before the end of 1963 the United Nations General Assembly and the FAO Conference should consider raising the membership of the Intergovernmental Committee from 20 to 24 by the election of two additional members by each appointing body and that, if both organizations agree, they proceed to take action as soon as possible thereafter; and

Requests the Director-General to bring this proposal immediately to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC)

(a) Development of the Campaign

51. The Council had before it the report of the Director-General on the progress of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (CL 39/6 and CL 39/6 supp. 1). In introducing it, the Campaign Co-ordinator stated that two outstanding features of recent progress had been the creation of national FFHC committees, which now existed in forty-eight countries, and the echoing of the Campaign theme in public discussion throughout the world. The establishment of the United Nations Development Decade had given the Campaign a new urgency to focus attention on the need for highly productive agriculture and on the essential part agriculture must play in fulfilling the Decade's aims of self-sustaining economic growth. Steps were therefore being taken to ensure closer co-operation and more intensive integration of Campaign activities in the Decade program. The Director-General had to date received great assistance under the Campaign from other organizations of the United Nations family. A new feature of the Campaign was that it was uniquely a people-to-people action, that it was trying to develop personal responsibility in the context of international solidarity toward the long-term approach to world hunger. It was thus still necessary to set up or strengthen national committees and to ensure that they provide for effective participation of nongovernmental and citizen groups.

52. The Campaign was essentially an educational exercise, in which action projects could be used for demonstration purposes. Nevertheless, real progress had been made in the field of action projects, and FAO was now engaged in programming schemes worth more than \$20 million of which well over a quarter had been financed or adopted for financing by sponsoring groups taking part in the Campaign. It was hoped that in the future much greater support would be forthcoming from industry in the form of contributions that firms were specially qualified to make.

53. The Campaign would reach the half-way stage in March 1963, and around the equinoctial date of 21 March a World Freedom from Hunger Week would be launched. The Week would utilize past Campaign experience and, through a massive gesture of world solidarity, give the Campaign an added impetus as it entered its second phase. The Council could help underwrite the many plans for non governmental participation by inviting Member Nations to proclaim the week of 21 March as World Freedom from Hunger Week, thus raising to a new level the support in the form of proclamations and messages given by Heads of States when the Campaign was launched on 1 July 1960. Already some eighty countries had agreed to take part in the Week by the issue of Freedom from Hunger postage stamps and if this gesture was followed by all countries, it was possible to anticipate the issue on 21 March 1963 of 1,500 million stamps, or one for every hungry or malnourished person in the world.

54. In conclusion, the Co-ordinator expressed the hope that governments would assist in securing the co-operation of national Campaign committees in the provision of central Campaign costs in order to avoid a breakdown in Campaign administration at this critical time.

55. In expressing appreciation of the Director-General's report and the Co-ordinator's statement, many delegations stated their conviction that the Campaign was the most rapid and efficient method of making known and rousing the public conscience to the problem of world hunger. It was, in fact, a campaign against under-development and, if unreservedly supported by all governments, could become the greatest realization for the good of humanity in the history of FAO.

56. Several delegates announced that they had just established Campaign committees or were in the process of reinforcing existing committees at the highest level. Others reported on the practical agricultural and nutritional programs being carried out in their countries under Campaign inspiration. The Permanent Observer of the Holy See stated that the Second Vatican Council had in its first public statement drawn attention to the need for freeing the world from hunger and he assured the Council of the Holy See's fullest possible co-operation in carrying the Campaign message further.

57. Many delegations expressed their support for the World Freedom from Hunger Week centred on 21 March 1963. The French delegate reported that the FFHC Committee had chosen for its third national week, which coincided with the World week, the theme that victory over hunger was possible. Another delegate announced his country's participation in the Freedom from Hunger stamp plan, thus bringing to seventy-eight the number of countries definitely participating. Another suggested that this Week could, in fact, become an exceptional week if governments could, at the time of this world-wide manifestation, fit in legislation which had an important bearing on living standards and agricultural development and was approaching fruition.

58. The Council took note of the Director-General's report (CL 39/6 and CL 39/6 Supp.1) and expressed its conviction that the Campaign was of capital importance for removing the disequilibrium between developed and developing nations, an endeavour in which all countries should take part in common solidarity on a long-term basis. The Council endorsed the recommendation of the Tenth Session of the Conference that all countries establish Freedom from Hunger committees and on a wide enough basis to ensure maximum public participation in the Campaign. The special task of these committees was to educate the public to the need for removing the long-term causes of hunger, rather than supplying palliatives to the hungry.

59. The Council further invited all states members of the United Nations family to proclaim the week of 21 March 1963 as World Freedom from Hunger Week and to support voluntary participation in the Week in every appropriate way. In particular, the Council urged all such states to issue Freedom from Hunger postage stamps on 21 March 1963 and issue them in sufficient quantities and in low denominations to ensure their maximum postal use, and thus to spread the Campaign message as widely as possible in line with the recommendations for an adequate stamp issue listed in CL 39/6.^{3/} The Council also invited such member states, where appropriate, to enhance the importance of the Week by concentrating in that period significant government action, laws or projects, then approaching fruition.

60. The Council further recommended that these Member States should give FAO all possible help in obtaining the voluntary part of the funds needed for central Campaign costs.

(b) World Food Congress, June 1963

61. The Council noted with interest the information submitted by the Director-General on the plans for the World Food Congress in Document CL 39/7^{4/} and by the Secretary-General of the Congress in his introductory statements thereon. It noted with approval that the Preparatory Committee constituted by the Director-General to advise him with regard to the organization of the Congress had held its first meeting on 26-28 March 1962 to discuss the objectives, timetable, agenda and procedure of the work of the Congress.

62. The Council wished to reiterate that the main purpose of the World Food Congress was to bring together at the midpoint of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign a wide cross section of those engaged in Campaign activities, such as national committees, nongovernmental organizations, church groups, universities, scientific bodies, eminent personalities in science and leaders of public opinion interested in the Campaign. The aim of the Congress would be to heighten the purpose of the Campaign, to discover the gaps in knowledge and point to the directions in which greater efforts are called for. The Congress must serve as a rallying point for those committed to take action and for those in a position to give leadership and guidance to the world-wide efforts now being undertaken.

63. The Council approved the Director-General's decision to convene the Congress from 4 to 18 June 1963 in Washington, D.C., on the invitation of the United States Government, and so timed, in fact, as to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference. The Council expressed its appreciation and gratitude to the United States Government for the generous offer to act as host to the World Food Congress. The Congress was to be primarily nongovernmental in character and the participants were to be invited in their personal capacity, -in order to enable them to express their views fully without committing their governments in any way. It was felt essential, however, that representatives of Member Governments at the policy-making level and with great administrative experience should attend the Congress.

64. The Council considered that the Director-General should endeavour to secure a well-balanced attendance at the Congress, including representatives of all interests involved, from the developed and the developing countries. Adequate participation from the developing countries was a prerequisite to the success of the Congress.

65. The Council suggested that the governments of developed countries, national FFHC committees, and other appropriate national institutions might consider providing the necessary assistance, either in the form of fellowships or through direct donations, to secure an adequate attendance from the developing regions at the Congress.

3/ Report of the Director-General on the progress of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign

4/ Plans for World Food Congress

66. The Council authorized the Director-General to underwrite an amount up to \$150,000 to cover the travel and subsistence expenditure of the persons invited as speakers to the World Food Congress, to be found from savings within the Regular Program Budget of the Organization in so far as these costs could not be covered by the countries from which the speakers have been invited or in any other way.

Program activities

67. In order to become more fully acquainted with the substantive work of the Organization, to keep abreast of developments in the various fields of work, and to lay a base for future planning, the Council decided at its Thirty-Fifth Session to undertake at each of its major sessions a general examination of the work of a few divisions, branches and services. It further decided to begin with (a) the Rural Institutions and Services Division, (b) the Publications Service and (c) the Public Information Service.

68. This exercise was to be regarded as a joint evaluation by the staff and government representatives of the progress made in each subject matter area and a review of the problems to be resolved in the particular field, so as to provide guidance to both governments and the Director-General in planning future programs, especially in relation to overall policies, methods of work and scope of activities in each field covered by FAO.

69. As requested by the Council, the Director-General submitted papers summarizing the development of the work of the aforementioned Division and Services, reviewing their major achievements and difficulties, indicating the main areas of emphasis in the current program and estimating future trends. These papers had been submitted in draft form to the Program Committee and the Council thus had the benefit of the Committee's comments on them (CL 39/13).^{5/}

(a) Rural Institutions and Services Division

70. The Council expressed appreciation of the fact that a Division existed specifically to deal with organizational and institutional fields of work which were broader than technical, economic or agricultural in character but were of primary importance in achieving targets established in development plans and in improving levels of living. The Director-General was commended on the strengthening of the Division that had already taken place. The Director-General hoped that, with the support of the Council and Conference, further strengthening would be possible in the 1964-65 biennium.

71. There was general agreement that the nature and complexity of the work dealt with by the Division was such as to call for a high degree of co-ordination at several levels and most tactful handling in member countries. The Council laid particular emphasis on the need for co-ordination, within the Division, with other Divisions and other agencies. With regard to co-ordination between the branches of the Division, delegates were pleased to note the initiation of pilot projects involving extension, co-operatives and credit.

72. With respect to co-ordination with the United Nations and specialized agencies, of which ILO and Unesco received particular mention, the Director-General reminded delegates that in the preamble to the Constitution, FAO was specifically charged with "bettering the condition of rural populations." In very recent years several members of the United Nations family had become increasingly aware of the importance of this field and had launched activities in it. The Director-General had made considerable and continuing efforts to promote co-ordination and prevent duplication. Results were still not fully satisfactory, but efforts for improvement were being pressed both through formal agreements and through increased contact and co-operation in day-to-day activities. As had been requested by the Conference and Council, FAO had sought and would continue to seek co-operation also with the various bilateral, philanthropic and multilateral agencies outside the United Nations' family.

^{5/} Reports of Joint Session of Program and Finance Committees, June 1962.

73. The delicate nature of the Division's work was particularly marked in the field of agrarian reform, and to a somewhat lesser degree in that of the organization and administration of agricultural services. While the Division could only offer advice on land reform at the request of governments and was required to confine its advice to objective analysis of the technical, economic and financial issues involved, several delegates emphasized that such advice should highlight the good results to be obtained therefrom. One delegate stressed that land reform was a prerequisite to productive expenditure on other projects; it was, in fact, the means of obtaining the production needed to finance other projects and activities. Other delegates maintained that no rigid priorities could be established and that activities in agrarian reform and other social, economic and technical areas had to move forward simultaneously. There was a call for increased publications in the field of agrarian reform and the Council was informed of the number of important publications already prepared or planned.

74. The Council also stressed the importance of work in education, training, extension, organization of agricultural services and co-operatives. Development of co-operatives was recognized as of special importance when agriculture was largely in the hands of small holders. Particular attention should be paid, in advising on the establishment of co-operatives, to the adaptation of traditional forms of co-operatives to the needs of newly developing countries. The indispensable role of rural sociological investigation and consideration of the human element in all the activities of the Division were continually emphasized. Various delegates referred to the considerable possibilities for effecting rural betterment through rural youth programs and called for expansion of the Division's work in this field.

75. Repeated reference was made to the need to recruit high level experts to the Division. In the final analysis, the success of any project depended upon the personnel available for its direction. The problems of recruiting personnel of the required calibre were particularly acute in this Division where direct transplanting of experience from one country to another was seldom possible and where the politically delicate nature of issues dealt with required exceptional tact and diplomacy. Highly and broadly trained and internationally experienced personnel who had worked at the levels of deans of faculties of agriculture, directors of central experiment stations, and directors-general of agriculture are required. Even when suitable candidates are found, professional grade levels and salaries are frequently not sufficiently attractive to permit recruitment.

76. Several delegates suggested changes in the organization of the Division. One view was that extension, education and research should be combined. Another was that home economics should be brought into the Division to facilitate promotion of the family approach in extension. While it was recognized that alternative organizational arrangements were always possible and that their adoption could result in both advantages and disadvantages, the present organization did provide for a reasonable distribution of the workload of the Division. The desired co-ordination was being effected by the Director's office.

(b) Publications Service

77. The Council wished to underline the importance of the Publications Service, the function of which is to ensure the editing, processing and distribution of all FAO publications and working documents in the three official languages.

78. In particular, it emphasized the importance of the publications of the Organization through which the policies and findings of the latter in its many fields of activity were communicated to Member Nations. These publications, indeed, also serve as a means of drawing attention of governments to FAO recommendations and of spreading awareness of the Organization and its work, especially among intellectual and influential members of the community.

79. The Council agreed with the views expressed by the Program Committee, and, in particular, with its conclusion that the general publishing policy of the Organization, as approved by the Fifth Session of the Conference, remained fundamentally sound. It was pleased to note that the programing arrangements made by the Director-General, while involving many readjustments to take account of changing circumstances (from the time the budget was prepared until it was actually put into effect) had made it possible to eliminate almost entirely backlogs such as used to exist. While the Council noted with satisfaction that there was a certain improvement in the quality of content, presentation and appearance of FAO publications, it urged that all the necessary attention be given to the preparation of original texts of high quality and as concise as possible.

80. In this connection, two representatives emphasized the need to pay special attention to the French and Spanish versions of publications which, in most cases, were translated from the English and which at times left something to be desired.

81. The Director-General drew attention to the fact that the imbalance between document requirements and resources to which the Program Committee had referred, applied particularly to the field of translation. The permanent staff of translators had become inadequate to cope with the ever-growing flow of work and there was now a dearth of fully qualified free-lance translators who could be called upon to help out.

82. This situation resulted in an inordinate pressure on the staff and the quality of their work inevitably suffered. The Director-General reported that a similar situation existed in other United Nations' agencies and that arrangements had recently been initiated on an interagency basis to seek remedies.

83. The Director-General also reported on the progress so far achieved in modernizing the reproduction equipment of the Service. He hoped this program would be completed within the 1964-65 biennium.

84. The Council took note of this information and, while realizing that there would probably always be some imbalance between the calls on the Publications Service and the resources available, it recommended that all useful measures be taken in programing and budgeting to reduce this imbalance, so that it would not hamper the Organization's essential activities.

85. The Council emphasized that documentation necessary to carry out approved programs, and publications which expressed the results achieved in such program activities, are integral parts of the programs themselves. They should, therefore, be adequately budgeted for as part of each project.

86. In this connection, the Council noted and approved the steps taken to ensure the republication of FAO material by Member Governments or other suitable authorities, and to facilitate the outside publication of regional material, provided the spirit of the principle of equality between the official languages was safeguarded.

87. On the subject of the distribution of FAO publications, two delegates referred to the fact that their governments were receiving too many copies of certain publications. The Director-General said that the survey of Members Nations' need for and use of FAO publications prescribed by the Conference at its Eleventh Session was being carried out, and that the results would be reported to the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

88. Attention was also drawn to the facilities available to Member Nations for readjustments within the quotas of FAO publications allotted to them.

89. The Council noted with satisfaction that the proceeds from the sale of FAO publications continued to increase and endorsed the efforts made by the Director-General to promote further expansion of sales through contacts with sales agents and by utilizing the means available to him in the publications revolving fund.

(c) Public Information Service

90. The Council, like the Program Committee, recognized the importance and growing complexity of the work of the Service, due to the rapid development of means of communicating information and the greatly expanded demand for information aimed at promoting human welfare. The Council noted with satisfaction that the recent strengthening of the Service, both at Headquarters and in the regions, had already yielded very definite results as regards output, quality and program balance and as regards the encouragement and stimulation of outlets. Several members of the Council stressed the need for further strengthening of the regional offices and for using local correspondents, as proposed by the secretariat, where possible.

91. The main objectives of the Service were to:

- (a) make the public aware of the gravity of world food conditions, not only under current circumstances but also in the light of the world-wide demographic expansion,
- (b) highlight the fact that it was possible to help solve this problem as world resources were by no means fully exploited, and
- (c) bring about a better understanding of the need for international co-operation in order to achieve agricultural development and raise standards of nutrition as rapidly as possible.

92. It was obviously essential for the Service to seek to make the best possible use of media suited to the conditions of each particular country. For example, while the proposed use of local correspondents might be appropriate, care should be taken, particularly in the developed countries, not to appear to ignore established agencies. Emphasis was also laid on the need in many areas for illustrated material that can be easily translated into the vernacular languages. It was suggested that FAO might also consider ways and means of building up a photo library available to member countries for practical educational purposes, and which might be used by the Organization to produce an illustrated book on the agriculture of the world.

93. The Council approved the greater attention being paid to the use of documentary films on agriculture. This was a very worthwhile undertaking, for the film can be a source of knowledge at all levels. Many new agricultural films were being made, in some of which the farmers themselves were taking an active part, and FAO should see what it could do to make a film library and promote the exchange of films among its members.

94. Radio and television were, of course, becoming increasingly important as media for the purposes of FAO's information work. The attention now being paid to them by the Service was a reflection of the possible future opportunities they offered with the inevitable expansion of their use. The Council commended the action the Director-General was taking in connection with the training of people in the techniques of rural and farm broadcasting as part of the overall effort to assist governments in developing their agricultural information services (see paras. 99-113).

95. The Council also appreciated what was being done by the Service to gain the support of important world press agencies for the Organization and its activities. It recognized, however, that, since FAO is an intergovernmental organization, the major channels for handling its public information work must be developed through Member Governments, both because of its organizational structure and because this is the only way by which substantial portions of the peoples of the world can be informed about FAO.

96. The Council further considered that many government officials and other intellectual and influential persons had insufficient information about FAO and its work and about the way in which it was tackling the serious problems with which it was confronted. As a result, they did not bring their influence to bear as they might well wish to do in favor of promoting speedier solution of such problems. It was therefore advocated that the Service should give increased consideration to the channeling of information through

government services (e.g. national FAO committees) aimed at such individuals. At the same time, it was considered that greater use should also be made of such government channels for reaching the people as a whole, although this might be a somewhat more complicated and difficult task where government services had inadequate staff and equipment for the purpose.

97. In this general connection, reference was made to the excellent issues of illustrated publications of other agencies dedicated to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and some delegates looked forward to the time when FAO itself would be in a position to publish a high-class periodical like those of sister agencies, in order to keep itself and the important tasks with which it was faced regularly before those important sectors of the public that read and appreciated this type of documentary information.

98. In formulating these views the Council was well aware that the progress achieved by the Service in the last two years was due in no small degree to the additional resources made available by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and it looked forward to the World Food Congress as a special opportunity for intensifying the activities of the Public Information Service.

Activities in the field of agricultural information

(a) Background

99. As a means of promoting accelerated increase in agricultural production and improvement in the marketing and distribution of food in the developing countries, the Conference at its Eleventh Session (see paras. 310-313 of the report) adopted the proposal that FAO should help Member Governments to strengthen their agricultural information services, particularly in support of their extension and education programs.

100. The Conference considered that in view of the budget implications involved, the Council should submit to its Twelfth Session a long-term program of action in this field. In the meantime, it asked that the subject be discussed at the regional conferences to be held in 1962 and requested the Director-General to organize, during the 1962-63 biennium, seminars and training centers if FFHC or other funds were available for that purpose. With regard to the long-term program, the Conference asked that it be based on:

- (a) a statement of principles governing agricultural information services and techniques; and
- (b) the situation and needs revealed by Member Governments at FAO regional conferences.

101. The United States delegation having kindly agreed to prepare the statement of principles, the Council appointed a Working Party^{6/} with the following terms of reference:

6/ The Council elected the following nations to the Working Party which met from 10 to 12 October 1962: Australia, Canada, Ghana, India, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America. Its composition was as follows:

<u>Chairman</u>	Mr. R. Lyle Webster (U.S.A.)
<u>Members</u>	Mr. A.L. Senger (Australia)
	Mr. F. Shefrin (Canada)
	Mr. N. Krishan (India)
	Mr. A. Sbihi and Mr. A. Doukkali (Morocco)
	Mr. H. Abdullah (U.A.R.)

- (a) to review the statement of principles to be submitted by the Government of the U.S.A.;
- (b) to consider the lines along which FAO can best help Member Governments to improve the techniques used in their agricultural^{7/} information services; and
- (c) to recommend a program of work in the light of such guidance (Report of the Eleventh Session of the Conference, para. 313).

102. Taking into account the Working Party's report, the Council wishes to submit the following recommendations regarding (a) the lines along which FAO can best help Member Governments to improve the techniques used in agricultural information services and (b) a program of work based on the guidelines proposed. It also wishes to place on record its appreciation of the statement of principles submitted by the United States Government (CL WPI/1).^{8/}

(b) Purpose of an agricultural information service

103. It is highly important that those who cultivate the land or who are otherwise engaged in agricultural activities, whether they be producers or distributors, as well as those who have administrative or advisory responsibilities in the field of agriculture, be provided with information in appropriate form on:

- (a) agricultural programs and policies of the government;
- (b) techniques which they can use to advantage in their day-to-day operations;
- (c) the best means of processing, storing, handling and marketing their produce;
- (d) services and facilities made available to producers.

104. The provision of such information is the function of what are generally known as agricultural information services, which may be part of extension services or distinct from them. In the latter case the agricultural information services must operate in close relationship with the extension services. While such services are essential for the development of agriculture, their organization and methods must of necessity fit in with local administrative and other conditions.

105. Well-developed information services increase the value to Member Nations of other FAO aid. For instance, a crop improvement project can be observed by a limited number of people who can profit from what they see; but with an effective information program, knowledge of the value of such a project can be disseminated to all parts of the country and thus be of maximum benefit.

106. The effectiveness of an agricultural information service will depend upon the means available for (a) obtaining information as set out above; (b) presenting this information so that it can be easily understood, and (c) arranging for its widest possible dissemination.

107. There is undoubtedly great scope for the improvement of the agricultural information services in many countries that do not have all the necessary resources and facilities. The Council therefore suggests the strengthening of such services or the establishment of a service where none exists. It attaches great importance to the development by FAO of activities in this field and recommends that assistance for strengthening or establishing such services be made available on request under the aegis of FAO.

^{7/} Throughout this Section of the report, the term "agriculture" and its derivatives are to be interpreted, as laid down in Article I of the FAO Constitution, as including "fisheries, marine products, forestry and primary forestry products." Thus the term "agricultural activities" encompasses all facets of the exploitation of land, sea and fresh water resources, including the processing, storing, handling and marketing of foodstuffs and other primary products (except, of course, mineral resources).

^{8/} Guiding Principles for Strengthening the Agricultural Information Services of FAO and of Member Governments.

(c) Guidelines concerning FAO's action

108. The functions and methods of work of an information service in an intergovernmental organization must, of necessity, differ substantially from those in a national organization.

109. Distances, language difficulties, and above all the need to take full account of local environmental, sociological and administrative conditions, eliminate any possibility that FAO itself might reach directly the world's people or even a reasonable portion of them. As was emphasized by the Tenth Session of the Conference, this task is and must remain the responsibility of the nations themselves.

110. It is, however, the function of FAO to promote "separate and collective action" by its members to "secure improvements in efficiency."^{9/} FAO can therefore be instrumental (a) in pooling knowledge and expert assistance for the benefit of those Member Nations that wish to develop and strengthen their agricultural information services, and (b) in establishing effective links between its own information activities and governmental agricultural information services.

111. Thus the following guidelines should apply to FAO's activity:

- (a) FAO assistance to Member Governments in establishing or strengthening agricultural information services should be available to all Member Governments and the initiation of action by FAO should be upon the request of the Member Government or governments concerned. At the same time, no opportunity should be lost of highlighting the need for developing agricultural information services.
- (b) FAO's assistance to Member Governments in this field should be directed primarily to the training of nationals of member countries in the skills and techniques of information services, including the production and utilization of information materials and the distribution thereof. FAO should also provide advice with regard to the organization and functioning of such services.
- (c) While the ultimate objective is and must be to establish well-balanced information services, FAO should endeavour, as recommended by previous sessions of the Conference, to give special attention to assistance in audio-visual media and in particular, to rural and farm broadcasting, with due regard to local conditions and to the need to reach the maximum number of farmers.
- (d) Assistance to member countries on either a national or a regional basis may take the form of seminars and training centers, country visits of appropriate FAO personnel, fellowships or scholarships for the study of information, including practical training in the information services of FAO at Headquarters and regional offices, and of countries with advanced services in this field. This assistance should be supplemented by the exchange of experience between countries.
- (e) FAO should have, both at Headquarters and in its regional offices, personnel qualified to provide such assistance, complemented as appropriate by the provision of experts. To ensure maximum effectiveness, such staff should be recruited from among persons who are actively engaged in or who have extensive experience of agricultural information work and the experts should be assigned to work with nationals of particular countries who are or will be actively engaged in agricultural information work.
- (f) Considering the inter-relationship of agricultural information service activities and those of agricultural extension services, it is most important that these two services, whether at FAO Headquarters and its regional offices or in the administrations of Member Governments, should work in close co-operation and consultation. Extension services must be able to assist farmers in making good use of the material disseminated by agricultural information services and the latter

^{9/} Preamble to the FAO Constitution.

whether located in or outside the extension service should be equipped to issue the type of material that the extension services require. Technical material should, of course, be prepared by technically competent persons.

- (g) Full use should be made of the work done by other international agencies operating related fields.

(d) Program of action

112. In the light of the above guidelines, and bearing in mind that it was requested to recommend a long-term program of action to be initiated within the framework of the Organization's Program of Work for 1964-65, the Council agreed upon the following recommendations:

- (a) Emphasis must first be placed on the need to acquaint Member Governments of FAO with the importance of an adequate agricultural information service, and of the fact that FAO's assistance can be made available to them, if they so desire. To that end action has already been taken in 1962 as prescribed by the Conference.
- (b) It is desirable that the Organization should have qualified staff who can visit Member Nations, ascertain their needs in the light of existing conditions and promote and develop action in co-operation with staff members concerned with related work. While such personnel is needed both at Headquarters and in the regional offices, a modest beginning can be made as from 1964 by making provision for the necessary professional officers well qualified in agricultural information techniques, and with suitable provision for travel and other related expenses.
- (c) Practical assistance to Member Nations wishing to establish or strengthen their agricultural information services takes several forms. It is hoped that such Member Nations will take advantage of the facilities available to them under the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance by including appropriate requests for advice and assistance in their submissions to the Technical Assistance Board. In addition, training in information techniques and, in particular, in broadcasting, should be provided through seminars and training centers organized preferably on a national basis or for limited groups of countries with similar conditions. The possibility of providing for seminars and training centers in the Program of Work for the 1964-65 biennium should be considered, it being understood that funds from other sources will also be used, if they become available.
- (d) For such assistance to be of maximum value, it is desirable that preliminary studies be made to ascertain the actual needs of individual Member Nations in relation to existing conditions. While a certain amount of this information is already available in FAO, it undoubtedly has to be brought up-to-date and made more complete. The Director-General will, it is hoped, consider the possibility of publishing such information in suitable form and of including descriptions of some of the more developed agricultural information systems.

113. The Council understood that within the short-term program envisaged by the Conference for 1962 and 1963, work had already been initiated by the Director-General with the resources at his disposal and would be continued along the lines of the above recommendations. In this connection, the Council welcomed the offer of funds made by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee of New Zealand for a training center on farm broadcasting in the Near East. The Council hoped that other national FFHC committees would follow this initiative, thereby enabling FAO to intensify its action in this important field of agricultural information.

Reorientation of FAO's activities (including the Development Decade)

114. The Council considered the reorientation of FAO's work as expounded in C 61/57^{10/} and reviewed by the Sixth Session of the Program Committee. The Eleventh Session of the Conference had expressed appreciation of the Director-General's initiative in putting forward his ideas regarding reorientation of FAO's activities under the regular Program to give the most effective support to the expanding field

10/ Reorientation of FAO's activities to strengthen the ability of the Organization to give assistance to governments in their agricultural development.

programs and had recommended that the proposals should be studied carefully by the Program Committee and the Council.

115. In this context the Council noted the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 designating the 1960s as a Development Decade and the subsequent ECOSOC Resolution 916 (XXXIV) calling upon governments, the United Nations and the specialized agencies to take certain specific actions for the success of the Decade.

116. The Council appreciated that the reorientation of FAO's work assumed considerable importance in view of the changes that had taken place in recent years in both the size and the nature of FAO's responsibilities, and it agreed with the Program Committee that the various aspects presented a closely interwoven pattern and that no single issue should therefore be considered in isolation. In order, however, to translate the philosophy into practical concepts, the Program Committee had dealt with the main issues as follows: (a) assisting countries in their development planning and in the more effective use of technical assistance; (b) assisting countries in formulating long-term guidelines for agricultural development; (c) the role and position of country representatives; and (d) maintaining the technical competence of FAO in an action-oriented program.

117. The Council recognized that points (a) and (b) above were particularly important to the developing countries since, while most of them had prepared or were preparing agricultural development plans, usually as a part of overall development plans, there was a need for many of them to base their short or intermediate period plans upon longer-term policy objectives and goals. Long-term guidelines should be established by each country in the light of its long-term needs and resource potentialities. This would also help the more developed countries to judge how effectively their aid programs would contribute to the long-term objectives.

118. The Council welcomed the measures taken by the Director-General to give effect to the reorientation through (i) the organization of appropriate country surveys, (ii) the establishment of a small advisory task force of planning economists, and (iii) the organization of training facilities in agricultural planning.

119. It was noted that, at the request of the Government of Nigeria, a mission had begun work under the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA) on the assessment of that country's resource potential, the preparation of long-term guidelines for its agricultural development, and the drawing up, to the extent possible, of an integrated program of agricultural development. A similar mission was being sent to Indonesia in response to a Government request for an authoritative appraisal of the agricultural resource leading to a long-term strategy for agricultural development, and a review of the agricultural part of the overall Development Plan for 1961-69.

120. Under the Regular Program technical assistance budget an advisory task force of three agricultural planning economists was being set up to assist member countries at short notice in connection with their agricultural planning problems. While it would be stationed in Rome, so as to facilitate consultation with the regular staff, this task force would spend the major part of its time in the field, mainly in African countries. It was no longer possible to meet the increasing number of requests for aid in framing agricultural plans, for advice on United Nations Special Fund projects, and for participation in other missions by seconding members of the regular staff or by employing consultants on a short-term basis. In addition to the three members of the task force, an agricultural planning economist was to be attached, again under the Regular Program technical assistance budget, to the Near East Regional Office.

121. Ultimately, however, more effective agricultural programming must depend primarily on the existence of more and better-trained staff in the country itself. The Council therefore welcomed the Director-General's proposal to use a part of the funds available under Regular Program technical assistance for a training course of

about six months in 1963 for some 40 fellows actively engaged in agricultural planning in their own countries. The first part of this course was likely to be held at the Institute of Social Studies at The Hague, to provide an understanding of the basic principles of economic growth and the relation of agricultural development to economic development as a whole. The second part, to be devoted to the more specifically agricultural problems, would be held in Rome, so as to take advantage of the specialized knowledge of the many members of the secretariat who could not spare the time for a course held elsewhere. The Council noted that after 1963 the Director-General intended to continue training activities in agricultural planning in all regions, and that methods of co-operation with the United Nations development institutes (which by then would have been established in Africa and the Far East as well as in Latin America) were being considered.

122. Regarding the role and position of FAO country representatives (see para. 116 (c) above), less progress had been made since the Eleventh Session of the Conference, as recorded in paras. 62-64 of the Program Committee's report (CL 39/13). Conference Resolution No. 17/61 had been transmitted by the Director-General to all governments receiving substantial assistance from FAO under EPTA, but the replies indicated much hesitation to include full-time country representatives in their EPTA programs. The Council endorsed the Program Committee's suggestion that the issues outlined in para. 64 of its report be kept under continuing review by the Director-General and the governing bodies of FAO. It recognized that the FAO country representative had become a key person in the planning and implementation of FAO's rapidly increasing operational activities and that, therefore, he should, whenever possible, be relieved of any specific technical assignment in order to be able to devote his full time to planning and supervizing FAO's operational activities in the country in co-operation with the UNTAB resident representative.

123. The Council noted the views of the Program Committee about maintaining the technical competence of FAO's staff, (CL 39/13, paras. 65-67) and also had the opportunity of hearing the Director-General's proposal for increasing the technical competence of the Regular Program staff (see para. 116 (d) above). The Council has expressed its views in paras. 137-158 below regarding the impact of the field programs on the Regular Program activities. The measures contemplated for the maintenance of the technical competence of the Regular Program staff through various forms of in-service training should be examined further.

124. While appreciating the measures taken so far, the Council felt that a proper reorientation of FAO's future activities to strengthen the Organization's ability to give assistance to governments in their agricultural development would not be complete unless adequate emphasis was placed on certain basic issues, namely (a) the promotion of an appropriate structural policy in the developing countries consistent with the goals and targets of agricultural development, which would include not only the institutional structure in and affecting agriculture but also cropping patterns and patterns of land and water use; (b) the need for co-ordinating all external assistance to developing countries: FAO might act as the center of such co-ordination or consultation in respect of all aid to agriculture in order to make such aid most effective to the recipient countries; and (c) the promotion of national and international action in stabilizing prices of agricultural commodities and particularly of agricultural exports in order to stabilize income from such exports. The Council felt that there was scope for greater FAO action in these fields. The Council suggested that studies on the possibilities of promoting intraregional trade, particularly in Africa, could be of great value to such countries.

125. The Council noted that the various issues discussed above were reflected in the activities of the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign and had been included in the program of the United Nations Development Decade. They were subsequently underlined by ECOSOC which during its 1962 summer session unanimously adopted the resolution on the Development Decade. This resolution described the development process as "a many-faceted one, based principally on industrial development and a highly productive

agriculture and requiring for success determined self-help and careful planning on the part of developing countries." It called for special attention to improved access to world markets for developing countries and other appropriate measures to increase their revenue from export earnings in order to give them the necessary capital for development. It also emphasized the development of human resources through adequate programs for education and vocational training. The resolution also urged participating governments to give full support to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

126. In this context the Council fully endorsed the goals and objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and agreed with the Director-General that FAO's main contribution to the Decade would be the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, observing at the same time that, while a decade might be too short a time in which to achieve the objective, a firm foundation must be laid during this period if hunger and malnutrition were to be eliminated from the world.

127. The Council fully approved the philosophy or the general approach indicated by the Director-General regarding reorientation of FAO's activities, but stressed that no concrete program for its implementation, together with budgetary implications, had yet been placed before it.

128. The Council therefore adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution No. 2/39

REORIENTATION OF FAO'S ACTIVITIES

THE COUNCIL

Having studied the report of the Program Committee on the proposals made by the Director-General to the Eleventh Session of the Conference on "reorientation of FAO's activities to strengthen the ability of the Organization to give assistance to Member Governments in their agricultural development" (C 61/57),

Fully endorses the analyses and views put forward by the Director-General on this subject, including the need to provide a solid basis for FAO assistance in the formulation of development plans by integrated appraisals of resources, taking due account of long-term population prospects, nutritional needs and export possibilities and leading to the changes in structure and patterns of land and water use which would take maximum advantage of the physical and human resources available;

Notes with approval the measures already in hand to give greater assistance to Member Governments in this field, including the comprehensive surveys of Nigeria and Indonesia, the establishment of a task force for service mainly in Africa, and the proposals for an enlarged program of training in planning techniques;

Recognizes that the proposals so far advanced by the Director-General constitute a philosophy or a general method of approach to the tasks facing the Organization rather than a program of action;

Considers the translation of these general views into a concrete program of action to be of the utmost importance for the future work of FAO;

Requests the Director-General to give such weight as possible to the proposals on the reorientation of FAO's activities in the preparation of his Program of Work and Budget for 1964-65;

Further requests the Director-General to place before the next session of the Program and Finance Committees a concrete program, together with its budgetary implications and his proposals for possible sources of financing, including opportunities for

participation by other United Nations agencies and scientific foundations, for achieving the objectives set before the Conference in document C 61/57, bearing in mind the aims of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and the necessary contribution of FAO toward the United Nations Development Decade; and

Invites the Director-General to consider, as part of the general effort for giving more effective external assistance to governments in their economic development, the ways in which FAO might help in bringing about more adequate consultation between multilateral and bilateral sources of aid in the field of food and agriculture.

Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and United Nations Special Fund

129. The Council noted the progress report made by the Director-General on the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and on the United Nations Special Fund.

(a) Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA)

130. The Council was informed that within an increased overall expanded technical assistance field program of approximately \$85 million for the years 1963-64 the Organization would be requested to implement a program of about \$21 million or roughly one quarter of the total financial resources available. The aggregate of the country requests had resulted, however, in a larger requested program for 1963 than for 1964. Since the resources available for 1963 would not be higher than approximately half of the total funds available for the biennium, the larger requested program for the first year in the biennium would cause some management difficulties for the Organization. It would be necessary to reduce the implementation of the 1963 program by deferring or postponing certain activities until 1964.

131. The Council was also informed that the new procedure of project programing had not been fully satisfactory in all cases. It was expected, however, that improvements would be obtained in subsequent programing periods when both the governments and the participating organizations had gained more experience of project programing, which continued to deserve full support.

132. The Council noted with satisfaction that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) had reacted positively to the suggestion of the ECOSOC Ad Hoc Committee of Eight regarding recognition of the need in certain cases for EPTA experts to carry out operational tasks at the request of the recipient government. In this connection, the Council endorsed the recommendations of the Program Committee (CL 39/13, paras. 23-25).

133. The Council also noted that ECOSOC had requested the Executive Chairman of TAB to consider possible improved methods of helping the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) to evaluate the work of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance in recipient countries and to present a report on this subject to the November 1962 session of TAC. The Council agreed with the Director-General that, in view of this development, the FAO study on programing and evaluation, to which reference is made in para. 384 of the Report of the Eleventh Session of the Conference, be suspended and that the Director-General would instead co-operate fully with the Executive Chairman of TAB in preparing for a better evaluation of the Expanded Program as a whole.

(b) United Nations Special Fund (UNSF)

134. The Council was informed that the Organization was confronted with two main problems in its work for and on behalf of the United Nations Special Fund, namely, the need to carry projects to the operational stage as soon as possible after they had been approved by the UNSF Governing Council and the impact which these activities and other activities financed from extra budgetary funds had on the work of the staff of the Organization.

135. With regard to the preparation and negotiation of plans of operations, experience had proved that these matters required much detailed and time-consuming work, so that the average time lapse between approval of a project by the Governing Council and its becoming operational exceeded six months. The Council was informed that steps were being taken in co-operation with the United Nations Special Fund to reduce this time lapse.

136. The question of the impact of UNSF activities on the Organization's regular program work is included in the report below.

Impact of operational programs on the Regular Program

137. The Director-General reported that the rapid growth of the Organization's operational field programs had provided new and valuable opportunities for service to Member Governments. The operational programs, although financed almost entirely by extra-budgetary sources, were an essential aspect of the Organization's activities. FAO has benefited materially from the increasing extension of its field work, which has drawn it into closer and more effective relations with Member Governments. The fact that under both EPTA and the United Nations Special Fund, FAO was receiving the largest share of the available funds, larger than the United Nations or any other specialized agency, was in itself recognition of the importance of food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry in the economies of developing countries.

138. The Director-General emphasized, however, that at the same time this development had placed an increasingly heavy workload on the staff of the Organization. The inevitable result had been a noticeable slowing down in the implementation of the Regular Program.

139. The Director-General added that the staff of the Organization was proud to participate in the operational programs and was enthusiastically devoting its efforts, energy and time to such operations. There are limits, however, to the capacity of the staff to absorb additional work, and such limits had already been reached. The Director-General stressed that this was one of the major problems he and the staff were facing in carrying out the tasks laid down by the Conference.

140. It was full recognition of these two aspects, the importance of operational activities in the Organization's work, and the heavy consequences of the spectacular growth of such activities, that prompted the Council at its Thirty-Fifth Session in June 1961 to call for a careful study on "the impact of the field programs on the Regular Program carried out by the Organization's Headquarters staff ..." which was to include "an assessment of the time spent by the Headquarters staff and other unidentifiable costs in connection with the formulation, evaluation and management of field projects." The Director-General presented the results of the study to the Program and Finance Committees in June 1962 for their joint consideration and information.

141. In order to give the Council the most up-to-date picture, the Director-General had certain of the findings and tabulations in the original study subsequently reviewed through a careful sample check conducted with particular attention to developments in the Technical and Economics Departments.

142. The original report, and the findings and views of the joint session of the Program and Finance Committees, together with some revised tables and background, bringing up-to-date the information contained in the basic study, are included in CL 39/30,^{11/} which was the subject of extensive discussion by the Council.

143. The Council expressed satisfaction with the conduct of the study and the presentation of the findings on a current basis. It noted that the Director-General would maintain a continuing study and appraisal of the situation as a means of facilitating future consideration of the legislative, technical, administrative management, and budgetary factors involved.

^{11/} Impact of field programs on the Regular Program

144. The Council also heard with appreciation the views of the Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund, as conveyed by the Associate Managing Director.

145. The Council noted from the findings of the Director-General's study the following facts highlighted by the Program and Finance Committees:

- (a) The total amounts available to the Organization for its activities had tripled since 1954.
- (b) The Regular Program was providing a decreasing percentage of total available resources, accounting for only about a third.
- (c) Headquarters and regional staff were devoting an increasing proportion of their time to field program matters - about 52 percent Regular Program and 48 percent field programs for professional staff. In the Technical Department the ratio was only 36 percent Regular Program and 64 percent field programs for the professional staff.
- (d) On the other hand, from the budgetary point of view, the Regular Program was still supporting Headquarters and regional office costs to the extent of over 80 percent.
- (e) The ratio of Headquarters and regional office expenses covered from operating program resources was far from reflecting the actual expenditure in money, time and energy devoted to field programs.
- (f) The relative amount of time spent on EPTA was decreasing while that spent on UNSF had increased.
- (g) The Organization was absorbing almost entirely, without reimbursement, the cost of project planning and appraisal under UNSF, as well as the costs of preparation and negotiation of plans of operations.
- (h) FAO was the only organization in the United Nations family whose regular budget provided less than half the total resources which it had to administer; in 1962 the Organization would spend \$40,000,000 of which the Regular Program provided only \$14,000,000.
- (i) It was anticipated that FAO's expenditure under UNSF in 1963 would be almost double that of 1962 and that this development, together with increases in other programs, would bring the total expenditure for 1963 to about \$50,000,000.
- (j) The Organization was in fact supplementing the Headquarters' costs of UNSF and other programs to an extent which had been computed as in excess of \$4,000,000 a year.

146. The Council also noted some of the elements which contributed to the increasing weight of the impact of UNSF activities on Headquarters staff and operations.

- (a) There was no reimbursement to counterbalance the preparatory activities, which embrace considerable and complex work.
- (b) The task of preparing realistic plans of operations was of a much greater magnitude than originally expected.
- (c) Even where parts of projects were farmed out, so to speak, on a contractual basis, lengthy and involved negotiations were entailed as well as continuing supervisory activity.
- (d) Recruitment efforts must be intensified and accelerated in many fields which present special difficulties.
- (e) Procurement was becoming a large-scale, complex technical task.
- (f) The questions of policy and extended relations with governments require considerable participation of most senior officers.
- (g) Apart from the recruitment and procurement work mentioned, there are administrative and operational efforts and activities required in finance and accounting, progress reporting, currency management, and in implementing conditions of service in new and often difficult areas.
- (h) Supervisory activities must be maintained at a high level of technical competence once projects get under way. New approaches must be devised; plans of operation must be revised; the performance of personnel must be under constant review and replacements arranged.

147. At the same time the Headquarters technical and administrative staff must keep the Regular Program going, not only as a separate operation in itself, but also as the indispensable and irreplaceable source of backstopping and support for the operational programs.

148. The Council was concerned at the findings of the survey, which seemed to underline the danger that the quality and effectiveness of the Regular Program were being impaired, to the detriment of both the Regular Program and the field programs. It strongly supported the Director-General's belief that in accepting full technical responsibility for operational programs, FAO could not depart from the policy of maintaining the planning, technical supervisory and evaluation aspects of such programs at a high standard, which in turn presupposed maintenance of the Regular Program work at its traditionally outstanding level of efficiency. The admirable endeavours being made by the United Nations Special Fund to expedite the complex planning and preparatory work, and otherwise to speed up the process of making projects fully operational, required still more effort, more staff time and more funds.

149. The Program and Finance Committees had pointed out that, to meet the existing critical situation, one of the following three courses had to be adopted:

- (a) to endeavour to absorb the impact, with unfortunate consequences for both the Regular Program and the field programs;
- (b) to increase the Regular Program budget to cover the shortage of resources and staff;
- (c) to obtain more realistic financial support, in order to ensure adequate central management and servicing, from the extra-budgetary sources which sponsored the growing field programs.

150. The Council agreed fully with the Program and Finance Committees and with the Director-General that the third approach was the most appropriate, and strongly endorsed the efforts which the Director-General was already making, especially with the United Nations Special Fund, for readjusting the balance between the programs and for the establishment of the more realistic and straightforward formula which would not only rectify the impact situation, at least in part, but also simplify management and budgetary planning.

151. Since currently the major element in the impact problem was work carried out in connection with UNSF projects, the Council took special note of this situation, and it also noted that it was apparently the difference in interpretation of the constitutional and legislative provisions that prevented full accord being reached on an equitable and mutually acceptable solution between the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Director-General of FAO.

152. The main difference in interpretation involved General Assembly Resolution 1240 (XIII) which states that the facilities of the specialized agencies should be reimbursed "when clearly identifiable additional expenses are involved." A further difference of view related to reimbursement of the cost of advance planning and appraisal of projects and the preparation of operational agreements, which the United Nations Special Fund did not feel could be reimbursed to the Organization, although this function constitutes a significant factor in the Organization's participation in UNSF project activities.

153. The Council was assured that the UNSF Governing Council was well aware of the Organization's difficulty. It welcomed the proposal of the Managing Director to engage an independent consultant to visit the executing agencies and prepare a report on the most equitable basis of reimbursement. It believed that the Director-General's survey disclosed a realistic approach to the interpretation of "clearly identifiable additional expenses" incurred by FAO in connection with execution of UNSF projects, particularly in the light of the relative amounts applied for central technical and servicing purposes by both official agencies and private enterprise in similar circumstances.

154. The Council believed that an adjustment could well be made by a realistic interpretation of General Assembly Resolution 1240 (XIII) but if agreement could not be reached on this approach, efforts should certainly be made to secure the concurrence of the General Assembly in a reasonable implementation of the guiding principles as expressed in its resolution.

155. The Council was informed that the Organization had already been designated as executing agency for 96 UNSF projects, involving \$76,000,000 of the UNSF funds (exclusive of an even larger amount in government counterpart participation) and that there was every prospect that this amount would reach nearly \$100,000,000 in January 1963, encompassing over 110 projects in about 50 countries. In fact, the amount expended annually by the Organization on UNSF projects alone would soon exceed the entire Regular Program annual budgetary allocation.

156. The Council, therefore, fully endorsed the Director-General's efforts to implement the Conference recommendation that agency costs recovered from external sources should be adequate to support the operational phases as well as the planning, preparation and follow-up of field programs.

157. The Council re-emphasized that it welcomed the increasing participation of the Organization in UNSF operations and the devotion by the staff of its full energies and knowledge to this activity. The Organization must, however, insist on maintaining its high standard of technical efficiency. This required the safeguarding of the Regular Program activities which, apart from constitutional obligations, form the technical base of knowledge and expertise for all field programs. For this purpose relief was required. Since the position could not feasibly be provided for within the Regular Program budget or taken care of by further endeavors simply to absorb the impact, there was no alternative but to secure more realistic financial support from the United Nations Special Fund and from the other extra-budgetary sources concerned.

158. The Council, therefore, hoped that full support for this point of view would be forthcoming from the Member Governments not only in FAO, but also in the governing bodies of the operational program, such as ECOSOC, and the UNSF Governing Council.

Preparation of the 1964-65 Program of Work and its implications with respect to the Budget

159. The Council noted the information given by the Director-General concerning his intentions with regard to the draft Program and Budget for 1964-65, which entailed an increase of 25 percent in the level of the budget over 1962-63, of which at least 9 percent would represent mandatory increases.

160. The Council welcomed this advance information. It recognized that the Director-General was responsible for the preparation of a program of work which would take into account the needs and demands of Member Governments, and that the program would be submitted to the Program Committee and Finance Committee for detailed examination at their next sessions before being presented to the Council and the Conference. Several delegations stated that the issue could only be judged properly when the program was drawn up and examined by the Program and Finance Committees in the usual way and considered by the Council at its session in June 1963. In this connection the Council asked the Finance Committee to examine in detail the question of mandatory increases from year to year. In the meantime, while appreciating the difficulties with which the Director-General was faced, which included the increasing workload of the Organization not only on the Regular Program but also on the outside operational programs, the increase in membership, and the consequential requests for additional services, several delegations informed him that they could not support an increase as large as 25 percent. Some of these delegations were able to specify, having regard to previous increases and including increases that may be recognized as mandatory as a result of the above-mentioned examination, that an increase of 12 to 15 percent over the present budget would constitute an acceptable maximum.

Presentation of Program of Work and Budget

161. The Council considered the presentation of FAO's Program of Work and Budget in the light of recommendations made jointly by the Program and Finance Committees in response to Resolution No. 7/61 of the Eleventh Session of the Conference. After consideration of the Director-General's proposals, and taking into account the workload and cost aspects, the two Committees had suggested that for the time being the changes in the format of the Program of Work and Budget for 1964-65 should consist in the addition of an analysis of the estimated expenditures over the forthcoming biennium under the Regular Program and each of the outside operational field programs and of the relative time expected to be devoted to each of these programs. This analysis would be by divisions in the Technical and Economics Departments and by Departments as a whole in the case of the Director-General's office, the Department of Administration and Finance, and the Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs. The Committees also suggested that the Conference be presented at its next session with a tabulation of the proposed Regular Program by project, and a list of publications. Finally, as part of the long-term effort to improve the programming of FAO's work an analysis by projects or activities would be made for one Division on an experimental basis. This analysis would be examined by the Program and Finance Committees at their joint session in the spring of 1963, on the basis of which recommendations could be made to the next session of the Conference for further action in the matter.

162. The Council agreed that these proposals would go a long way to meet the requirements of the Conference. It was decided that the 1964-65 Program of Work and Budget should include either in the main document or in the form of supplements:

- (a) An overall summary of all funds administered by FAO including Regular Program, EPTA, UNSF and Trust Funds.
- (b) Tables by Division and Department showing the total funds administered under all programs together with the forecast workload by individual program.
- (c) A list of Regular Program projects or activities by Division; this list should indicate the general objective of the projects; it should distinguish between new and continuing projects; it should indicate substantial modifications or reorientation of projects or activities, as well as showing projects completed or discontinued; it should also include a list of the field activities or projects operated under EPTA, UNSF, etc.
- (d), A list of publications with costs.
- (e) A list of meetings with costs.
- (f) A table showing the changes in personal services by posts and expenditures.

163. The Council also agreed that for one Division only, and on an experimental basis, an analysis by projects or activities of the Regular Program of Work should be prepared for review by the Program and Finance Committees at their next session.

164. The Council appreciated that the preparation of this further information would entail additional work but felt that it was essential for the Conference to have as complete a picture as reasonably possible of the total funds at the disposal of FAO both under its Regular Program and under the various outside operational programs and of the impact of these outside programs on the Regular Program activities. The Council recognized that EPTA, UNSF and Trust Fund operations were not programed or budgeted for the same time periods as the FAO Regular Program and that allowances would have to be made for this fact. It was recognized that, for instance, UNSF activities shown in the 1964-65 budget document would include only the projects which had been assigned to FAO up to the time of preparation of the budget and would reflect the proposed activities in these projects during the 1964-65 biennium.

Regular Program technical assistance and the Program for Africa

165. The Council requested the Director-General to submit, at the appropriate time, in support of the Program of Work and Budget for 1964-65, a detailed report on the utilization of special funds allocated for the current biennium to technical assistance activities under the Regular Program on the one hand and, on the other hand, to the Program for Africa.

Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning

166. The Council considered the recommendation of the Sixth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East that some permanent machinery should be established whereby the problems encountered in this region's agricultural planning could be regularly reviewed and studied. Among the measures envisaged, the Regional Conference had recommended that a regional commission should be set up for this purpose under Article VI, para. 1, of the Constitution of FAO, and had requested the Director-General to submit a proposal for its establishment to the present session of the Council.

167. The Council fully appreciated the desire of the countries of the Near East to devise suitable arrangements for the further review and study of their agricultural planning problems, in particular to follow up the excellent beginning made at the FAO Near East Regional Training Center on Agricultural Development Planning, held at Cairo in March-April 1962. After careful examination of the proposal of the Regional Conference for the establishment of a Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning, which was supported by several delegations, the Council felt that, in order to find the most effective means to meet the needs of the countries of the Near East, the whole question of assisting these countries in agricultural planning should be studied in detail by the Program Committee. Accordingly it requested the Program Committee, if necessary with the aid of the Finance Committee, to study at its Seventh Session the proposals set out in the Report of the Sixth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East, and to submit appropriate recommendations to the Fortieth Session of the Council.

168. At the same time the Council was anxious that there should be no delay in developing effective assistance to the countries of the Near East in their agricultural planning. It therefore expressed the hope that, pending the report of the Program Committee, the Director-General would continue to provide within the limits of available resources all necessary facilities to these countries to assist them with their agricultural planning problems, including, where appropriate, the convening of expert meetings. The Council noted with satisfaction that these facilities were about to be substantially increased by the assignment of an agricultural planning adviser to the Near East Regional Office.

Interagency statistical problems

169. The Council had before it documents Cl 39/11 and Cl 39/11 Corr.^{12/} containing the views and reservations of FAO on the resolution adopted by ECOSOC on the establishment of a center attached to the United Nations Statistical Office for the compilation of international trade statistics, and a memorandum (Cl 39/11 Sup. ^{13/}) prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the same subject.

170. The Council commended the high quality the extensive coverage and the continuous progress of the work of FAO in statistics of external trade in food and agricultural commodities and requisites and reaffirmed the fundamental importance to the Organization as a whole of the Monthly bulletin of agricultural economics and statistics and the FAO Trade Yearbook and the need to avoid any delay in their publication. The Council was concerned with the need for a satisfactory agreement between FAO and the United Nations for the implementation of the proposed center. Such an agreement should take into consideration the problems, technical and practical, that would face most countries in the transmittal, on a quarterly basis, of a voluminous mass of punched cards or tabulations, and particularly those problems connected with the location of the proposed center

^{12/} Inter-Agency statistical problems.

^{13/} Interagency relations in the field of statistics.

and its joint administration by the agencies concerned. In this connection, the Council emphasized that, in the field of agricultural statistics, matters relating to production and consumption could not be isolated from problems relating to trade. On the basis of the deliberations of the Council on this subject the following decision was taken.

171. Noting that in the course of negotiations that had taken place on this subject and during the deliberations of the competent United Nations bodies, the FAO representatives had already clearly expressed their point of view, the Council expressed regret that difficulties had arisen in achieving a satisfactory solution. Being desirous that an agreement be rapidly reached on this subject between the two organizations the Council requested the Director-General to submit this question to the Statistical Advisory Committee scheduled to meet in the next few months and, on the basis of the consultations with this Committee, to pursue with the competent bodies of the United Nations family the necessary negotiations to ensure the setting up of a system which would be at least as satisfactory as the current arrangements and would bring to both organizations and to their Member Governments the advantages they so far had enjoyed. In any case the Council wished to point out that FAO should continue to discharge its responsibilities in this field by the most efficient and effective means available.

Preparatory steps for the next World Census of Agriculture

172. The Council had before it the Report of the Sixth Session of the Program Committee (CL 39/13, Section II). The Council also heard a statement on behalf of the Director-General outlining the general plan for the preparations of the 1970 World Census of Agriculture. Support was given to the general lines of the plan which placed particular emphasis on assistance to countries by transferred processing of agricultural censuses.

173. The Council approved the recommendation of the Program Committee that the Director-General should explore all possible ways and means of expediting the preparations for the 1970 census.

Sixth World Forestry Congress

174. The Eleventh Session of the Conference requested the Director-General to approach all members of FAO and of the United Nations inviting offers to act as host to the Sixth World Forestry Congress and gave the Council the responsibility of deciding which offer to accept.

175. The Council was informed that the Director-General was still awaiting replies to his letter of enquiry from a third of the countries to which it had been addressed. The Council, therefore, preferred to defer a decision on the matter until its next session.

176. The Director-General should in the meantime make further enquiries as to the services and facilities that could be furnished by those countries which had already extended invitations, namely Thailand, Kuwait, Lebanon and Romania. The Council expressed its gratitude to these countries for their generous invitations.

Oceanography and marine resources research

177. The Council noted that the Director-General, after consultation with governments, intergovernmental and other bodies, had established an Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research in conformance with the directions of the Eleventh Session of the Conference.

178. At its second session held in Paris from 20 to 29 September 1962 the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) established under Unesco adopted a resolution designating the FAO Advisory Committee on Marine Resources Research as the

advisory body to the Commission on the fisheries aspects of oceanography. Taking into account the important activity of the U.S.S.R. in fisheries oceanography, the Commission recommended that two additional members be added to the Committee from among scientists in this field of research in the U.S.S.R. when the Committee was dealing with matters upon which advice to the Commission was required.

179. This resolution of the Commission was formally transmitted to the Director-General and he proposed to accept IOC's suggestion and make available to it the advice of the FAO Advisory Committee on the Fisheries Aspects of Oceanography. When the Committee was acting in this capacity it would be supplemented by two scientists from the U.S.S.R. whom the Director-General proposed to appoint after having received recommendations from the Bureau of IOC.

Possibilities of facilitating the movement of fertilizers on easy terms to needy countries

180. The Council noted from the report on this subject submitted by the Director-General (CL 39/18) that, as requested by the Eleventh Session of the Conference, the Director-General had written to 17 fertilizer exporting countries asking how far it might be possible to increase the movement of fertilizers under special terms to developing countries. It was further reported that so far five countries had replied indicating the measures already taken or available, and that other replies were expected shortly.

181. It was emphasized that, taken in conjunction with other requisites such as pesticides and improved seeds, fertilizers represented one of the most effective means of increasing agricultural production. The supplying of fertilizers was indeed a more permanent solution to the problem of hunger in less-developed countries than the supplying of foodstuffs from surplus stocks. A still more permanent contribution would come from the manufacture of fertilizers in the developing countries themselves, especially in countries favored by adequate supplies of raw materials or fuel. It was pointed out that there were no actual surpluses of fertilizer, as there were of foodstuffs, but only surplus capacity; the problem was thus in some ways more complex than the problem of food surpluses.

182. Tribute was paid to the work being undertaken under the fertilizer program of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, financed by the world fertilizer industry. This and other activities in the same direction, including aid under EPTA and United Nations Special Fund projects, were gradually increasing the demand for fertilizers, the value of which was now widely recognized by farmers in developing countries. To meet this growing demand, improvements in the supply and in the method of distribution of fertilizers were now needed.

183. It was emphasized that developing countries should do their utmost to remove any obstacles to the use of fertilizers, such as import duties or unduly high distribution costs. The need for increased facilities to developing countries for obtaining fertilizers on favorable terms as regards credit and price was also stressed.

184. Some delegates suggested that a more detailed study could be made in this field and the Council noted that the supply of fertilizers on special terms to needy countries had been placed on the agenda of all the FAO regional conferences being held in 1962.

Technical Committees of the Conference

185. The Conference at its Eleventh Session in 1961 requested the Council to re-examine its proposals concerning the functioning and reporting of the Technical Committees of the Conference as well as their terms of reference.

(a) Terms of reference

186. The Council considered that little change was required in the terms of reference of the Technical Committees of the Conference as set out by the Conference at its Eleventh Session, but felt that the following slightly modified text might better define their purpose:

- (a) review the activities of the biennium coming to an end, relating to the regular, technical assistance and other programs;
- (b) consider from a technical standpoint the different chapters of the draft program of work for the ensuing biennium;
- (c) consider the trends in the program of work beyond the ensuing biennium; and
- (d) study such items as may be specifically referred to them by the Council.

(b) - Convening of Technical Committees

187. The system of establishing six Technical Committees covering the various fields of activity of the Organization would be maintained.

188. The Council recalled that at the Eleventh Session of the Conference the Technical Committees had begun their work one week before the opening of the Conference session. This arrangement had to some extent helped to lighten the load on the Conference, but the Council felt that it had not fully met the needs. If the Technical Committees could convene at such a date that their reports could be despatched to Member Governments for the conclusions to be studied before delegations left for the Conference session, the value of the Technical Committees would be immeasurably enhanced.

189. To achieve this purpose the Technical Committees might convene during or immediately after the spring Council session in Conference years. Alternatively, they might convene in September of Conference years, though such a date would make it difficult to despatch their reports in time for governments to study them as suggested above.

190. On the other hand, the Council also noted the views of some of the delegations that the separation of the meetings of the Technical Committees from the main part of the Conference session would be awkward for a number of Member Nations, both because of the additional demands upon them to provide sizable delegations on two occasions instead of one and also because of the supplementary cost involved. The Organization, too, would be faced with additional costs for recruitment of temporary language personnel.

191. The Council considered that the Conference itself should decide upon this matter and accordingly requested the Director-General to prepare and present to the Conference a detailed analysis of the implications of convening the Technical Committees at the different dates suggested above.

(c) Special arrangements for 1963

192. With regard to the Twelfth Conference Session the Council appreciated that arrangements for other FAO sessions, and in particular for the World Food Congress (Washington, June 1963) would make it extremely difficult to convene the Technical Committees either in June-July or in September 1963.

193. The Council therefore agreed that in 1963 the Technical Committees should convene some two weeks before the Conference session, on the understanding that they would have concluded their meetings and have adopted their reports before the formal opening of the Conference session.

(d) Reporting of Technical Committees

194. The Technical Committees' reports should contain four sections based on the terms of reference set out in para. 186 above. The section on the activities of the current biennium (para. 186 (a)) should be the subject of across-the-board treatment program by program, with specific references, where appropriate. The same treatment would also be appropriate for the future trends section (para. 186 (c)).

195. The section on the program of work for the ensuing biennium (para. 186 (b)) would contain discussion of matters and situations relating to the division or common to the program of work of the division as a whole, followed by discussion of matters specific to the branches. As these reports also provide material for the guidance of the Director-General in carrying out his duties, this section could best be broken down, as hitherto, branch by branch. Matters, if any, that require formal Conference action should be set out preferably at the end of the section of the report concerning the particular branch and be treated as fully as adequate reporting to the Conference through Commission II would warrant. For the most part, it will only be considerations under this section that will provide the specific matters for presentation to Commission II, though the section on special problems (para. 186(d)) may also contribute an item or two.

196. That a report should follow the lines of the terms of reference of the Technical Committees does not mean that the discussion of the agenda should also do so. It would be for those responsible for drafting the report to insert the various points in their proper place.

(e) Form and content of rapporteur's report

197. The Council was aware of the pressure under which the Rapporteur has to examine the individual Technical Committees' reports and prepare his report. This makes it essential that the Technical Committees' reports be as uniform in presentation as possible, that they be so drafted as to bring out the salient features of each division's work and to distinguish the questions on which Conference action is required.

198. It is also clear that Commission II's function is to prepare for constitutional action of the Conference within the area of responsibility of that Commission, and for Conference pronouncements on the salient points relating to policy, trends and methodology. It is in this that the rapporteur can give valuable assistance to the Commission by enumerating and expounding specific matters and by collating the common salient features in the Technical Committees' reports. In addition the Rapporteur, by confining himself to such considerations based on Technical Committees' reports that lend themselves to analysis along the lines of his requirements, will also be able to fulfil his task more easily.

199. The Council proposes that the Rapporteur's report on the work of the Technical Committees should include three sections:

- (a) a section on matters requiring formal approval by the Conference (regarding which positive action by Commission II would obviously remain subject to reconsideration from a budgetary standpoint at the time of a determination of the budget for the ensuing biennium);
- (b) a section bringing out the salient points of the Committees' reports (other than the formal matters dealt with in the first section) which have a bearing on the Program of Work and Budget;
- (c) a section on considerations which affect the policies and methods of the Organization as a whole.

200. In this connection, it may be appropriate to recall that the terms of reference of Commission II are to report and make recommendations on the current and prospective activities of the Organization; i.e. concerning

- (a) the trends of FAO's programs, their implications and the policy conclusions to be drawn;
- (b) the level of the budget (which would include taking action on recommendations of the Technical Committees which have budgetary implications);
- (c) action by Member Nations and Associate Members in connection with specific questions relating to food and agriculture not dealt with by Commission I (e.g. on soil conservation);
- (d) action by United Nations agencies and other international organizations regarding programs and methods of co-operation.
- (e) the establishment by the Conference of commissions comprising Member Nations and Associate Members to advise on the formulation and implementation of policy and to co-ordinate the implementation of policy;
- (f) *the establishment by the Conference of committees and working parties of selected members or of individuals appointed in their personal capacity to study and report on matters pertaining to the purposes of the Organization;
- (g) *the determination by the Conference of the terms of reference and reporting procedures of such commissions, committees and working parties;
- (h) *the convening by the Conference of general, regional, technical or other conferences and working parties or consultations, and the laying down of their terms of reference and reporting procedures.

201. The term "matters requiring Conference action" should be interpreted as covering matters upon which formal Conference action is required under the Constitution and other existing regulations (e.g. the setting up of a new commission). In actual fact, they would be considerations that arise under subheadings 200 (b) to 200 (h) above. In this connection, the Rapporteur would need to be able to consult with the Secretary-General of the Conference and the chairmen and secretaries of the individual Committees, as well as the Legal Counsel of the Organization, as appropriate, in determining and reporting on the findings that require Conference action in accordance with the aforementioned criteria.

(f) Nomination of Rapporteur of Commission II

202. The Council also felt that it was essential to appoint the Rapporteur at an early date, so that he could make adequate preparations. It accordingly recommends that the Rapporteur be nominated by the Council at the time the chairmen of the Commissions are nominated, i.e. at the spring session of the Council in Conference years.

(g) Amendments to the General Rules of the Organization

203. The following amendments to the General Rules of the Organization reflect the recommendations in the foregoing paragraphs.

RULE VII.3 Nominations

Delete the word between square brackets and add the words underlined.

1. The Chairman of the Conference, and the chairmen of the Commissions of the Conference and the Rapporteur on the work of the Committees referred to in Rule XV.3, shall be nominated by the Council.

RULE XIV. Committees of Commissions

Delete para. 6

* These are also constitutional functions of the Council and the Director-General on the authority of the Conference or Council.

RULE XV. Other Committees of the Conference

Redraft para. 3 to read as follows:

3. The Conference may at any session appoint committees for the consideration of the technical activities of the Organization, to meet prior to the next session of the Conference, at such time as may be determined by the Council. The functions of each such Committee shall, within its field of competence, primarily be to:

- (a) review the activities of the biennium coming to an end relating to the regular, technical assistance and other programs;
- (b) consider from a technical standpoint the different chapters of the draft program of work for the ensuing biennium;
- (c) consider the groups of the Program of Work beyond the ensuing biennium; and
- (d) study such items as may be specifically referred to them by the Council.

III. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL QUESTIONS

Increase in number of Council seats

204. The Conference at its Eleventh Session (1961) referred to the Council for its consideration and recommendation the question of increasing the number of Council seats above the present figure of twenty-seven, subject to a ceiling of not more than one-third of the total membership of the Organization.

205. The Council considered this proposal. However, in view of the fact that the number of Council seats had been increased from twenty-five to twenty-seven as recently as at the Eleventh Session of the Conference, the consensus of opinion amongst Council members was that no further increase in the number of Council seats should be made at the present time.

206. The Council accordingly recommended that no change be made in the number of Council seats at the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

207. The Council had before it a proposal by the delegation of Ireland that if the number of Council seats were to be increased, one of the additional seats should be reserved for allocation amongst those countries which had been members of FAO for at least ten years and had not so far served on the Council. The Irish delegation considered that this proposal would assist in implementing Rule XXII.3 regarding the rotation of membership.

208. However, in view of the Council's decision not to recommend an increase in the number of Council seats, the Irish delegation agreed that its proposal could be regarded as withdrawn.

209. The Observer for Viet-Nam submitted a proposal with regard to the distribution of the five seats allocated to countries of the Asia and Far East region. In the view of the Council, this proposal was a matter for consideration between the countries of the region concerned and not one upon which the Council should make a recommendation to the Conference at the present stage.

Definition of the term "Commodity Study Groups"

210. The Council, at its Thirty-Fourth Session, referred the question of the clarification of the term "Commodity Study Groups" to the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM).

211. The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council reported to the Conference that it had decided to obtain the views of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) on the report it had received from the Fifth Session of CCLM in which the latter expressed the view that the term "Commodity Study Groups" applied to groups having the four characteristics enumerated in para. 25 of its Report. The Conference confirmed the Council's action and decided that the Council should approve a definition of the term "Commodity Study Groups" in the light of CCLM's formulation and of CCP's views, without referring the matter back to the Conference.

212. The Thirty-Seventh Session of the Council decided to await the comments of CCP before taking further action.

213. The Thirty-Fifth Session of CCP (April-May 1962) considered the definition of the term "Commodity Study Groups" formulated by CCLM. After some discussion, CCP decided to place this question on the agenda of its next session.

214. The Council noted the Report of CCP and urged the latter at its next session to formulate any views or comments it might have on the definition suggested by CCLM in order to enable the Council to dispose of the matter at its Fortieth Session.

Clarification of Article X.1 of the FAO Constitution

215. The Eleventh Session of the Conference noted that Article X.1 of the Constitution was not entirely clear as to the manner in which the Conference should give approval to the establishment of subregional offices and requested the Council, through its Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM), to consider how that Article might be clarified.

216. The Council concurred with the views expressed by CCLM in the report of its Seventh Session to the effect that two issues would be involved, the first of which was whether approval of the Conference was necessary for the establishment of subregional offices, and the second, the manner in which the Conference approval should be given.

217. In the opinion of the Council, the intention of the drafters of the Constitution was that Conference approval was required for the establishment of subregional offices. In order to avoid any ambiguity in this respect, the Council, acting in accordance with the provisions of Article XX.3 of the Constitution, decided to propose to the Conference that Article X.1 of the Constitution be amended as follows by the addition of the words underlined:

"There shall be such regional offices and subregional offices as the Director-General with the approval of the Conference may decide."

The Council requested the Director-General to give to Member Nations and Associate Members the notice provided for in Article XX.4 of the Constitution.

218. As regards the form of the Conference approval, the Council was of the opinion that whenever the Constitution calls for Conference approval, such approval should not be implicit but should be formally and explicitly expressed by the Conference.

219. The Council wished to record its understanding that whenever the Constitution and other basic texts of the Organization provide for action to be taken "with the approval" of a given authority, such approval is to precede the action.

Amendments to the Agreement for the Establishment of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM)

220. At its Eleventh Session, the Conference noted that a number of the principles it had adopted in 1957 relating to conventions and agreements concluded under Article XIV of the Constitution of the Organization had not been implemented when the Sixth

Session of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) adopted amendments to the Agreement for the establishment of that Council and of its Rules of Procedure. The Conference, therefore, invited GFCM to reconsider this matter and, at the same time, suggested that appropriate amendments be considered in conjunction with the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM).

221. In pursuance of the request of the Conference and of that of the Thirty-Seventh Session of the Council, draft amendments were prepared by CCLM and submitted, through the Director-General, to the Twenty-Fourth Session of the Executive Committee of GFCM, held in Madrid in April 1962. After thorough discussion of the amendments, the Executive Committee decided to give further consideration to the matter at its next session to be held on 5 November 1962 in Rome.

222. The Council expressed the hope that the Executive Committee would recommend to GFCM the adoption of such amendments as might be required to bring the Agreement regarding the establishment of GFCM into line with the principles laid down by the FAO Conference.

Terms of reference, scope and activities and reporting procedures of the Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic

223. The Eleventh Session of the Conference established a Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic and authorized the Director-General to determine, in consultation with the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM), the terms of reference, scope of activities, reporting procedures of, and other appropriate provisions applicable to the aforementioned Commission, consistent with the Principles and Procedures of the Organization governing Commissions and Committees.

224. In accordance with the request of the Conference, the Thirty-Seventh Session of the Council referred this matter to CCLM. In compliance with this request CCLM, in consultation with the Director-General, prepared statutes for the Commission, the text of which is attached as Appendix I to the Report of the Seventh Session of CCLM (April 1962). In preparing these statutes, CCLM had the benefit of the views of the representatives of the three governments most directly concerned, i.e., Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. The statutes thus prepared were promulgated by the Director-General on 17 May 1962.

225. The Council noted with satisfaction the action taken in connection with the establishment of the Commission. At the same time, suggestions were formulated regarding possible improvements in some of the provisions of the statutes. In this connection the Council noted that under para. 12 of the statutes the Commission itself might propose amendments to the statutes and that any such proposal should be communicated to the Director-General in time for inclusion in the agenda of the following session of the Council or Conference of the Organization as appropriate.

Amendments to the Constitution and Rules of Procedure of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

226. The Ninth Session of the FAO Conference, by Resolutions Nos. 43/57 and 46/57 adopted a set of principles relating to the granting of observer status to nations and governing conventions and agreements concluded under Article XIV of the Constitution of the Organization and invited the parties to such conventions and agreements to amend the texts of their conventions and agreements when feasible in order to bring them into line with the said set of principles and procedures. These principles are set out in Appendices C and D of the Report of the Ninth Session of the Conference.

227. The Ninth Session of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, held in Rome from 27 to 29 March 1962, adopted, on 29 March 1962, a series of amendments to the Constitution, Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations of the Commission in order to bring them into line with the above-mentioned principles.

228. The Council had before it document CL 39/22^{14/} Appendix A of which contains the provisions of the Constitution, Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease as amended by that Commission at its Ninth Session.

229. The Council adopted the following resolution:

Resolution No. 3/39

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION, RULES OF PROCEDURE AND FINANCIAL REGULATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

THE COUNCIL

Considering the set of principles adopted by the Ninth Session of the Conference by Resolutions Nos. 43/57 and 46/57,

Having examined the amended provisions of the Constitution of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease as adopted by that Commission on 29 March 1962 at its Ninth Session held in Rome from 27 to 29 March 1962, in order to bring that Constitution into line with the principles embodied in the above-mentioned resolutions, and

Noting that under the provisions of Article XIV.1 of the Constitution of the Commission, amendments to that Constitution shall become effective only with the concurrence of the FAO Council and as from the date of the decision of the Council.

Approves the amendments to the Constitution of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease as shown in Appendix A to Document CL 39/22; and

Expresses its appreciation of the action taken by the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in conformity with the request contained in Resolutions Nos. 43/57 and 46/57 of the Ninth Session of the Conference;

Considering further that under Article VIII of the Constitution of the Commission heretofore in force the Commission may draw up its own Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations with the concurrence of the Director-General of FAO, and that under the amended text of Article VIII of the Constitution of the Commission amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations of the Commission shall come into force upon approval by the Director-General of FAO subject to confirmation by the Council of FAO, and

Noting that the Director-General had approved the amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations adopted by the Commission at its Ninth Session, which amendments are shown in Appendix A to document CL 39/22,

Hereby approves the said amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease as given in the aforementioned Appendix and attached to this Report (Appendix C).

Establishment of a Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa

230. The Eleventh Session of the FAO Conference by Resolution No. 13/61 requested the Director-General to set up, in conformity with the relevant rules and procedure, a Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa, in co-operation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA), and in consultation with the governments in the region.

14/ Amendments to the Constitution and Rules of Procedure of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

231. The Conference at the same time indicated that the establishment of this Commission should be in conformity with the recommendation of the FAO/WHO/CCTA Fourth Inter-African Conference on Nutrition held at Douala (Cameroon) (4-13 September 1961). The said Inter-African Conference had recommended the establishment of a Joint FAO/WHO/CCTA Food and Nutrition Commission in Africa.

232. The Director-General, having taken cognizance of the above-mentioned recommendation and having further studied this question in detail, arrived at the conclusion that it would be desirable to establish such a joint commission, through concerted action by the governing bodies of the three organizations concerned.

233. The Council adopted the following resolution:

Resolution No. 4/39

JOINT FAO/WHO/CCTA REGIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

THE COUNCIL

Noting the terms of Resolution No. 13/61 adopted by the FAO Conference at its Eleventh Session regarding the establishment by the Director-General of a regional food and nutrition commission for Africa,

Considering that it would be desirable that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) set up a joint food and nutrition commission through concerted action by governing bodies of those three organizations, and

Acting, as regards FAO, under the terms of Article VI of the FAO Constitution,

Decides, subject to approval by the governing bodies of the two other organizations mentioned above, to set up a joint FAO/WHO/CCTA Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa, whose statutes shall be as hereinafter set forth, and which shall come into force upon their approval by the governing bodies of WHO and CCTA.

ARTICLE I

Membership of the Commission

Membership of the Commission shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Member Nations of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) whose territories are situated wholly or partly in Africa, or who are responsible for the international relations of any non-self-governing territories in Africa, it being understood that in the case of WHO, the latter term shall refer to that region of Africa specified by the World Health Assembly. Membership in the Commission shall comprise such eligible nations as have notified the Director-General of FAO, the Regional Director of WHO or the Secretary-General of CCTA, as appropriate, of their desire to be considered as members. The Director-General of FAO, the Regional Director of WHO and the Secretary-General of CCTA shall keep each other informed of any such notification.

ARTICLE II

Terms of reference of the Commission

1. The terms of reference of the Commission shall be:
 - (a) to provide liaison at the regional level in matters pertaining to food and nutrition, particularly as regards the collection, analysis and dissemination of information;
 - (b) to review food and nutrition problems in Africa, draw the attention of FAO, WHO and CCTA and the members of the Commission to priorities and to advise on appropriate solutions to these problems.
2. In the performance of its task, the Commission shall be assisted by the secretariat referred to in Article III, paragraph 6, and whose rôle shall be to:
 - (a) assemble information already available in Africa on food and nutrition matters as, for instance, on food supplies, their consumption, the nutritional status of the population, the distribution, preservation, processing and preparation of foodstuffs, nutrition education and applied food and nutrition programs;
 - (b) study and disseminate such information in order to:
 - (i) provide a basis for the planning and implementation of food and nutrition programs in the various member countries;
 - (ii) promote the adoption of standard methods of food and nutrition surveying in order to obtain comparable results over the entire region;
 - (iii) facilitate the detection, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of nutritional origin;
 - (iv) facilitate the training of nutrition workers;
 - (v) promote food research and facilitate the adoption of up-to-date methods of processing, preservation and storage of foodstuffs; and
 - (vi) prepare reports on all questions relating to food and nutrition recommended by the members of the Commission or by FAO, WHO or CCTA.

ARTICLE III

Organization

1. Each member of the Commission may be represented at its sessions by one delegate, who may be accompanied by an alternate and by experts and advisors. Alternates, experts and advisors at the meetings of the Commission shall not have the right to vote, except in the case of an alternate participating in the place of a delegate. The Director-General of FAO, the Regional Director of WHO and the Secretary-General of CCTA, or their representatives, may likewise attend sessions of the Commission without, however, having the right to vote.
2. Each member of the Commission shall have one vote. Decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast except as otherwise provided in these statutes or in the rules of procedure of the Commission. An absolute majority of members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.
3. The Commission shall, at the end of each session, elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who shall remain in office until the election of their successor.

4. The Chairman of the Commission, in consultation with the Director-General of FAO, the Regional Director of WHO and the Secretary-General of CCTA shall determine the date and place of sessions of the Commission. A session of the Commission shall be held at least once every two years and, as far as possible, for the sake of convenience, in connection with other appropriate regional meetings. Sessions of the Commission shall be convened by the Secretary of the Commission.

5. The seat of the Commission shall be at the seat of the FAO Regional Office for Africa.

6. The Commission shall have a secretariat including a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary, to be supplied one by FAO and the other by WHO.

ARTICLE IV

Observers

1. Any Member Nation of FAO and any Associate Member of FAO that is not a member of the Commission but has a special interest in the work of the Commission may, upon request to the Director-General of FAO, attend sessions of the Commission in an observer capacity as provided for under Resolutions Nos. 43/57 and 46/57 of the FAO Conference.

2. Nations which, while not Member Nations or Associate Members of FAO, are members of the United Nations may, upon their request to the Director-General of FAO, be invited to participate in an observer capacity at sessions of the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of the same Resolutions Nos. 43/57 and 46/57 of the FAO Conference.

ARTICLE V

Co-operation with other international organizations

1. The Commission shall co-operate closely with other international agencies, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), on questions of common interest.

2. The Commission may, if it deems advisable, entrust, through FAO and WHO, such activities provided for in Article II as are of a scientific character, to appropriate scientific institutions in or outside Africa.

ARTICLE VI

Expenses

1. Expenses incurred by delegates, alternates, experts and advisers as well as expenses of observers of organizations and of nations which are not members of the Commission, in connection with their attendance at sessions of the Commission, shall be determined and paid by the respective governments and organizations.

2. Staff and operational expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by FAO and by the WHO Regional Office for Africa. CCTA shall make available to the Commission its Conference secretariat, interpreters, translators and communication media.

3. Expenses arising out of research or development programs undertaken individually by members of the Commission, either on their own initiative or on the recommendation of the Commission, shall be determined and borne by their respective governments.

ARTICLE VIIReports and recommendations

The Commission shall, through the Director-General of FAO, the Regional Director of WHO and the Secretary-General of CCTA, report and submit recommendations to the FAO Conference, to the Regional Committee of WHO and to CCTA, it being understood that copies of these reports, including any conclusions and recommendations of the Commission, shall be forwarded as soon as they are ready, for information, to the governments of all Member Nations and Associate Members of FAO and WHO and Member Nations of CCTA and to international organizations concerned.

ARTICLE VIIISubsidiary bodies

The Commission may establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the accomplishment of its task, subject to the availability of the necessary funds as determined by the Director-General of FAO, the Regional Director of WHO and the Secretary-General of CCTA.

ARTICLE IXRules of procedure

The Commission may adopt and amend its own rules of procedure, which shall come into force upon approval by the Director-General of FAO, the Regional Director of WHO and the Secretary-General of CCTA.

ARTICLE XAmendments to the Statutes

The Commission may put forward proposals regarding amendments to these statutes for submission to the competent organs of FAO, WHO and CCTA for joint decision.

Establishment of joint commissions with other intergovernmental organizations
(Proposed amendment of Article VI of the FAO Constitution)

234. When considering the statutes of the Joint FAO/WHO/CCTA Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa, the Eighth Session of the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM) (CL 39/21 Sup.1) noted that, in accordance with Article VI.1 of the FAO Constitution, "the Conference or Council may establish commissions, the membership of which shall be open to all Member Nations and Associate Members, or regional commissions open to all Member Nations and Associate Members whose territories are situated wholly or in part in one or more regions ..." While the Committee was of the opinion that the text of Article VI.1 of the Constitution can be interpreted as empowering the FAO Conference or Council to establish with other intergovernmental organizations joint commissions whose membership may include the Members and Associate Members of the organizations concerned, it felt that, in order to avoid any possible ambiguity or controversy, it would be desirable to amend the Constitution so as to spell this out specifically and suggested that the Council submit a recommendation to this effect to the Conference.

235. The Council felt that CCLM should give consideration to the matter in order to determine, in the light of all the basic texts of the Organization and any other relevant considerations, whether any amendment to the Constitution is actually called for.

236. In connection with the comments of CCLM, the Council noted that under Article VI.2 of the Constitution the Conference, the Council, or the Director-General under the authority of the Conference or Council, could establish committees consisting of selected Member Nations and Associate Members. Should an amendment regarding commissions be considered necessary, the Council felt that provision should, in addition, be made for the possibility of establishing with other intergovernmental organizations joint committees of selected Member Nations and Associate Members.

237. Subject to the conclusion reached by CCLM as requested in para. 235 above, the Council, acting in accordance with the provisions of Article XX.3 of the FAO Constitution, proposes to the Conference that Article VI of the Constitution be amended to make provision for the establishment by FAO in conjunction with other intergovernmental organizations of:

- (i) joint-commissions open to all Member Nations and Associate Members of FAO and of the other organizations concerned;
- (ii) joint regional commissions open to Member Nations and Associate Members of FAO and of the other organizations concerned, whose territories are situated wholly or in part in the region; and
- (iii) joint committees of selected Member Nations and Associate Members chosen by FAO and by the other organizations concerned from amongst their membership.

238. The Council requested CCLM to prepare, if necessary, for submission to the next session of the Council, an appropriate draft amendment or amendments to Article VI of the FAO Constitution. In the light of the provisions of Article XX.4 of the Constitution, the Council also requested the Director-General to communicate any proposed text or texts to Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization as soon as they had been formulated by CCLM, in order that Member Nations and Associate Members might receive ample notice of any proposed amendments.

Advisory groups and panels of experts

239. The Eleventh Session of the Conference requested the Council to examine the situation with regard to advisory groups and panels of experts consisting of individuals selected and appointed by the Director-General under Articles VI.2 and VI.4 of the Constitution. A preliminary study had been prepared for the Sixth Session of the Program Committee and the latter had agreed that this matter needed careful study because of its extreme complexity, particularly in relation to the bodies composed of government representatives established under Article VI.1 and VI.2 of the Constitution.

240. The Council concurred with the Program Committee's suggestion that, in view of the Committee's proposal for further careful analysis of the problem at its Seventh Session, full consideration of the question by the Council should be postponed until its Fortieth Session. The Council agreed that the study should also include a statement on the support given by the secretariat in servicing the advisory groups and panels of experts and an estimate of the costs involved or approximate budgetary implications.

Study of Commissions and Committees set up under Article VI and XIV of the FAO Constitution

241. The Council requested the Director-General to prepare a study concerning all the existing Commissions and Committees set up under Articles VI and XIV of the FAO Constitution. Such a study should in particular indicate the number of Commissions and Committees established by the Organization under these Articles, how many had been set up in conjunction with other agencies, their objectives, the secretariat assigned to them, the cost, the extent of supervision received from FAO Headquarters, and the number and frequency of their sessions, the nature of their activities and a broad evaluation of their work. This study should be submitted to the Program and Finance Committees.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Financial matters

242. The Council considered the reports of the Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Finance Committee (CL 39/13, Section III, Part I and CL 39/23) covering the financial matters on the Council agenda.

(a) Status of contributions and contributions in arrears

243. The Council was informed that as at 12 October 1962 the position was as follows:

	<u>Total due</u>	<u>Amount received</u>	<u>Balance still due</u>
Current 1962 contributions	\$14,368,967	\$11,892,316	\$2,476,651
Arrears of contributions (present Member Nations)	<u>\$ 442,548</u>	<u>126,174</u>	<u>316,374</u>
	<u>\$14,811,515</u>	<u>\$12,018,490</u>	<u>\$2,793,025</u>

244. The Council noted with concern that there had been no improvement in the position with regard to long outstanding arrears. It also noted that for some countries this could mean the loss of voting rights at the Twelfth Session of the Conference, if action was not taken to liquidate these arrears.

245. It further observed that at the Eleventh Session of the Conference Bolivia had given certain assurances regarding payment of contributions which had not been fulfilled to date. The Council expressed the hope that Bolivia would find it possible to meet its arrears of contributions and thus ensure that its voting rights would not be lost.

246. The following table shows the position of the long outstanding arrears:

<u>Member Government</u>	1956 \$	1957 \$	1958 \$	1959 \$	1960 \$	1961 \$
Argentina	-	-	-	49,970	134,692	-
Bolivia	2,578	3,972	5,826	5,826	3,690	3,690
Ecuador	-	-	-	1,443	7,380	1,880
Guinea	-	-	-	-	832	3,690
Haiti	-	-	-	-	3,690	3,690
Paraguay	-	-	3,322	3,329	3,690	3,690
Yemen	-	-	-	-	3,690	3,690

247. The Council adopted the following resolution:

Resolution No. 5/39

CONTRIBUTIONS IN ARREARS

THE COUNCIL

Noting with concern that some Member Nations of the Organization are in arrears with their contributions for a considerable period of time, and

Noting further that some of them are in danger of losing their voting rights,

Requests the Director-General to draw this fact specifically to the notice of the governments concerned.

248. The Council also noted that in addition to Member Nations with long outstanding arrears, there were a number of other Member Nations who had not paid all or part of their 1961 contributions. The delay in payment of contributions makes it more difficult for the Organization to fulfill its programs. Therefore, the Council appealed to those Member Nations to liquidate their arrears and bring their contribution position up to date as soon as possible.

(b) Level of the Working Capital Fund

249. The Eleventh Session of the Conference considered the level of the Working Capital Fund which the Ninth Session of the Conference in 1957 had fixed at \$1,900,000, in relation to the proposed level of the budget for 1962-63, but deferred action on the matter, as it noted that the Finance Committee proposed to consider the question in 1962. The Finance Committee at its Seventh Session in June 1962 reviewed a proposal by the Director-General that the level of the Fund be increased to \$3,000,000. However, taking past experience into account and having regard to the fact that the Organization's budget contains a contingency chapter, the Committee was of the opinion that an increase to \$2,500,000 from 1 January 1964 should prove adequate.

250. The Council endorsed the Finance Committee's conclusion that the Working Capital Fund should be increased from \$1,900,000 to \$2,500,000 as from 1 January 1964 and submitted the following draft resolution to the Conference for its consideration:

LEVEL OF THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND

THE CONFERENCE

Noting that the Finance Committee recommended that the level of the Working Capital Fund be increased to \$2,500,000 and that the cash surpluses of the 1958-59 and 1960-61 budgetary periods be applied toward the increase, and

Noting further that the Council at its Thirty-Ninth Session concurred in the recommendation of the Finance Committee,

Decides that as from 1 January 1964 the level of the Working Capital Fund should be \$2,500,000 and that in accordance with the provisions of Financial Regulation 6.2(b)(iv) there shall be a reassessment;

Authorizes the Director-General notwithstanding the provisions of Financial Regulation 6.1(b), to apply the cash surpluses of 1958-59 and 1960-61, amounting respectively to \$56,925 and \$461,558 and totalling \$518,483 to the credits of Member Nations in the Working Capital Fund;

Further authorizes the Director-General, notwithstanding the provisions of Financial Regulation 6.2(b)(vi) to withhold the release and distribution of any excess credits in the Working Capital Fund until the beginning of the second calendar year of the biennium 1964-65.

251. In considering the financing of the proposed increase, the Finance Committee took the following points into account:

- (1) that while the present established level of the Fund is \$1,900,000 the actual level after all outstanding advances, including those due from new Member Nations, are paid, amounts to \$1,933,176 and the amount to be found is \$564,824;

- (2) that the cash surplus for 1958-59 amounting to \$56,925, was withheld from distribution by Conference Resolution No. 35/61;
- (3) that there is a cash surplus for 1960-61 amounting to \$461,558 which has not yet been distributed, but which would normally be distributed on 1 January 1963 in accordance with Financial Regulation 6.1(b); and
- (4) that, if these two cash surpluses, which together total \$518,483, were applied to the Working Capital Fund, the level would be increased to \$2,451,659, leaving only \$48,341 to be advanced by Member Nations, to reach the proposed level of \$2,500,000.

252. The Finance Committee accordingly proposed and the Council concurred, that, notwithstanding the provisions of Financial Regulation 6.1(b), the 1960-61 cash surplus should be withheld pending a decision by the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

253. The Council accordingly adopted the following resolution:

Resolution No. 6/39

LEVEL OF WORKING CAPITAL FUND (RELEASE OF CASH SURPLUS)

THE COUNCIL

Noting that the Finance Committee recommended that the level of the Working Capital Fund should be increased to \$2,500,000, and

Further noting that the Finance Committee recommended that the cash surplus of the 1958-59 and 1960-61 budgetary periods amounting to \$56,925 and \$461,558 respectively, be applied toward the increase,

Concurs with the recommendations of the Finance Committee; and

Authorizes the Director-General, notwithstanding the provisions of Financial Regulation 6.1(b) to withhold the release and distribution of the 1960-61 cash surplus until the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

254. The Finance Committee also pointed out that, in accordance with Financial Regulation 6.2(b), when there is a change in the level of the Working Capital Fund, there has to be a reassessment of the advances of Member Nations. In such instances any excess credits due to Member Nations following such a reassessment shall be released from the Working Capital Fund and applied first to contributions in arrears, secondly to current contributions, and thirdly refunded or applied against future contributions at the option of Member Nations.

255. As the scale of contributions since the time of the last assessment of advances to the Working Capital Fund has materially changed and will further change with the contribution scale for 1964-65 when the new assessment will take place, there will be some Member Nations entitled to refunds of excess credits. If these excess credits are released before the payment of new advances is made, the Organization might find itself in a difficult financial position. With this in mind, the Council included a paragraph in the aforementioned draft resolution which it has submitted to the Conference, so that the Director-General could be authorized by the Conference to withhold the release and distribution of the excess credits which would accrue to Member Nations, until the beginning of the second calendar year of the biennium 1964-65.

(c) Audited accounts(i) Regular Program and Freedom from Hunger Campaign, 1960-61

256. The Council forwarded to the Conference the audited accounts of the Regular Program and Freedom from Hunger Campaign for the financial period 1960-61 and recommended their adoption in the terms of the following draft resolution:

AUDITED ACCOUNTS. REGULAR PROGRAM AND FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN 1960/61

THE CONFERENCE

Having examined the audited accounts of the Regular Program and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign for the financial period 1960-61 and the External Auditor's report thereon,

Adopts the said audited accounts for the above mentioned period.

(ii) European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, 1961

257. The Council forwarded to the Conference the audited accounts of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, 1961 and recommended their adoption in the terms of the following draft resolution:

AUDITED ACCOUNTS. EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, 1961

THE CONFERENCE

Having examined the audited accounts of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease for the financial year 1961,

Adopts the audited accounts for the above mentioned year.

(iii) Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, 1961

258. The Council forwarded to the Conference the audited accounts of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance for the year 1961 and recommended their adoption in the terms of the following draft resolution:

AUDITED ACCOUNTS. EXPANDED PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, 1961

THE CONFERENCE

Having examined the audited accounts of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance for the financial year 1961 and the External Auditor's report thereon,

Adopts the audited accounts for the above-mentioned year.

(iv) United Nations Special Fund, 1961

259. The Council forwarded to the Conference the audited accounts of the United Nations Special Fund for the year 1961, and recommended their adoption in the terms of the following draft resolution:

AUDITED ACCOUNTS. UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND, 1961

THE CONFERENCE

Having examined the audited accounts of the United Nations Special Fund operations of FAO for the calendar year 1961,

Adopts the said audited accounts for the above-mentioned year.

260. When examining the accounts of the United Nations Special Fund, the Council noted the External Auditor's observation that most of the contracts placed by the Organization in 1961 for land and water services were awarded without competitive tenders. The Council recognised that in this particular type of operation a number of factors had to be considered in the selection of contractors and that instances might occur where it would not be advisable to award the contract to the lowest bidder. It, however, expressed its agreement with the revised procedures which the Organization had decided to introduce on an experimental basis whereby two or more selected firms would submit tenders for this type of contract, and requested the Director-General to report to future sessions of the Finance Committee on the experience gained under the new procedure.

(d) Scale of contributions

261. The Eleventh Session of the Conference, when fixing the contribution of the United Arab Republic for 1962-63 at 0.40 percent, stated that this contribution should be split up between the United Arab Republic and Syria, after decision by the United Nations Committee on Contributions.

262. The United Nations Committee on Contributions at its Twenty-first session decided that the contributions to the United Nations payable for the U.A.R. and Syria for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964 should be:

Syria	0.05%
United Arab Republic	0.25%

263. The application of the above rates to the scale of contributions of the Organization yields the following percentages:

Syria	0.07%
United Arab Republic	0.33%

264. The Council noted that the instructions of the Conference with regard to the splitting of the contributions between the two countries had been carried out.

Staff matters(a) Staff Assessment Plan and Tax Equalization Fund

265. At its Eleventh Session in November 1961 the Conference concurred (Resolution No. 41/61) in the recommendations of the Council regarding the introduction of a Staff Assessment Plan and Tax Equalization Fund. The Conference Resolution authorized the Director-General to determine, in the light of action by the United Nations and other agencies under the common system and of other pertinent developments, whether the Staff Assessment Plan and the Tax Equalization Fund (or the Staff Assessment Plan alone) shall be placed into effect as of 1 January 1964 or as of such earlier date as the Director-General would consider feasible. The Conference also directed that the detailed implementation of the Staff Assessment Plan and the Tax Equalization Fund and the appropriate related amendments required in the Financial Rules be reviewed by the Director-General with the Finance Committee.

266. The Finance Committee reported to the Council that it concurred with the Director-General's intention of putting the Staff Assessment Plan into effect as of 1 January 1964 coinciding with the beginning of the budgetary biennium. The Finance Committee also agreed with the Director-General's intention not to introduce a Tax Equalization Fund at this time. The Director-General would consult with the Finance Committee on the establishment of such a Fund if future circumstances should warrant it.

267. The Council noted that the Director-General, with the endorsement of the Finance Committee, would present the 1964-65 Budget on a gross basis, but staff assessments will be deducted experimentally on a chapter by chapter basis, rather than as a single overall item.

268. The Council also noted that the introduction of the Staff Assessment Plan will not affect the amounts of contributions of Member Nations to the Regular Program and that, for the time being, no amendments to the present Financial Rules are required as a result of the adoption of the Staff Assessment Plan.

(b) Developments in post adjustments

269. The Council was informed by the Finance Committee that it concurred with the two proposals submitted by the Director-General regarding post adjustments:

- (a) the establishment of Rome as a Class 1 duty station for post adjustment purposes, effective as of 1 March 1962, for staff in the Professional category and above who are on the payroll on 1 November 1962; and
- (b) the adoption of modifications in the method of calculating changes in post adjustment on the same basis, and as of the same effective date, as may be approved by the United Nations General Assembly.

270. The Council noted that a post adjustment was payable to staff in the Professional category and above, in accordance with the adopted procedure under the common system of salaries and allowances, on the basis of the cost-of-living index maintained for international civil servants in Rome by the International Labour Office. The Council also noted that the Director-General considered that, at this stage, there was still sufficient flexibility to meet the cost of the Rome post adjustment in the 1962-63 biennium, amounting to approximately \$375,000, from savings in the biennial budget.

271. The modifications contemplated in the method of calculating changes in post adjustment were formulated by the Expert Committee on Post Adjustments which had studied the possibilities of simplifying the application of the system and avoiding undue retroactivity. The Expert Committee's recommendations had been endorsed by the executive heads of the agencies under the common system and were being presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Council noted that the proposed new procedure would not be applicable following a devaluation or revaluation of currencies.

272. The Council adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution No. 7/39

POST ADJUSTMENT

THE COUNCIL

Noting that on the basis of the quarterly cost-of-living index maintained for international civil servants in Rome by the International Labour Office, the duty station Rome had passed as of 1 March 1962 from class 0 (100) to class 1 (105) for post adjustment purposes, and

Noting that as of that date a post adjustment was payable to staff in the professional category and above in accordance with the adopted procedure,

Noting further that the Director-General estimated that the cost of changing from class 0 to class 1 would be approximately \$375,000 in 1962-63 and that this could be covered from savings in the biennial budget,

Concurs in the establishment of Rome as class 1 for post adjustment purposes effective as of 1 March 1962, for staff in the professional category and above who are on the payroll on 1 November 1962.

Resolution No. 8/39

MODIFICATION OF POST CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES

THE COUNCIL

Noting that the Expert Committee on Post Adjustments has recommended that for purposes of reclassification of any duty station for post adjustment purposes the present nine months average rule should be substituted by a provision that post classification changes should be made when the index has reached the required five point level and is at or beyond that level for four consecutive months,

Further noting that a proposal for such amendment of the post classification procedure is before the present session of the United Nations General Assembly,

Considering that the post adjustment policy is part of the common system of salaries and allowances of the United Nations and specialized agencies to which the Organization adheres,

Authorizes the Director-General to adopt modifications in the post classification procedure as of the same effective date and under the same conditions as are approved by the United Nations General Assembly.

273. The Council was informed that the upward trend in the cost of living in Rome was continuing and that the cost-of-living index for international civil servants had reached a quarterly figure of 109.2 at the end of June 1962, as against 106.9 at the end of March 1962 and 105.8 at the end of December 1961.

(c) Amendments to Staff Regulations

274. The Finance Committee had reviewed and endorsed proposals of the Director-General for some amendments to the Staff Regulations of the Organization arising from the following circumstances:

- (a) The introduction of the revised salary scale for professional category staff and above in accordance with Resolution No. 38/61 of the Eleventh Session of the Conference.
- (b) The need for clarification in the terminology used to define the three distinct types of appointment which the Organization offers.
- (c) Editorial amendments involving the introduction of the word "net" in a number of Staff Regulations for purposes of clarity in the computation of termination indemnity, repatriation grant and service benefit payments, to show that they are based on net salary rates and not on half-gross or gross rates.
- (d) An additional provision for Staff Regulation 301.053 liberalizing home leave provisions. (The proposed amendment to Staff Regulation 301.053 would be conditional on similar action by the United Nations General Assembly.)

275. The Council approved the proposed amendments under (a), (b) and (c) above. The Council also authorized an addition to Staff Regulation 301.053 consistent with that which would be finally adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. It was informed that the proposed new provision of Staff Regulation 301.053 would be applied only to certain stations with particular climatic conditions and that the designation of these stations would be subject to interagency agreement.

276. The text of the approved amendments to the Staff Regulations (with the exception of the new provision of Staff Regulation 301.053) are contained in Appendix B.

(d) Salary scale for General Service staff in Rome

277. The Council recalled that at its Thirty-fifth Session in June 1961, in concurring with the Finance Committee's recommendations on the Director-General's proposals for the remuneration of General Service category staff in Rome effective as of 1 January 1962, it had requested that the Finance Committee should keep the implementation of the best prevailing wages concept under continuing review in the light of the results of the contemplated interagency study and action. The Council had also requested that, because of its concern that an area of difference of opinion should exist as to the amount which should be established for nonmeasurable elements in the compilation of best prevailing rates, the Finance Committee should explore further with the Director-General the possibility of developing more precise criteria for this aspect and report to the Council as soon as possible.

278. The results of this further review of nonmeasurable elements would provide a basis for determining whether the lump-sum amount, not exceeding an average of 4 percent of the final "earnings" computations, which the Council has established for application in future comprehensive wage surveys, should be modified. Any modification would be applicable for the next comprehensive wage survey.

279. The Council noted that the Finance Committee would consider this matter at its first session in 1963 and would submit its recommendations to the following regular session of the Council in 1963.

280. During the discussion of this item, two delegations expressed some concern, in the light of changing circumstances since the June 1961 session of the Council, at the long interval before the next comprehensive wage survey, now scheduled for 1964, and felt that an earlier study of the situation may be warranted.

(e) Staff Compensation Plan for Service-Incurred Death and Disability

281. The Director-General reported that certain improvements in the benefits payable under the Staff Compensation Plan for Service-incurred Death and Disability had been proposed by the agencies operating under the common system of salaries and allowances. The Finance Committee endorsed the proposal of the Director-General for their introduction in the Organization from the same date and in accordance with the same provisions as may be decided in the United Nations General Assembly. The Council was informed that the Consulting Actuary had expressed the opinion that these amendments would not require any increase in the existing funding provisions.

282. The amendments involve primarily adjustments in the rates of compensation in the light of the revision of related benefits which became effective on 1 April 1961 under the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Essentially their effect is to base compensation on the "half-gross" level of pensionable remuneration instead of "net" pay, and to increase the amount of compensation in respect of dependents. The recommended changes would eliminate the present discrepancies between two closely related social security measures in which the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies under the common system participate.

283. The Council therefore adopted the following resolution:

Resolution No. 9/39

STAFF COMPENSATION PLAN

THE COUNCIL

Noting that interagency agreement has been reached with regard to certain improvements in the compensation plan covering service-incurred death, illness and disability as followed by the United Nations and the specialized agencies operating under the common system,

Noting further that these improvements are designed primarily to preserve equity of treatment of staff as between the Compensation Plan and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,

Concurs in the proposals of the Director-General for the introduction of the revisions in the FAO Staff Compensation Plan to the extent that they are approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and with the same effective date as in the United Nations.

284. The Council noted that the Director-General, with the concurrence of the Finance Committee, had invested the capital of the Compensation Plan Reserve Fund in government bonds, with an expected resulting increase in the income which will accrue to the Fund.

(f) Currency of salary payments of international staff

285. The Director-General proposed certain modifications, which were endorsed by the Finance Committee, in the policy decided by the Council in May 1950 governing the currency of salary payments for Headquarters and Regional Office international staff. Since 1950, and particularly in recent years, the situation with regard to the currencies in which the Organization receives payment of contributions has materially changed, and therefore a relaxation of the policy appeared to be in the interest of both the Organization and the staff members.

286. The Council therefore concurred in modification of the earlier policy with regard to currency of salary payments as follows:

- (a) International staff members will be entitled to receive their salaries in the currency of their duty station or of their home station, or both.
- (b) Subject to availability of currencies, the Director-General may permit international staff members to receive part of their salaries in other currencies.

287. These provisions would apply only to Headquarters and Regional Office staff members (i.e. for the most part, staff members whose salaries are paid from Regular Program funds). The provisions therefore do not apply to field project personnel who are paid from Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, United Nations Special Fund and other extra-budgetary funds which take account of currency availability and the necessity for special measures governing currency utilization under these funds.

288. The modification in policy with regard to currency of salary payments would be effective following issuance by the Director-General of the appropriate administrative directive.

Organizational adjustments at Headquarters

289. The Director-General presented in CL 39/28 certain organizational adjustments at Headquarters which he considered as essential to the effective working of the Organization, particularly in the light of the very significant expansion in its activities since the 1962-63 Budget was first prepared. These adjustments had been

discussed at the Joint Session of the Program and Finance Committees, after which certain of the proposals were regarded by the Director-General as clearly of such urgency that he felt it necessary to give effect to them as of 1 July of the current year.

290. The Director-General reported that these adjustments were already justifying themselves in the smoother working of the Organization's day-to-day activities and in the more equitable distribution of the greatly-increased workload now falling on the organizational units concerned.

291. Certain other adjustments appeared to involve policy aspects which both the Joint Session of the Program and Finance Committees and the Director-General felt it best to refer to the Council before implementation.

292. The Director-General pointed out that the entire group of adjustments arose from the fresh look and analysis of the organizational picture which he undertook after the Eleventh Session of the Conference had taken careful cognizance of the changing situation: the measures represented organizational and staffing adjustments which could be accomplished with minimum disturbance of the basic structure of the Organization and its program and with no budgetary implications. He felt that, even within these limits, the actions taken would serve forcefully:

- (i) to rationalize further some key relationship at Headquarters at the co-ordination and supervisory levels, and in particular to draw a clear distinction between, on the one hand, the responsibilities of the Technical and Economics Departments for the planning and execution of substantive technical and research activities and, on the other, the essential "staff" and advisory role of Program and Budgetary Service for the Director-General in the central co-ordination, liaison and servicing tasks arising out of such activities;
- (ii) to ensure that a fully integrated and effective representation of the Organization's interests and views prevailed in the increasingly active arena of discussions and negotiations involving interagency bodies and joint or collaborative programs which tended to provide resources for a growing proportion of activities of concern to FAO;
- (iii) to enable the most productive and stimulating utilization of senior professional and administrative staff through organizational recognition of those who had most successfully undertaken continually expanding responsibilities and an attendant increased workload;
- (iv) to streamline and enhance the efficiency of the administrative and operational services for Headquarters, the regions and the field missions.

293. The changes that had been put into effect as of 1 July 1962 involved the grouping of seven Branches under three Divisional Directors in the Program and Budgetary Service; the upgrading of the post of Legal Counsel; and, in the Department of Administration and Finance, the combining of two Branches into a Division of Personnel and Management, and the establishment of a Finance Division.

294. The changes in the Technical Department and in the Economics Department which had been deferred entailed:

- (i) the designation of two Deputy Divisional Directors, one in the Fisheries Division and another in the Rural Institutions and Services Division, both actions involving the upgrading of existing P-5 posts charged to United Nations Special Fund "Agency Costs";

- (ii) Promotion of two Branch Chiefs in the Economics Department from P-5 to D-1 on a personal merit basis, which could be regarded as introducing a new principle;
- (iii) the transfer of the Rural Institutions and Services Division from the Technical Department to the Economics Department;
- (iv) change in the title of the Economics Department to "Department of Economic and Social Affairs."

295. The Joint Session of the Program and Finance Committees, "recognizing the increasing responsibilities of the Organization and the consequent increase in workload, expressed a substantial degree of support for the objectives of the Director-General's proposals." The Council also noted that, while the Finance Committee and the Director-General were not in complete agreement on the financial implications, the direct cost of the organizational proposals, if any, for future financial periods would be relatively insignificant.

296. The Council concurred in principle with the measures which the Director-General had effected as of 1 July 1962 and those in the Technical and Economics Departments which, after consideration with the Council, the Director-General proposed to effect as of 1 November 1962.

297. In this respect the Council recognized that it was necessary and appropriate that in carrying out his constitutional responsibilities for the activities and operations of the Organization, the Director-General should be given maximum support on measures which, in his considered judgment were essential for adapting the structure and the staffing resources of the Organization for the flexible and effective achievement of its program objectives, within established budgetary limitations.

298. The Council at the same time requested the Director-General to keep in mind the following considerations in the immediate and the longer-run implementation of the organizational adjustments and related staffing measures.

299. The Council noted the two specific instances involving personal upgradings of Branch Chiefs in the Economics Department on a merit basis, from P-5 to D-1, and felt that for the future such an approach should be the subject of standard criteria, guidelines and procedures, to be developed by the Director-General with the possible assistance of experts and in consultation with the Program and Finance Committees. The recommended standards and procedures should be submitted to the Council.

300. Several delegations expressed the hope that the transfer of administrative aspects of fellowship activities would not impair their effectiveness which had been obtained through a self-contained operation, nor should it interfere with the efficient liaison which had been developed with governments. The Director-General assured the Council that increased effectiveness in anticipation of the growing fellowship activity was the objective of the action which he was taking and that this in no way implied priority of the administrative over the technical aspects.

Transfer of Rural Institutions and Services Division

301. The Council recalled that originally some difference of opinion had existed among its members regarding the placement of the activities on co-operatives, credit, and land tenure in the Headquarters structure and that it had been agreed that the seeming imbalance between the Technical and Economics Departments should be reconsidered at a later date. Meanwhile, the activities and functions of the Rural Institutions and Services Division had tended to move more closely within the general scope of the Economics Department. It therefore appeared desirable, both for effective program co-ordination and to achieve more appropriate organizational balance, to transfer the Division to the Economics Department.

302. The Council observed that, while there might be both advantages and disadvantages to the transfer, the Director-General's judgment in this respect should be given major weight, not only in order to adjust the structural imbalance, but also in realization of the increasing stress in the work of the Organization on the social, economic and agrarian reform objectives of its overall program.

303. In endorsing the transfer of this Division, the Council nevertheless requested that the Director-General ensure that the closest possible co-ordination and co-operation continued to prevail between the Rural Institutions and Services Division and the divisions of the Technical Department, especially with respect to education, extension, and research. The Director-General assured the Council that efforts would be maintained to see that the relocation of the Division by no means signified a divorce between the technical aspects, on the one hand, and the economic and social phases of the Division's work, on the other.

304. The Council requested that the Director-General should maintain a continuing review of the results and repercussions of the transfer, and that he should in future explore the organizational placement of the functions and staff of the Land Use and Farm Management Branch, now in the Land and Water Development Division. Some Council members suggested that the placement of the Home Economics Branch, now in the Nutrition Division, could also be further explored. This would be in line with the expanded concept of the Organization's economic and social concerns, as reflected in the change in the title of the Economics Department, in which the Council concurred, leaving it to the Director-General to decide whether to call it "Department of Economic and Social Affairs" or give it another title such as "Department of Economics and Rural Institutions" as suggested by one delegation, and to determine appropriate equivalents in French and Spanish.

Headquarters accommodation

305. The Council was seriously concerned to learn of the increasingly critical space situation which has arisen at Headquarters because of the continued delay in the construction of the new wing and that, as a result of this situation, the Director-General had been compelled to lease for two-year periods outside office and storage space which would have some financial implications in the forthcoming biennium.

306. However, the Council welcomed the assurance given by the Italian delegation that three floors of the new wing would be completed and ready for occupancy by the spring of 1963, and expressed the hope that every effort would be made by the Italian authorities to complete the whole building as rapidly as possible. The Council noted that, even if the top three floors of the new wing were ready by the spring of 1963, it would still be necessary to rent additional outside accommodation, since at the time the entire new wing became available the number of staff to be housed at Headquarters, plus the anticipated increase of staff in the future, would be such as to make the space provided in the new wing insufficient for the Organization's needs.

307. The Council was informed that, on 15 January 1962, a representation had been made to the Italian National FAO Committee giving details of the space requirements of the Organization and requesting that, to avoid foreseeable difficulties in the future, Building "D", presently occupied by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, should be earmarked for the use of FAO as soon as the Ministry moved to its new location. The Council also noted a communication from the Secretary-General of the Italian National FAO Committee dated 22 October 1962, informing the Organization that the matter was being brought before the appropriate Italian authorities for their consideration.

308. Regarding the financing of the expenses of further outside premises, the Director-General recommended a withdrawal from the Working Capital Fund. The Council, however, felt that these unavoidable expenditures should have first priority and should be met not by withdrawal from the Working Capital Fund, but from Contingencies and/or savings in other Chapters in the current biennium.

World Food Program

309. The Council noted that the report of the Eighth session of the Finance Committee, when referring to the World Food Program had indicated that the amount of free cash available was limited. After allowance was made for a possible expenditure of \$5,400,000 in free cash for the procurement of shipping, it appeared that the balance of free cash available for other purposes would be approximately \$8,000,000 for the three years of the Program. This \$8,000,000 would have to cover all the administrative costs and the purchase of supplementary commodities not provided by the contributing governments.^{15/}

Freedom from Hunger Campaign

310. The Chairman of the Finance Committee presented the reports of the Seventh and Eighth sessions of the Finance Committee contained in paras. 28 to 35 of Document CL 39/13 and paras. 30 to 34 of Document CL 39/23 relating to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

311. The Council took note of these reports.

Appointment of Chairman and Alternate Chairman of the Appeals Committee

312. In accordance with Staff Regulation 301.111 the Council appointed His Excellency, Manuel A. Adeva, Ambassador of the Philippines to Italy, as Chairman, and His Excellency, General Chong Chan Lee, Ambassador of Korea to Italy, as Alternate Chairman of the FAO Appeals Committee, effective immediately upon appointment through 31 December 1963.

Appointment of External Auditor for 1962-63

313. The Council noted with satisfaction the valuable and effective services of the present External Auditor and the recommendation of the Finance Committee, and decided to reappoint the Comptroller and Auditor-General of Great Britain as External Auditor of the Organization for an additional two years commencing with the accounts for the year 1962.

V. DATE AND PLACE OF FORTIETH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

314. The Council noted that the World Food Congress would convene in Washington, D.C. from 4 to 18 June 1963, and that this would necessitate an alteration in the usual dates of the Council session. At the same time, the Council noted the statutory provisions, the effect of which is that not less than four months should elapse between the spring session of the Council and the opening of the Conference session.

315. The Council considered the possibility of convening its Fortieth Session before the World Food Congress, but felt that, on balance, there would be greater advantage in meeting after the World Food Congress, on the understanding that the opening of the Conference session would be delayed accordingly.

^{15/} See also para. 38 under World Food Program (WFP).

316. The Council therefore decided upon the following timetable:

Fortieth Council Session	Rome, 24 June to 3 July 1963
Technical Committees of the Conference	At some suitable date between 31 October and 3 November 1962, provided the work can be completed by 15 November 1963.
Twelfth Conference Session	From 16 November to 5 December 1963.

A P P E N D I X E S

AGENDA

PROCEDURE OF THE SESSION

1. Adoption of agenda
2. Election of Vice-Chairman

WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

3. State of food and agriculture 1962
4. Commodity problems
 - (a) The report of the Thirty-Fifth Session of CCP
 - (b) Suggestions for a concerted attack on commodity problems
5. Guiding Principles for National Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies

ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION

6. World Food Program
 - (a) Report on Program and Pledging Conference
 - (b) Membership of Intergovernmental Committee
7. Freedom from Hunger Campaign
 - (a) Development of the Campaign
 - (b) Plans for World Food Congress, June 1963
8. Program activities
 - (a) Rural Institutions and Services Division
 - (b) Public Information Service
 - (c) Publications Service
9. Interagency statistical problems
10. Activities in the field of agricultural information
11. Reorientation of FAO's activities
 - (a) Assisting countries in their development planning and in the more effective use of technical assistance
 - Establishment of Near East Planning Commission
 - (b) Long-term guidelines for agricultural development
 - (c) Role and position of FAO Country Representatives
 - (d) Maintaining technical competence in an action-oriented program
12. Preparatory steps for next World Agricultural Census

13. Preparation of draft Program of Work and Budget for 1964-65
14. Establishment of Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa
15. Date and place of Sixth World Forestry Congress
16. Technical Committees of the Conference
 - (a) Amendment to Rule XIV.6
 - (b) Reporting procedures
17. Presentation of FAO's Program of Work and Budget
18. Operational programs and their impact on FAO's Regular Program
 - (a) At its Thirty-Fifth Session the Council requested that a study be prepared on the impact of field programs on the Regular Program
 - (b) The problem of OPEX assistance in the field of agriculture
19. Progress report on Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and United Nations Special Fund
20. Possibilities of facilitating the movement of fertilizers on easy terms to needy countries

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL QUESTIONS

21. Increase in the number of Council seats
22. Definition of the term "Commodity Study Groups"
23. Clarification of Article X.1 of the FAO Constitution
24. Amendments to the Agreement for the Establishment of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean
25. Terms of reference, scope and activities, and reporting procedures of the Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic
26. Amendments to Constitution and Rules of Procedure of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease
27. Advisory groups and panels of experts

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

28. Financial matters
 - (a) Financial position of the Organization
 - (b) Level of the Working Capital Fund
 - (c) Audited accounts
 - i. Regular Program and Freedom from Hunger Campaign 1960-61
 - ii. European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease 1961
 - iii. Expanded Program of Technical Assistance 1961
 - iv. United Nations Special Fund 1961
 - (d) Scale of contributions - U.A.R. and Syria

29. Staff matters

- (a) Staff Assessment Plan and Tax Equalization Fund
- (b) Developments in post adjustments
- (c) Amendment of Staff Regulations
- (d) General Service salary scale
- (e) Staff Compensation Plan for Service-Incurred Death and Disability
- (f) Currency of salary payments of international staff

30. Other administrative matters

- (a) Organizational matters
- (b) Headquarters accommodation
- (c) Other administrative matters

APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS

31. Appointment of Chairman and Alternate Chairman of the Appeals Committee

32. Appointment of External Auditor

OTHER MATTERS

33. Date and place of Fortieth Session of the Council

AMENDMENT OF STAFF REGULATIONS

Additions are underlined; deletions are shown in square brackets

1. "301.0321 For Professional category and above, dependency allowances shall be as follows:
 - (i) U.S. \$400 ~~/\$200/~~ per annum for a dependent wife or dependent husband;
 - (ii)
2. "301.045 Staff members shall be granted ~~/either/~~ permanent, indefinite or /temporary/ fixed-term appointments under such terms and conditions consistent with these Regulations as the Director-General may prescribe. All appointments may include a probationary period which shall not exceed 18 months.

3. "301.131 PROFESSIONAL AND DIRECTOR CATEGORIES. Except as provided in 301.136 of this annex, the salary scales for staff members in the Director category and the Professional category shall be as follows (subject to post adjustments wherever applied):

SALARY SCHEDULES

(In U.S. dollars)

Grade Level	2/	S T E P S 1/											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Professional category													
P-1	G	5,750	6,000	6,250	6,500	6,750	7,000	7,250	7,500	7,750			
	HG	5,280	5,500	5,720	5,940	6,160	6,380	6,600	6,820	7,030			
	N	4,800	5,000	5,190	5,380	5,560	5,750	5,940	6,130	6,310			
P-2	G	7,500	7,750	8,000	8,250	8,500	8,750	9,000	9,300	9,600	9,900		
	HG	6,820	7,030	7,250	7,470	7,690	7,910	8,130	8,380	8,640	8,890		
	N	6,130	6,310	6,500	6,690	6,880	7,060	7,250	7,460	7,670	7,880		
P-3	G	9,300	9,600	9,900	10,200	10,500	10,800	11,100	11,400	11,750	12,100	12,450	12,800
	HG	8,380	8,640	8,890	9,150	9,400	9,660	9,910	10,170	10,470	10,760	11,050	11,340
	N	7,460	7,670	7,880	8,090	8,300	8,510	8,720	8,930	9,180	9,420	9,640	9,870
P-4	G	11,400	11,750	12,100	12,450	12,800	13,200	13,600	14,000	14,400	14,800	15,200	
	HG	10,170	10,470	10,760	11,050	11,340	11,670	12,000	12,330	12,660	12,990	13,310	
	N	8,930	9,180	9,420	9,640	9,870	10,130	10,390	10,650	10,910	11,170	11,420	
P-5	G	14,000	14,400	14,800	15,200	15,600	16,080	16,560	17,040	17,520	18,000		
	HG	12,330	12,660	12,990	13,310	13,630	14,020	14,400	14,780	15,170	15,550		
	N	10,650	10,910	11,170	11,420	11,660	11,950	12,240	12,520	12,810	13,100		
Director category													
D-1	G	16,300	17,000	17,700	18,400	19,100	19,800	20,500					
	HG	14,190	14,750	15,310	15,870	16,430	16,970	17,520					
	N	12,080	12,500	12,920	13,340	13,760	14,140	14,530					
D-2	G	20,500	21,400	22,300									
	HG	17,520	18,210	18,910									
	N	14,530	15,020	15,520									
ADG	G	27,000											
	HG	22,450											
	N	17,900											

1/ Incremental steps are granted on an annual basis through step IV of grade level D-1. Steps V, VI and VII of D-1 and steps II and III of D-2 have two-year waiting periods.

2/ G = "gross" rates, which are subject to assessment under the Staff Assessment Plan.
N = "net" rates, i.e. the rates which are payable after assessment under the Staff Assessment Plan.

HG = "half-gross" rates, which are mid-way between the "gross" and "net" rates and synonymous with "pensionable remuneration".

4. "301.132 INCREMENTS. Salary increments within the levels set forth in 301.131 of this annex shall be awarded annually on the basis of satisfactory service.
5. "301.151 Annex III. TERMINATION INDEMNITY. Except as provided in 301.155 and 301.156 below, the following schedule shall apply to staff members holding permanent appointments or indefinite temporary appointments which are not for a fixed term.

Completed years of service with the Organization	Months of <u>net</u> base salary or wage	
	Confirmed permanent appointments	Indefinite <u>temporary</u> appointments <u>which are not for a fixed term</u> and unconfirmed (probationary) permanent appointments
0	not applicable	nil
1	3	1
2	3	1
etc.	etc.	etc.

6. "301.153 Except as provided in 301.155 and 301.156 below, staff members who have temporary appointments for a fixed term of over six months which are terminated prior to the expiration date specified in the letter of appointment shall be paid five days' indemnity pay for each month of uncompleted service, but not less than thirty days' indemnity pay.
7. "301.154 Indemnity pay shall be calculated on the basis of the staff member's net base salary or wages at the time of termination.
8. "301.155 No indemnity payments shall be made to:
- 301.1551 A staff member who resigns, except where termination notice has been given and the termination date agreed upon;
- 301.1552 A staff member who has a temporary an indefinite appointment which is not for a fixed term and which is terminated during the first year of service;
- 301.1553 A staff member who has a temporary an appointment for a fixed term which is completed on the expiration date specified in the letter of appointment;
.....
9. "301.1612 The amount of the grant shall vary with the length of service with the Organization. The maximum rates payable shall be as follows:

Years of continuous service away from home country after 1 January 1951	Staff member with neither a wife, dependent husband or dependent child at time of separation (Weeks of <u>net base</u> salary)	Staff member with a wife, dependent husband or dependent child at time of separation (Weeks of <u>net base</u> salary)
Less than 2 years Upon completion of (years)	nil	nil
2	4	8
3	5	10
4	6	12
etc.	etc.	etc.

10. "301.1621 If his Letter of Appointment so indicates, a staff member who has served at least one year on a fixed-term appointment shall receive upon separation a service benefit at the rate of four percent of final net base salary for the period of service in his home country and at the rate of eight percent of final net base salary for the period of service outside his home country."

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION, RULES OF PROCEDURE
AND FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

adopted on 29 March 1962 by the

NINTH SESSION OF
THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

(27 - 29 March 1962)

The provisions listed below in the left-hand column are to be replaced by the following texts:

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Text adopted</u>
Preamble	The contracting Governments, having regard to the urgent necessity of preventing the recurrence of the heavy losses to European agriculture caused by the repeated outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, hereby establish, within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, a Commission to be known as the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, whose object shall be to promote national and international action with respect to control measures against foot-and-mouth disease in Europe.
Article I Membership	<p>1. Membership in the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") shall be open to such European Member Nations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and to such European Member Nations of the International Office of Epizootics that are Members of the United Nations, as accept this Constitution in accordance with the provisions of Article XV. The Commission may, by a two-third majority of the membership of the Commission, admit to membership such other European Nations that are Members of the United Nations as have submitted an application for membership and a declaration made in a formal instrument that it accepts the obligations of this Constitution as in force at the time of admission.</p> <p>2. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization"), the International Office of Epizootics (hereinafter referred to as "the Office") and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development shall have the right to be represented at all sessions of the Commission and its Committees, but their representatives shall not have the right to vote.</p>
Article VI Organization para. 3	3. The Commission shall elect, at the end of each regular session, a Chairman, and two Vice-Chairmen from amongst the delegates. These officers shall hold office until the end of the next regular session, without prejudice to the right of re-election.

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Text adopted</u>
Article VII Committees para. 1	1. The Commission may establish temporary, special or standing committees to study and report on matters pertaining to the purpose of the Commission, subject to the availability of the necessary funds in the approved budget of the Commission.
para. 3	3. Membership in such committees may be open to all Members of the Commission or consist of selected Members of the Commission or of individuals appointed in their personal capacity because of their special competence in technical matters, as determined by the Commission.
Article VIII Rules and Regulations	Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Commission may, by a majority of two-thirds of its membership, adopt and amend its own Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations, which shall be in conformity with the General Rules and Financial Regulations of the Organization. The Rules and Regulations of the Commission and any amendments thereto shall come into force upon approval by the Director-General of the Organization, subject to confirmation by the Council of the Organization.
Article IX Observers paras. 1 and 2	1. Any Member Nation of the Organization that is not a Member of the Commission and any Associate Member may be invited to, or, upon its request, be represented by an observer at sessions of the Commission. It may submit memoranda and participate without vote in the discussions. 2. Nations which, while not Members of the Commission nor Members or Associate Members of the Organization, are Members of the United Nations may, upon request and subject to the concurrence of the Commission through its Chairman and to the provisions relating to the granting of observer status to nations adopted by the Conference of the Organization, be invited to attend in an observer capacity sessions of the Commission. 3. Participation of international organizations in the work of the Commission and the relations between the Commission and such organizations shall be governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the General Rules of the Organization as well as by the rules on relations with international organizations adopted by the Conference or Council of the Organization. All such relations shall be dealt with by the Director-General of the Organization. The relations between the Organization and the Office are governed by such agreement between the Organization and the Office as may be in force.
Article X Executive Committee para. 1	1. An executive Committee shall be established and shall be composed of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Commission and three delegates of Members selected by the Commission at the end of its regular session. The Chairman of the Commission shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.
para. 2	2. Members of the Executive Committee shall hold office until the end of the next regular session without prejudice to the right of re-election.

<u>Provision</u>	<u>Text adopted</u>
Article XII Administration para. 3	3. Expenses incurred by delegates, their alternates, experts and advisers when attending sessions of the Commission and its Committees as government representatives, as well as the expenses incurred by observers at sessions, shall be borne by the respective governments or organizations. The expenses of experts invited by the Commission to attend meetings of the Commission or its Committees in their individual capacity shall be borne by the budget of the Commission.
Article XIII Finance para. 3	3. Annual contributions provided for under paras. 1 and 2 above shall be payable before the end of the first month of the financial year to which they apply.
Article XIV Amendments paras. 1, 2 and 3	<p>1. This Constitution may be amended by the Commission by a two-thirds majority of the membership of the Commission.</p> <p>2. Proposals for the amendment of the Constitution may be made by any Member of the Commission in a communication addressed to both the Chairman of the Commission and the Director-General of the Organization. The Director-General shall immediately inform all Members of the Commission of all proposals for amendments.</p> <p>3. No proposal for the amendment of the Constitution shall be included in the agenda of any session unless notice thereof has been received by the Director-General of the Organization at least 120 days before the opening of the session.</p> <p>4. Amendments shall become effective only with the concurrence of the Council of the Organization.</p> <p>5. An amendment not involving additional obligations for Members of the Commission shall take effect from the date of the decision of the Council.</p> <p>6. An amendment which, in the view of the Commission, involves additional obligations for Members of the Commission shall, after approval by the Council, bind the Members of the Commission who have accepted the amendment, as from the date on which it has been accepted by two-thirds of the membership of the Commission, and thereafter for each remaining Member of the Commission upon the date of receipt by the Director-General of the instrument of acceptance of the amendment by that Member.</p> <p>7. The instruments of acceptance of amendments involving additional obligations shall be deposited with the Director-General of the Organization who shall inform all Members of the Commission of the receipt of such instruments.</p> <p>8. The rights and obligations of any Member of the Commission that has not accepted an amendment involving additional obligations shall, for a period not exceeding two years as from the date of entry into force of the amendment, continue to be governed by the provisions of the Constitution as they stood prior to the amendment. Upon expiry of the aforementioned period, any Member of the Commission that has not accepted such amendment shall be bound by the Constitution as so amended.</p>

<u>Provisions</u>	<u>Text adopted</u>
	9. The Director-General shall inform all Members of the Commission of the entry into force of any amendment.
Article XV Acceptance paras. 1, 2 and 3	<p>1. Acceptance of this Constitution shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of acceptance with the Director-General of the Organization and shall take effect, as regards Members of the Organization or the Office, on receipt of such instrument by the Director-General who shall forthwith inform each of the Members of the Commission.</p> <p>2. Membership of nations, that are eligible for membership under Article I but are neither Members of the Organization nor of the Office, shall become effective on the date on which the Commission approves the application for membership in conformity with the provisions of Article I. The Director-General shall inform each of the Members of the Commission of the approval of any application for membership.</p> <p>3. Acceptance of this Constitution may be made subject to reservations. The Director-General of the Organization shall notify forthwith all Members of the Commission of the receipt of any application for membership or any instrument of acceptance of the Constitution either of which contains a reservation. A reservation shall become effective only upon unanimous approval by the Members of the Commission. The Members of the Commission not having replied within three months from the date of the notification by the Director-General of the reservation shall be deemed to have accepted the reservation. Failing unanimous approval by the Members of the Commission of a reservation, the nation making the reservation shall not become a party to this Constitution.</p>
	*
	* *
Rules of Procedure Rule IX Conduct of business and voting arrangements at plenary meetings	The conduct of business, voting arrangements and other related matters not specifically provided for in the Constitution of these Rules shall be governed by the General Rules of the Organization.
Rule X Committees of the Commission para. 6 (added)	6. All committees established by the Commission shall report their conclusions and recommendations to the Commission.
Rule XIII Records, reports and recommendations paras. 1 and 2	1. Summary records shall be made of the proceedings of the Commission and its committees and shall be circulated as soon as possible to members of delegations who participated in the meeting concerned in order to give them the opportunity to suggest corrections.

2. At each session, the Commission shall approve a report embodying its views, recommendations and decisions including, when requested, a statement of minority views.

3. The conclusions and recommendations of the Commission shall be transmitted to the Director-General of the Organization at the close of each session, who shall circulate them to the Members of the Commission, nations and international organizations that were represented at the session and, upon request, to other Member Nations of the Organization, for their information.

4. Recommendations having policy, program or financial implications for the Organization shall be brought by the Director-General to the attention of the Conference or Council of the Organization for appropriate action.

5. Subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Director-General of the Organization may request Members of the Commission to supply the Commission with information on action taken on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission.

Rule XVI
Suspension and
amendment of Rules
para. 2

2. Subject to the provision of the Constitution, amendments of or additions to these Rules may be adopted at any plenary meeting of the Commission, provided that the intention to propose the amendment or addition has been communicated to the delegates not less than 24 hours before the meeting at which the proposal is to be considered, and provided further that the Commission has received and considered a report on the proposal by an appropriate committee.

Financial Regulations
Regulation III
The budget
para. 3.5 (added)

3.5 The budget of the Commission shall be submitted to the Council of the Organization.

APPENDIX D

DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS ATTENDING THE THIRTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Independent Chairman - Président indépendant - Presidente independiente

Louis Maire

First Vice-Chairman - Premier Vice-Président - Primer Vicepresidente

C.P. de Silva

Ceylon - Ceylan - Ceilán

Second Vice-Chairman - Deuxième Vice-Président - Segundo Vicepresidente

Raul Aldunate-Phillips

Chile - Chili

Chairman, Committee-of-the-Whole - Président, Comité Plénier - Presidente, Comité Plenario

Frank Shefrin

Canada - Canadá

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL - MEMBRES DU CONSEIL - MIEMBROS DEL CONSEJO

Argentina - Argentine

Representante

Juan Bautista Martese, Consejero
Económico, Embajada de Argentina, Roma

Suplente

Vicente C. Brunini, Consejero
Agrícola, Embajada de Argentina, Roma

Técnico

Julio Peña, Consejero de Embajada,
Embajada de Argentina, Roma

Australia - Australie

Representative

Albert L. Senger, O.B.E., First
Assistant Secretary, Department of
Primary Industry, Canberra

Alternate

Francis Patrick Donovan, Commercial
Counsellor, Australian Embassy, Rome

Associate

Henry Kenneth Rogers, First Secretary,
Australian Embassy, Rome

Adviser

Michael McKeown, Third Secretary,
Australian Embassy, Rome

Austria - Autriche

Representative

Rudolf Philipp, Director-General,
Federal Ministry for Agriculture
and Forestry, Vienna

Alternate

Walter Greil, Secretary, Austrian
National FAO Committee, Federal
Ministry of Agriculture and
Forestry, Vienna

Belgium - Belgique - Bélgica

Représentant

Philippe d'Otreppe, Président du
Comité national belge de la FAO, Bruxelles

Adjoint

René Lambrechts, Fonctionnaire au
Secrétariat, Bruxelles

Expert

Charles Walhin, Chargé de mission,
Ministère des affaires étrangères, Bruxelles

Brazil - Brasil - Brasil

Representative

Josué De Castro, Ambassador, Permanent
Representative to United Nations, Geneva, and FAO, Rome

Alternate

Arizio de Viana, Minister for
Economic Affairs, Embassy of Brazil, Rome

Associate

Celio Lyra, Executive-Director,
Council for Fisheries Development, Rio de Janeiro

Adviser

R.V. Castello Branco, Second Secretary,
Embassy of Brazil, Rome

CAMEROON - CAMEROUN - CAMERÚN

Représentant

Philémon Louis Benjamin Beb A Don,
Ambassadeur du Cameroun à Paris et à Rome, Paris

Suppléants

Mbo Lucas Ndamukong, Secrétaire
d'Etat, Ministère des ressources
naturelles du Cameroun occidental,
Buea

Jacques Christian Walther,
Conseiller technique, Secrétariat
d'Etat au développement rural du
Cameroun oriental, Yaoundé

Adjoint

Robert Efesoa Gotthilf Burnley,
Directeur de l'agriculture Département
de l'agriculture, Buea

Canada - Canadá

Representative

Alex H. Turner, Chairman, Canadian
FAO Interdepartmental Committee,
Economics Division, Department of
Agriculture, Ottawa

Alternate

Frank Shefrin, Secretary, Canadian
Interdepartmental FAO Committee,
Economics Division, Department of
Agriculture, Ottawa

Advisers

William John Jenkins, Second
Secretary (Commercial), Canadian Embassy, Rome

Keith W. Maclellan, Counsellor
Canadian Embassy, Rome

Ceylon - Ceylan - Ceilán

Representative

C.P. de Silva, Minister of Agriculture,
Ministry of Agriculture, Colombo

Alternate

Elmo Ziegelaar, Chargé d'Affaires,
Embassy of Ceylon, Rome

Associate

C. de Fonseka, Director of Land Development, Colombo

Chile - Chili

Representante

Raúl Aldunate-Phillips, Embajador,
Jefe de la Delegación de Chile ante la FAO, Roma

Suplente

Germán Gerding Gilchrist, Ingeniero
Agrónomo, Jefe de Proyectos, Dirección
de Agricultura y Pesca, Chile

Adjunto

Eduardo Browne Soubllette, Agregado
de Embajada, Embajada de Chile, Roma

Cuba

Representante

Antonio Núñez Jiménez, Presidente de la Academia
de Ciencias, Habana

Suplente

Abilio Vito Díaz Abascal, Encargado
de Negocios, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Cuba

Adjunto

Ibrahim Haro-Alvarez, Secretario de
la Embajada de Cuba en Roma

Técnico

Serafin Moure Moure, Economista,
Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria, Habana

Denmark - Danemark - Dinamarca

Representative

Hans Jørgen Kristensen, Counsellor,
Ministry of Agriculture, Danish
National FAO Committee, Copenhagen

Alternate

Tage Engelund Petersen, Head of Section,
Ministry of Agriculture, Danish National
FAO Committee, Copenhagen

Associate

C. Valentin Hansen, Agricultural
Counsellor, Embassy of Denmark, Rome

France - Francia

Représentant

Michel Cépède, Président du Comité
interministériel de l'alimentation et
de l'agriculture, Paris

Suppléant

Bernard Toussaint, Conseiller d'Ambassade,
Ministère des affaires étrangères,
Direction des Nations Unies, Paris

Adjoints

G. Henri Janton, Contrôleur d'Etat,
Ministère des finances et des affaires
économiques, Paris

Gérard Weill, Inspecteur de l'agriculture,
Secrétaire général du Comité interministériel
de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation, Paris

Experts

Henri Bourgeois, Chargé de mission,
Ministère de la coopération, Paris

Georges Gaucher, Représentant résident
auprès de la FAO, Ambassade de France, Rome

Jean Wouters, Attaché agricole,
Ambassade de France, Rome

Ghana

Representative

Osei Bonsu, Ambassador, Embassy of Ghana, Rome

Associate

Henry Van Hier Sekyi, Counsellor of
Embassy, Embassy of Ghana, Rome

Adviser

Emmanuel Quartey-Papafio, Chief Cocoa Officer,
Ministry of Agriculture, Accra

India - Inde

Representative

G.R. Kamat, Secretary to the
Government of India, New Delhi

Alternate

Maharaj Krishan, Agricultural
Attaché, Embassy of India, Rome

Indonesia - Indonésie

Representative

Soesilo H. Prakoso, Department of
Agriculture and Agrarian Affairs, Djakarta

Alternate

I. Sumadi, Agricultural Attaché, Embassy of
Indonesia, Rome

Associate

Bambang Kusumonegoro, First Secretary, Embassy
of Indonesia, Rome

Iran - Irán

Representative

Reza Rastegar, Deputy Minister of
Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Teheran

Alternate

Abbas Davatchi, Chairman, National FAO
Committee, Ministry of Agriculture, Teheran

Associate

Hussein Sadegh, Agricultural Counsellor,
Embassy of Iran, Rome

Ireland - Irlande - Irlanda

Representative

John C. Nagle, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Dublin

Alternate

Daniel Hoctor, Assistant Secretary,
Department of Agriculture, Dublin

Associate

Miss Maureen Brazil, Higher Executive
Officer, Department of Agriculture, Dublin

Patrick Campbell, Secretary, Embassy
of Ireland, Rome

Italy - Italie - Italia

Représentant

Giuseppe Ugo Papi, Secrétaire général
du Comité national italien de la FAO, Ministère
de l'agriculture, Rome

Suppléant

Alberto Camaiti, Directeur général
des forêts, Ministère de l'agriculture, Rome

Adjoints

Raffaele Cusmai, Directeur général
des Pêches, Ministère de la marina marchande, Rome

Experts

Curzio Caneva, Conseiller, Ministère
de l'agriculture, Rome

Valerio Benvenuti, Inspecteur en
chef des forêts, Direction générale
des eaux et forêts, Rome

Vittorio De Asarta, Secrétaire,
Comité national italien de la FAO, Rome

Antonio Ferone, Chef du Service
de la statistique, Comité national
italien de la FAO, Rome

Alfonso Froncillo, Conseiller,
Direction générale des eaux et forêts, Rome

Luigi Lobina, Inspecteur général
forestier, Ministère de l'agriculture, Rome

Mme Elena Lener-Mammone, Fonctionnaire,
Comité national italien de la FAO, Ministère
de l'agriculture, Rome

Tommaso Manieri, Directeur administratif,
Comité national italien de la FAO, Ministère
de l'agriculture, Rome

Paolo Milella, Inspecteur général,
Ministère de l'agriculture, Rome

Francesco Ranalli, Directeur de
Section, Ministère de l'agriculture, Rome

Mme Anna Maria Rimoaldi, Docteur en écologie,
Direction générale de la protection des produits
agricoles, Ministère de l'agriculture, Rome

Giovanni Paolo Robustelli, Inspecteur général,
Ministère de l'agriculture, Rome

Marcello Salomone, Fonctionnaire, Comité
national italien de la FAO, Ministère de l'agri-
culture, Rome

Salvatore Spina, Conseiller,
Ministère de la marine marchande,
Direction générale de la pêche maritime, Rome

Lamberto Tozzi, Chef de Division,
Comité national italien de la FAO,
Ministère de l'agriculture, Rome

Mlle Francesca Zafarana,
Attaché de presse, Comité national
italien de la FAO, Rome

Calisto Zambrano, Inspecteur général,
Ministère de l'agriculture, Direction générale
de l'alimentation, Rome

Lebanon - Liban - Libano

Représentant

Halim A. Najjar, Directeur général,
Ministère de l'agriculture, Beyrouth

Suppléant

Edouard Saouma, Directeur général de
l'Institut national de recherches agronomiques,
Tel Amara

Madagascar

Représentant

Rabearison, Directeur de Cabinet du
Ministre de l'agriculture, Ministère de l'agriculture, Tananarive

Adjoint

Renal Louis, Délégué provincial,
(Agriculture), Majunga

Expert

Tessonniere, Secrétaire général du Ministre
de l'agriculture, Tananarive

Mexico - Mexique - México

Representante

Arturo L. Ortigosa, Encargado de
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Suplente

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Morocco - Maroc - Marruecos

Représentant

Abdelhadi Sbihi, Ministre plénipotentiaire,
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Suppléant

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Pakistan - Pakistán

Representative

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Alternates

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Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Karachi

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Alternate

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Industry, Department of Agriculture
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Associate

Arsenio Roldan Jr., Director of
Fisheries, Department of Agriculture
and Natural Resources, Manila

United Arab Republic - République Arabe Unie - República Arabe Unida

Representative

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Alternate

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Representative

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Miss Jane Fillis de Ledesma, Executive
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Alternates

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Advisers

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Kenneth A. Haines, Assistant Director,
Agricultural Research Service, U.S.
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Ursula H. Duffus, Second
Secretary, Embassy of the United States.
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Emilio Bonomelli, Permanent Observer, Holy See, Vatican City

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NACIONES UNIDAS Y ORGANISMOS ESPECIALIZADOS

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ORGANIZACION INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION - COMITÉ INTERGOUVERNE-
MENTAL POUR LES MIGRATIONS EUROPÉENNES - COMITÉ INTERGUBERNAMENTAL PARA
LAS MIGRACIONES EUROPEAS

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ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD - UNION MONDIALE DES FEMMES RURALES - ASOCIACIÓN MUNDIAL DE CAMPESINAS

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Nicolaas A.C. Slotemaker de Bruine, Genève

Heinrich Hermann Puffert, Docteur en théologie, Genève

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION FOR AGRICULTURAL CREDIT - CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DU CRÉDIT AGRICOLE - CONFEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DEL CRÉDITO AGRÍCOLA.

Luigi Sella, Membre du Comité central, Rome

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION - FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE LAITERIE - FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE LECHERIA

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS - FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES - FEDERACION INTERNACIONAL DE PRODUCTORES AGRICOLAS

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FRUIT JUICE PRODUCERS - FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES PRODUCTEURS DE JUS DE FRUITS - FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE PRODUCTORES DE JUGOS DE FRUTAS

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ET DES FIBRES SYNTHÉTIQUES - COMITÉ INTERNACIONAL DEL RAYÓN Y LAS FIBRAS SINTÉTICAS.

Giovanni Balella, Membre du Comité exécutif, Paris

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WORLD ASSOCIATION AGAINST HUNGER - ASSOCIATION MONDIALE DE LUTTE CONTRE LA FAIM -
ASOCIACION MUNDIAL CONTRA EL HAMBRE Y LA MISERIA

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WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS - FÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DES
ASSOCIATIONS POUR LES NATIONS UNIES - FEDERACION MUNDIAL DE ASOCIACIONES
PRO NACIONES UNIDAS

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WORLD UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS - UNION MONDIALE DES ORGANI-
SATIONS FÉMININES CATHOLIQUES - UNIÓN MUNDIAL DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES FEMENI-
NAS CATÓLICAS

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WORLD VETERANS FEDERATION - FÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS -
FEDERACIÓN MUNDIAL DE VETERANOS DE GUERRA

Angiolo Bandinelli, Fédération mondiale des anciens combattants, Rome

APPENDIX E

LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL

CL 39/1 First draft	Provisional agenda
CL 39/1 Second draft	Annotated provisional agenda
CL 39/1 Third draft	Agenda
CL 39/2	State of food and agriculture 1962
CL 39/2 Sup.1	Supplement to the state of food and agriculture 1962 and the FAO commodity review 1962
CL 39/3	Guiding Principles for Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies with special reference to the need to minimize adverse effects on international trade
CL 39/4	Report of the Thirty-fifth Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems
CL 39/5	World Food Program: report on Program and Pledging Conference
CL 39/5 Sup. 1	World Food Program: membership of Inter-governmental Committee
CL 39/6	Report of the Director-General on the progress of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign
CL 39/6 Sup. 1	World Freedom from Hunger Week: 21 March 1963
CL 39/7	Plans for World Food Congress (Note by the Director-General)
CL 39/8	Review of Program: Rural Institutions and Services Division
CL 39/9	Review of Program: Public Information Service
CL 39/10	Review of Program: Publications Service
CL 39/11	Inter-Agency statistical problems

CL 39/11 Corr. 1	Inter-Agency statistical problems
CL 39/11 Sup. 1	Interagency relations in the field of statistics
CL 39/12	Establishment of Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning
CL 39/13	Reports of Joint Session of Program and Finance Committees, June 1962
CL 39/13 Corr.1	Reports of Joint Session of Program and Finance Committees, June 1962
CL 39/13 Corr.2	Reports of Joint Session of Program and Finance Committees, June 1962
CL 39/14	Joint FAO/WHO/CCTA Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa
CL 39/15	Date and place of the Sixth World Forestry Congress (Note by the Director-General)
CL 39/16	Technical Committees of the Conference: reporting procedure and terms of reference (Note by the Director-General)
CL 39/17	Progress report on EPTA and UN Special Fund
CL 39/18	Possibilities of facilitating the movement of fertilizers on easy terms to needy countries
CL 39/19	Increase in the number of Council seats
CL 39/19 Sup. 1	Increase in number of Council seats (Proposal by Ireland)
CL 39/19 Sup.2	System of distribution of Council seats for Asia and Far East region (Proposal submitted by the Observer of Viet-Nam)
CL 39/20	Scale of contributions 1962-63
CL 39/21	Reports of the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM)
CL 39/21 Sup. 1	(Draft) Report of the Eighth Session of the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM)
CL 39/22	Amendments to Constitution and Rules of Procedure of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease
CL 39/23	Report of the Finance Committee: Eighth Session, October 1962

CL 39/24	Appointment of Chairman and Alternate Chairman of the FAO Appeals Committee (Note by the Director-General)
CL 39/25	Recent decisions of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations of interest to FAO
CL 39/26	Developments in post adjustments (Note by the Director-General)
CL 39/27	Amendment of Staff Regulations (Note by Director-General)
CL 39/28	Organizational adjustments at Headquarters (Note by the Director-General)
CL 39/28 Corr. 1	Organizational adjustments at Headquarters (Note by the Director-General)
CL 39/28 Sup. 1	Transfer of the Rural Institutions and Services Division to the Economics Department
CL 39/29	Headquarters accommodation
CL 39/30	Impact of field programs on the Regular Program (Note by the Director-General)
CL 39/31	Report of the Working Party on Agricultural Information
CL 39/32	Staff Compensation Plan (Revision of Benefits Payable)
CL 39/33	Currency of salary payments for Regular Program international staff
<u>CL 39/COM/INF Series</u>	
CL 39/COM/INF/1	Report of Drafting Committee on agenda item 28 (d), Salary scale for General Service staff in Rome
<u>CL 39/COM/PV Series</u>	
CL 39/COM/PV/1 - CL 39/COM/PV/9	First to ninth Verbatim Reports of the Committee-of-the-Whole
<u>CL 39/COM/REP Series</u>	
CL 39/COM/REP/1	Committee-of-the-Whole: draft report. Part 1
CL 39/COM/REP/2	Committee-of-the-Whole: draft report. Part 2
CL 39/COM/REP/3	Advisory groups and panels of experts
CL 39/COM/REP/4	Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning

CL 39/COM/REP/5	Establishment of joint commissions with other intergovernmental organizations
<u>CL 39/INF/Series</u>	
CL 39/INF/1	Travel of Council representatives
CL 39/INF/2	Functions and methods of work of the Council
CL 39/INF/3	Timetable
CL 39/INF/4	Not issued
CL 39/INF/5	List of Council documents
CL 39/INF/6	Provisional list of delegates
<u>CL 39/LIM Series</u>	
CL 39/LIM/1	Canadian proposal for the Intergovernmental Committee on the World Food Program
CL 39/LIM/1 Rev. 1	Canadian proposal for the Intergovernmental Committee on the World Food Program
CL 39/LIM/2	Technical Committees of the Conference: reporting procedure and terms of reference
CL 39/LIM/3	Draft amendment to paragraph 48 of CL 39/REP/2, presented by the delegation of France
<u>CL 39/PV/Series</u>	
CL 39/PV/1 - CL 39/PV/20	First to twentieth Verbatim Reports of plenary meetings
<u>CL 39/REP Series</u>	
CL 39/REP/1 - CL 39/REP/5	Draft report of the Council
<u>CL WPI Series</u>	
CL WPI/1	Guiding Principles for Strengthening the Agricultural Information Services of FAO and of Member Governments (Submitted by the Government of United States of America)
<u>Conference Series</u>	
C 63/5	Financial reports and statements and reports of External Auditor

