



# EIGHTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE C 55/23

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Item 6 of the  
Provisional Agenda

27 October 1955

REPORT

of the

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

20 - 27 October 1955

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REPORT

of the

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE COMMODITY PROBLEMS

1. The Twenty-sixth Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems opened at FAO Headquarters on 20 October 1955, with Mr. A.L. Senger (Australia) as Chairman and Mr. J. Alba (Spain) as Vice-Chairman.
2. In Part One of the Report, the Committee presents a summary review of activities undertaken over the past two years in pursuance of instructions given by the Seventh Session of the Conference.<sup>1/</sup> The Committee's findings on recent developments and other matters arising out of the current Session are summarized in Part Two.<sup>2/</sup>

PART ONE: CCP ACTIVITIES SINCE THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCE

3. The FAO Conference, in reviewing at its 1953 Session the world agricultural commodity situation and problems, expressed concern about growing accumulations of agricultural commodities in some areas, with long-standing problems of low productivity, insufficient purchasing power, and under-consumption in many parts of the world. Recommendations made by the Conference centered on measures for:

- (1) Disposal of existing surpluses;
- (2) Prevention of surpluses, which implies the selective expansion of production, more efficient distribution, increased consumption and higher nutritional standards, the coordinated development of agriculture, and the lessening of obstacles to trade.

4. As to the problems of disposal of existing surpluses, the CCP has now completed the first part of its work, which started with the Conference requests two years ago, on the following three main aspects:

- (i) the formulation of principles to be observed in the disposal of agricultural surpluses;
- (ii) the development of suitable methods of disposal; and
- (iii) the strengthening of intergovernmental machinery for consultations on these matters.

5. In the Committee's view, while the outcome of work under these three headings may be modest in relation to the magnitude of the problems, the main value of the results achieved so far is to be seen in the gradual evolution of multilateral cooperation in these matters, in accordance with agreed principles and in line with the overall objectives of FAO.

<sup>1/</sup> A more detailed factual review of CCP activities in 1954 and 1955, prepared by the Director-General at the Committee's request, is given in Appendix D to the Report of the Twenty-fifth Session of the CCP (C 55/22).

<sup>2/</sup> The Report of the Twenty-fifth Session of the CCP, after having been reviewed and endorsed by the Council, was circulated to FAO Member Governments earlier under C 55/22, for consideration by the Eighth Session of the Conference. See also Report of the Twenty-first Session of the Council of FAO, Section II: Comments on the Report of the Twenty-fifth Session of the CCP.

6. In response to the first of the three requests listed in paragraph 4, the Committee drew up a set of Principles and Guiding Lines of Surplus Disposal, which has been formally accepted by 36 FAO Member Governments as their code of international behaviour on these matters. The application of such a code in any field of international action is a process of gradual evolution. It requires continuous effort. The Council, in reviewing the progress made in the formulation and acceptance of these principles, was of the opinion that the Conference might find it opportune not to attempt amending the text of the principles at this stage and that the value of the code could best be assured, for some time to come, by practical observance and flexible interpretation of the present principles and guiding lines. At the same time, the Council also endorsed the Committee's view that the very general character of the principles and the danger of divergent interpretations further underline the importance of intergovernmental consultation on measures of surplus disposal.

7. As to the development of practical methods of surplus disposal, this, too, is a field in which progress has been made. The stage was set by the Report of a CCP Working Party, set up at the request of the Conference early in 1954 to consider suitable methods. The Working Party studied possibilities of disposals on special terms in aid of economic development, welfare, and relief. The thinking of this Group was strongly endorsed by the CCP and Council. It is one thing, however, for a Committee to agree on these approaches in principle and another to go further in working them out in practice. It was suggested, therefore, that field missions could make a useful supplement to the central intergovernmental talks. The first pilot survey undertaken on these lines was the FAO Milk Mission to Egypt a year ago. It investigated the possibilities of utilizing dairy surpluses for a special welfare program in that country, in line with long-term agricultural development. Subsequently another pilot survey was organized in India to examine possible ways of utilizing surplus supplies of all types in aid of economic development, as an example of methods which may be used widely in a number of countries.<sup>1/</sup>

8. Third, the Conference had asked the Committee to consider ways of strengthening the intergovernmental machinery for consultations on surplus disposal. The CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal in Washington was, therefore, established. It has now been in operation for sixteen months. Some results of substance have been achieved. A climate of confidence has been created in, and through, its work. Those holding surpluses, those who can use them, and also those with similar goods to sell on commercial terms, have met in a constructive spirit to evolve practical methods and to further the observance of the agreed principles as a live code. In particular, the Committee would draw the attention of the Conference to the example of international cooperation evidenced in the Washington Sub-Committee in furthering the utilization of dried skim milk supplies in underdeveloped countries. This matter will also engage the attention of the Conference in connection with more detailed discussions on an overall FAO program of milk utilization.

9. The importance of surplus problems is obvious in itself, and also as part of the general economic un-balance. As compared with earlier periods, instability in world markets has been lessened, and producers and consumers have been further protected in some respects, by national action. This, however, has been done at a cost, and at times a very heavy cost, arising from market rigidities and impediments to trade.

<sup>1/</sup> Commodity Policy Study No.6: "Uses of Agricultural Surpluses to Finance Economic Development in Under-Developed Countries - A Pilot Study in India," June 1955, FAO, Rome, Italy.

10. It is for this reason that special attention is also being given in FAO's work, again in line with requests of the last Conference, to problems of international coordination of national policies, of which the study of methods and principles of surplus disposal is just one special aspect. The CCP followed up the Conference Resolution which asked for a study to be undertaken of the international effects of national policies for important agricultural products. A start was made with an investigation of these questions for grains. This study, too, (Commodity Policy Study No.8) will be before the Conference together with the Committee's preliminary comments. The CCP has arranged for a similar study to be made on livestock products.

11. Other CCP action on individual commodities included the establishment of consultative machinery for rice, the preparation of a draft agreement for the stabilization of the olive oil market, a series of enquiries into methods of stimulating the consumption of milk and milk products, and the consideration of international wine problems.

12. Throughout its activities, the Committee maintained close working relations with other international bodies concerned with related matters.

#### PART TWO: MATTERS ARISING OUT OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

13. For the convenience of delegates, the main points arising out of this Session are summarized under the same headings as those used in the Report of the Twenty-fifth Session, which should be read in conjunction with this Report.

##### I. WORLD AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY SITUATION

14. The Committee's review of major developments in the world agricultural situation since its Twenty-fifth Session was based on the information contained in document CCP 55/26 - C 55/4, Supp.1 (Recent Developments in the World Food and Agricultural Situation). Since this document is also being submitted to the Conference as a supplementary statement to the Director-General's Report on the State of Food and Agriculture, it is necessary to draw attention here only to those aspects of the present situation which, in the view of the Committee, constitute the principal problems facing governments.

15. While the broad features of the commodity situation remain unchanged, the developments of the last few months have sharpened some of the problems outlined in the last report.

16. Stock accumulations are as serious a problem as they were a year ago. In the case of wheat, coarse grains and cotton, in which accumulations were heaviest, there have been increases since last year and, because of the good harvest results, it is expected that this year will bring still further increases. There have been reductions in stocks of dairy products, linseed oil, and sugar.

17. The existence of these stocks and apprehensions regarding their disposal are inevitably influencing markets, despite the restraint hitherto exercised in surplus disposals. Export prices of wheat and coarse grains have consequently tended to decline recently while cotton prices, though still generally held by the United States support, are under pressure. Commodities not suffering from a worldwide excess of supply have in general shown greater firmness or some increases. These include some of the livestock products and the forest products. Tea and coffee have made some recovery from their recent setbacks while cocoa and wool show signs of strengthening or of holding

their recent levels. Sugar has maintained relative stability near the minimum established by the International Sugar Agreement. Some further, though limited, decline has occurred in the case of rice. Rubber has undergone a steep rise in recent months but a reaction is under way.

18. In the view of the Committee, the problems presented by the commodity situation are broadly twofold. First, there is the problem of excessive stocks, with its threat to markets and the economic well-being of farmers. Firm holding of stocks and restraint in their disposal have hitherto held off a collapse of markets. Such measures, however, essential though they are, cannot provide an enduring solution. The problem of stocks presents both temporary and structural features. It is the outcome in part of favourable seasons and in part of government policies of expansion, farm price support and trade restrictions. Stockholding, important though it is as an element of stability and as a provision against natural disasters, will not provide a solution unless government policies are made sufficiently flexible to prevent the recurrence of surpluses and unless more effective action is taken at the same time to strengthen effective demand, particularly in low-income areas. The structural aspect of the problem arises out of continuing progress in agricultural productivity, particularly in the developed regions, and the absence of a corresponding growth in outlets. Underlying the latter, and this is the second of the broad problems, is the persistence of under-consumption resulting from low purchasing power and the slow rate of progress in the less developed parts of the world.

19. There is, therefore, an urgent need for wider measures, both national and international, aiming at a better adjustment of production to consumption, more efficient production and distribution, increased consumption, a reduction of trade restrictions, better ways of utilizing surpluses, and a more rapid rate of economic development.

## II. DISPOSAL OF AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES

### II.1 Principles of Surplus Disposal Recommended by FAO

(Conference document C 55/22 - Appendix A)

20. No further comment was made on this matter by the Twenty-sixth Session.

### II.2 Surplus Supplies for National Reserves

21. The Committee noted that the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal had not as yet received any indications from governments in response to the invitation by the Twenty-fifth Session of the Committee to them to bring to the notice of the Sub-Committee their requirements for surplus foods for the creation of national reserves against emergencies. In this connection, however, the Committee heard with interest a statement by the Indian delegate on the important part the existence of national reserves of foodstuffs had played in mitigating the disaster of the recent floods in his country.

### II.3 Use of Surpluses in Aid of Development - Pilot Survey in India

22. The Committee considered the Report of the Pilot Survey in India on the Use of Surpluses in Aid of Development which will be before the Conference.<sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Commodity Policy Studies No.6: "Uses of Agricultural Surpluses to Finance Economic Development in Under-Developed Countries - A Pilot Study in India," June 1955, FAO, Rome, Italy.

23. The Committee noted the Council's suggestion that governments and interested international organizations give careful consideration to the report and that underdeveloped countries examine to what extent they had additional development projects or programs which might be financed through the use of surpluses, calling, if necessary, upon FAO for help in such appraisals. The Council also had recommended that the study be given full consideration by the Conference, after further preparatory consideration by the CCP.

24. After discussing the substance of the proposals made in the study, the Committee suggested that in order to develop action further along the general lines recommended and to establish one or more tests of its operational effectiveness, the Conference give consideration to:

a) Recommending to member countries interested, either as potential suppliers to other countries or as potential recipients, that they conduct negotiations for projects for economic development, along the lines recommended in the Indian Pilot Study, keeping in mind the importance of observing the Principles of Surplus Disposal and the final aim of extending and developing international and internal trade;

b) Arranging a small informal meeting during the Conference of representative countries which have shown interest in immediate progress toward such use of surpluses (e.g., the U.S., India, Yugoslavia, the U.K., and Pakistan), to explore how far governments are already in a position, under plans or programs already projected, to forward the development of the methods suggested in the study;

c) Requesting that countries concerned inform the Washington Sub-Committee of any developments; and

d) Requesting the Director-General, (i) in cooperation with the countries concerned, to follow the development of the projects, and to appraise, by undertaking field studies if necessary, the extent to which they operate along the lines contemplated in the Pilot Survey; (ii) on the request of underdeveloped countries desiring technical help in the formulation of projects for the use of surpluses to finance their additional development, to supply such assistance to them, insofar as possible within the resources available.

#### II.4 CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal

25. The Committee considered the Third Report of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal.<sup>1/</sup> The major activities of the Sub-Committee over the period on specific problems are referred to in the sections of this Report dealing with these subjects. The Committee noted the increasing tendency of governments to use the Sub-Committee as a forum for the presentation of statements concerning surplus disposal programs.

26. The Committee took note of the resolution adopted at the Sixth Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America recommending the reopening of membership of the Washington Sub-Committee. The Committee decided that membership of the Sub-Committee should again be opened in the manner adopted when it was first established. The Director-General was, therefore, requested to invite interested FAO Member Governments to inform him, within a period of six weeks from the date of his letter, whether they wish to serve on the Sub-Committee as members. The Committee also asked the Director-General to

<sup>1/</sup> Document CCP 55/24

draw attention to the fact that Member Governments which did not wish, or were unable, to assume the full obligations of membership of the Sub-Committee, would be able, if they so desired, to continue to attend its sessions as observers with full rights of participation. The Committee requests the Sub-Committee, on being informed by the Director-General of the replies to his letter, to admit those FAO Member Governments which have expressed the wish to become members of the Sub-Committee. It was understood that the Sub-Committee would, as in the past, invite countries interested in a particular commodity to its meetings when that commodity is being discussed.

#### II.5 Proposals by the Government of Argentina

27. The Committee considered a revised version of proposals presented by the Government of Argentina for International Action for the Defence of World Markets for Primary Commodities (CCP 55/22). An earlier version of these proposals had been considered by the Committee, at the request of its Washington Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, at the Committee's Twenty-fourth Session in September 1954.

28. The Committee expressed its interest in the revisions and additions made by the Government of Argentina to the original proposals. It was noted that the proposals had also been presented in their new form to the ECOSOC Commission on International Commodity Trade, where consideration had been given to them earlier this year, to be continued at the ECOSOC Commission's next Session in December.

29. The Representative of the Government of Argentina, in re-introducing the proposals in their new form to the Committee, requested that they should also be given further consideration by the appropriate FAO bodies.

30. The Committee, after some discussion during which different views were expressed concerning the substance and practicability of the proposals, agreed to ask the Washington Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal to give consideration, insofar as this could be done within its present terms of reference, to the practical aspects of the measures proposed under paragraph 8, Section I, of the proposals.

31. The Committee asked that the summary record of its discussion on this item at the present Session be forwarded to the ECOSOC Commission on International Commodity Trade.

### III. FAO CONSULTATIONS AND ACTION ON INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY GROUPS

#### III.1 International Effects of National Policies for Grains

32. See Report of Twenty-fifth Session, C 55/2, Section III.1.

#### III.2 International Negotiations on Wheat

33. No new comment.

#### III.3 Consultations on the Economic Aspects of the Rice Industry

34. The Committee discussed the report of the Third Special FAO Meeting on the Economic Aspects of the Rice Industry held in Bangkok in September/October 1955 (CCP 55/27) and expressed its appreciation of the results.



35. In line with the recommendations of the Bangkok Meeting, the Committee decided to establish a CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice, with membership open to all interested governments. The Committee was assured that the setting-up of this Sub-Committee would not involve any expenditure by the Organization beyond that provided for in the present budget proposals of the Director-General. The Committee requested the Director-General to ask governments to inform him whether or not they wished to serve as members of the Sub-Committee. The United Kingdom delegation stated that they would have to reserve their position pending clarification in relation to the FAO consideration of the question of membership of colonial territories on the Sub-Committee. This did not mean that they were opposed to the setting-up of the Sub-Committee.

36. The terms of reference of this Sub-Committee were defined as follows:

To provide a forum for consultation on the economic aspects of rice, paying particular attention to trade matters and to any special difficulties which exist or are likely to arise in the international trade in rice; and to report periodically to the CCP, it being understood that copies of its reports and summary records of its proceedings, including any conclusions, should be circulated to interested governments as soon as possible.

37. The Committee decided that the Sub-Committee should establish its own rules of procedure.

38. International organizations who are entitled to send observers to the CCP, should also be entitled to send observers to the Sub-Committee.

39. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Bangkok Meeting with regard to the tasks to which the Sub-Committee should give early consideration. It added that special attention should also be given to the relationships of prices to consumption.

40. The Committee was informed that the Director-General, in line with the Bangkok recommendations, would convene a small working party, to meet in Rome early in 1956, and to prepare the ground for the studies to be undertaken by the Sub-Committee.

#### III.4 Milk and Milk Products

41. The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the follow-up action taken so far on the recommendations of the Working Party on Dried Skim Milk of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal and the proposals for cooperative action put forward in Washington by the representatives of eight exporting countries, whom the Committee at its last Session had invited to continue discussions through FAO machinery with a view to resolving outstanding practical problems.

42. It heard with interest a report from a member of the team on the FAO milk survey undertaken in September-October in Karachi and Dacca at the request of the Government of Pakistan, and expressed its appreciation of the contribution this survey had made to eliciting further knowledge of the practical possibilities of cooperative action in this field.

43. The Committee noted that the Report of this Survey may be ready in time for it to be placed before the Conference where the whole subject of the stimulation of consumption of dairy products would be discussed under the heading "More Milk and Better Child Nutrition."

### III.5 Olive Oil

44. The Committee noted the successful conclusion of the United Nations International Olive Oil Conference, at which the governments represented negotiated an international agreement to come into force in October 1956 if the five major producing countries and two importing countries have ratified the Agreement at that time. The discussions of the Conference, and the resolutions of the Conference were based very largely on the draft agreement and other recommendations made by the CCP Working Party on Olive Oil, which was established at the Twenty-third Session of this Committee, and which met in July 1954 and March 1955.

### III.6 Wine

45. See Report of the Twenty-fifth Session, C 55/2, Section III.6.

### III.7 Hard Fibers

46. The Committee received a progress report on a study of the world market for hard fibers which FAO is undertaking at the request of the Philippine Government, and on developments in which it had asked to be kept informed.

### III.8 Copra

47. The Committee took note of an International Coconut Conference held in the Philippines in August 1955, attended by representatives of the Governments of Ceylon, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and of requests made by that Conference for FAO assistance which, it was understood, were being considered by the Director-General.

### III.9 Coffee

48. In taking note of recent studies and consultations on this commodity, the Committee also expressed its interest in studies now being undertaken by FAO on factors influencing coffee consumption and by FAO and ECLA on various aspects of production and productivity. The view was expressed that FAO should contribute as fully as possible to the study of the problems under review.

## IV. REVIEW OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMODITY MACHINERY AND CONSULTATIONS

49. In considering recent developments concerning intergovernmental machinery and consultations on commodity problems, the Committee stressed again the following points, in line with its Resolution No.6(23) which had been reaffirmed by the Council: first, that every effort should be made to avoid duplication in intergovernmental machinery and secretarial facilities; and second, that in taking the necessary steps for ensuring against such duplication, care should be taken to avoid any arrangements which would reduce FAO's effectiveness in carrying out its established functions and services. In this connection, the Committee draws the attention of the Conference to document C 55/11 which sets out FAO's constitutional functions and responsibilities in the field of international commodity policy.

50. In reviewing relations with the ECOSOC Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Committee expressed the hope that the Commission, in its Annual Review and other Bulletins, would take care to avoid overlap with similar reviews undertaken by the FAO. The Committee also again stressed

the desirability of making full use of FAO's specialized secretarial facilities and skills, and of avoiding duplication of secretarial services whenever possible. At the same time, the Committee expressed the hope that other intergovernmental bodies would make full use of material already assembled and limit their requests for new studies as far as possible, having regard to the resources available and to FAO's other commitments.

51. The Committee was informed that a GATT Working Party on Commodity Problems had completed a report which, however, could not be made available and in any case could not have been considered in this Session since it did not represent the report of an international organization at this stage.

V. REPORT ON FAO ACTIVITIES SINCE THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

52. See Part One of this Report, and C 55/22, Appendix D.

VI. AGENDA AND DATE OF TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

53. Subject to Conference decisions and recommendations which may affect the work of the Committee, the following arrangements were made.

54. The Committee agreed to include the following points in the Provisional Agenda of the Twenty-seventh Session:

- I. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
- II. Adoption of Provisional Agenda
- III. Adoption of Summary Record of the Twenty-sixth Session
- IV. Reports of the Conference and Council
- V. Major Developments in the World Agricultural Commodity Situation since the Twenty-sixth Session
- VI. Major Developments in Intergovernmental Policies and Arrangements since the Twenty-sixth Session
- VII. Report on a World Food Reserve
- VIII. Report of Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal
- IX. International Commodity Stabilization Measures (Proposals by the Government of Argentina)
- X. Indian Pilot Survey - Report on Follow-up Action
- XI. CCP Consultative Sub-Committee on the Economic Aspects of Rice - Report on Arrangements
- XII. International Effects of National Policies for:
  - (a) Grains
  - (b) Livestock Products
- XIII. Methods for Stimulating the Consumption of Dairy Products

XIV. Interim Report on UN/FAO Cooperation on Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Products

XV. Revision of Rules of Procedure of the CCP

XVI. Date and Agenda of Twenty-eighth Session

XVII. Other Business.

55. In considering the arrangements for its next Session, the Committee also gave consideration to the request contained in a Resolution of the Sixth Session of ECLA which had asked FAO to consider the advisability of arranging for more frequent meetings of the CCP. There was a general feeling in the Committee that it should be possible to meet the foreseeable workload in two Sessions in 1956 and that the established schedule of twice-yearly regular sessions should, therefore, be adhered to. The Committee agreed further that the two Sessions to be held in 1956 should be held, as far as practicable, immediately prior to the Sessions of the Council, provided that the Council decided to hold two Sessions in that year. In the case of one Council Session only being held in 1956, the Committee requests the Director-General to take account, in setting the actual dates for the CCP Sessions, of the desirability of an appropriate interval between the first and second CCP Sessions.

#### VII. CLOSURE OF TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

56. The Committee declared the Twenty-sixth Session adjourned, instead of declaring it closed, because it may be necessary to take early action on commodity matters arising out of the Eighth Session of the Conference. However, in the absence of any further meeting of this Session being called by the Chairman prior to the Council's election of a new membership of the Committee, the Twenty-sixth Session will be considered to have been closed with the expiration of the Committee's present term of membership.

APPENDIX

LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS ATTENDING

THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

MEMBERS:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Delegates</u>
ARGENTINA	J.R. Martese Economic Counsellor Embassy
AUSTRALIA	A.L. Senger Commercial Counsellor Australian Embassy Washington  S.F. Lynch Commercial Counsellor Legation
BELGIUM	P. d'Otreppe Président du Comité Belge FAO  M. Jehin Secrétaire d'Administration Ministère de l'Agriculture
BRAZIL	A. de Viana Minister for Economic Affairs Embassy
CANADA	J.F. Booth Chief, Economics Division Dept. of Agriculture  F. Shefrin Senior Economist Economics Division Dept. of Agriculture
COLOMBIA	C.A. Faillace Counsellor, Embassy  E. Vasquez-Rocha First Secretary Embassy
CUBA	C.F. Armenteros Secretario del Banco de Fomento Agrícola e Industrial de Cuba
DENMARK	V. Andersen Counsellor Ministry of Agriculture  C.V. Hansen Agricultural Attache Legation

<u>Country</u>	<u>Delegates</u>
FRANCE	G.H. Janton Contrôleur d'Etat Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Economiques  A. L. Wallon Administrateur Civil Ministère de l'Agriculture  J. C. Richard Secrétaire d'Ambassade Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
GERMANY	W. Weber Counsellor, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry
INDIA	S.R. Sen Economic and Statistical Adviser Ministry of Food and Agriculture
IRAQ	K. Daghistani Secretary, Legation
JAPAN	Mitsugi Yamashita First Secretary (Agriculture) Embassy
PAKISTAN	Nazir Ahmed Agricultural Attache Embassy
SPAIN	J. Alba Counsellor, Embassy  E. Morales y Fraile Agricultural Attache Embassy  R. Cantos Ministry of Agriculture
THAILAND	P.B. Israsena Deputy Undersecretary Ministry of Economic Affairs  Luang Prakit Sahakorn Director-General Dept. of Economic Relations Ministry of Economic Affairs
UNITED KINGDOM	M. Compton Assistant Secretary Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food  M.L. Dhonau Principal, Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food

<u>Country</u>	<u>Delegates</u>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	R.H. Roberts Deputy Assistant Administrator Foreign Agricultural Service  T.C. Robinson Deputy Chief, International Resources Division Dept. of State W.R. Ogg Agricultural Attache Embassy  W.W. Sohl Acting FAO Liaison Officer Embassy
YUGOSLAVIA	S. Krasovec Professor University of Ljubliana  A. Blazevic Secretary, Embassy
<u>OBSERVERS: - Countries</u>	
AUSTRIA	G. Gudenus Counsellor, Embassy
BOLIVIA	E. Cerlini Honorary Consul
CEYLON	H.A.J. Hulugalle Minister for Ceylon in Italy
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	C.J. Castellanos First Secretary Embassy
EGYPT	Hassan Fahmi El Issawi Commercial Counsellor Embassy
EL SALVADOR	E. Trigueros Alcaine Chargé d'Affaires Embassy
GREECE	P. Lovardos

<u>Country</u>	<u>Delegates</u>
GUATEMALA	R. Rivera Ariza Minister-Counsellor Embassy
	M. Asturias Quiñonez Embassador
HOLY SEE	E. Bonomelli Director of Papal Villas
HONDURAS	A. Lopez Rodezno Minister, Legation
	L. Paredes Legation
INDONESIA	R. Soetijo Agricultural Attache Embassy
IRELAND	D. Waldron Secretary, Legation
ITALY	M. Lariccia Inspecteur, Haut Commissariat de l'Alimentation
	G. Marzano Chef de Division Ministère de l'Agriculture
	V. De Asarta Comité Italien de la FAO
	A. Proni Ministère de l'Agriculture
	F. De Luca Ministère de l'Agriculture
	M. Scapaccino Ministère de l'Agriculture
	A. Costanzo Istituto Centrale di Statistica
	A. Agostinelli Istituto Centrale di Statistica
	A. Orsi Istituto Centrale di Statistica
	A. D'Errico Haut Commissariat de l'Alimentation
	G. Zambrano Haut Commissariat de l'Alimentation
	P. Milella Haut Commissariat de l'Alimentation



<u>Country</u>	<u>Delegates</u>
JORDAN	E. Roch Minister Plenipotentiary for Jordan
NETHERLANDS	C. Eygenraam Agricultural Attache Embassy
NEW ZEALAND	J.B. Prendergast Trade Commissioner, London  J.V. White Rural Economist
PANAMA	H. Di Domenico Commercial Attache Embassy
PHILIPPINES	F. Claravall Second Secretary Legation
SWEDEN	Claes de König First Secretary Legation
SWITZERLAND	A. Schaer FAO National Committee  J. Burckhardt Counsellor, Legation
URUGUAY	J.G. Lissidini Embassador for Uruguay in Italy
VIET-NAM	Phan-Khac-Thuong First Secretary Legation  Bui-Guy-Lan Counseiller Commercial Haut Commissariat du Viet-Nam à Paris

OBSERVERS: - Organizations

<u>United Nations</u>	P.R. Judd Secretary, Commission on International Commodity Trade
<u>International Confederation of Free Trade Union</u>	T. Piersante

Organization

Delegates

Internationa Federation  
of Agricultural Producers

R. Savary  
Secretary-General

International Federation  
of Olive Growers

L. Donato  
Secretary-General

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Secretary

Gerda Blau,  
Chief, Commodities Branch

Assistant-Secretary

J.W. Evans  
Chief, Grain Section

Documents Officer

Matilda Parkes  
Commodities Branch