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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ROME

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Seventieth Session

Rome, November 1976

REPORT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY (CFS)

(Rome, 5-9 April 1976)

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MATTERS REQUIRING ATTENTION BY THE COUNCIL

Report of the Session

The Council is informed that in accordance with Rule XXXIII.7 of the General Rules of the Organization, the Committee requested the Director-General to make available its report to the Second Session of the World Food Council (paragraph 52 (vii)).

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee on World Food Security held its first session at FAO Headquarters, Rome, from 5 to 9 April 1976. The Committee was established as a standing committee of the FAO Council by the Eighteenth Session of the FAO Conference. This followed the recommendation of the World Food Conference and the adoption of the International Undertaking on World Food Security by the FAO Council at its Sixty-Fourth Session. As stated in Conference Resolution 21/75, the Committee is required to:

a) Keep the current and prospective demand, supply and stock position for basic foodstuffs under continuous review, in the context of world food security, and disseminate timely information on developments;

b) Make periodic evaluations of the adequacy of current and prospective stock levels, in aggregate, in exporting and importing countries, in order to assure a regular flow of basic foodstuffs to meet requirements in domestic and world markets, including food aid requirements, in time of short crops and serious crop failure;

c) Review the steps taken by governments to implement the International Undertaking on World Food Security; and

d) Recommend such short-term and longer-term policy action as may be considered necessary to remedy any difficulty foreseen in assuring adequate cereal supplies for minimum world food security.

2. The Committee, which is open to all Member Nations of the Organization and all States Members of the United Nations, is composed of those states which have notified the Director-General in writing of their desire to become members of the Committee and of their intention to participate in its work. Membership is for a biennium.

3. The Committee was informed that 78 countries had become members of the Committee, of which 74 were represented at the first session. Another 8 countries represented at the session had informed the Secretariat that official notification of their membership of the Committee would be received by the Director-General shortly. Two member nations of the Organization attended the session in an observer capacity. The EEC, the International Wheat Council and 14 international organizations also participated. A list of the present membership of the Committee on World Food Security is contained in Appendix A.

4. It was noted that two major food producing and consuming countries with large populations, China and the U.S.S.R., had not yet adopted the International Undertaking on World Food Security or joined the Committee. In view of their importance in the overall world food security position, the hope was expressed that these countries, as well as other non-member countries, would express their wish to adhere to the Undertaking and to join the Committee and participate in its work.

5. The session was opened by Mr. Roy I. Jackson, Deputy Director-General. His statement was circulated as document CFS: 76/C.R.S.2.

6. Mr. Erik Mortensen (Denmark) was elected Chairman. Mr. Youcef Stambouli (Algeria), Mr. José Faldini (Argentina), Mr. Abu Hakim (India) and Mr. Gordon Fraser (United States of America) were elected Vice-Chairmen. Mr. H. Adji Ismet Hakim (Indonesia) served as Chairman of the drafting committee which was composed of the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Guinea, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Poland, United Kingdom, United States of America and the EEC.

7. The Committee adopted its agenda which is appended as Appendix B.

Adoption of Rules of Procedure

8. The Committee had before it documents CFS: 76/6 and CFS: 76/6 Corr. 1 containing draft rules of procedure. After introducing certain amendments to these draft rules of procedure the Committee adopted the rules set forth in Appendix C to this Report.
9. In the course of its discussions of its draft rules of procedure, the Committee agreed that it would be appropriate for the Committee to have four Vice-Chairmen. In addition, the Committee decided that, in order to ensure rotation of the Chairmanship amongst the various regions, it should specifically be provided that the chairman would not be eligible for election for two consecutive terms of office. In addition, the vice-chairmen should not be eligible for election for two consecutive terms in that office.
10. In connection with attendance at sessions of the Committee, some delegates stressed that liberation movements had a special interest in world food security. The Committee recommended that, in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the decisions of the FAO Conference, arrangements be made to permit liberation movements to attend meetings of the Committee, without the right to vote.
11. The Committee noted that in Rule V-2 as contained in document CFS: 76/6 reference was made to Rule XII of the General Rules of the Organization being applicable, mutatis mutandis, to voting in the Committee. In this connection the Committee understood that the provisions of this General Rule governing the procedures for the conduct of meetings in general would also apply, mutatis mutandis to the conduct of the Committee's proceedings.
12. The question was raised as to whether the rules of procedure should refer to the International Undertaking on World Food Security, since the membership of the Committee was not identical to the states that had adopted the Undertaking. The Committee concluded however that the ways in which it would perform its responsibilities connected with the implementation of the Undertaking had been provided for in Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization, and thus there was no need to specify it in its rules of procedure.

II. FOOD SECURITY SITUATION AND ADEQUACY OF WORLD CEREAL STOCKS

13. As required under its terms of reference, the Committee examined the world food security situation and in particular the adequacy of world cereal stocks on the basis of Secretariat document CFS: 76/9 and Rev. 1, the relevant section of the Report of the Intergovernmental Group on Rice (Document CFS: 76/C.R.S.1) and the report of the Executive Secretary of the International Wheat Council on the current wheat situation and prospects.

General food security situation

14. The Committee agreed that world food security had improved during 1975/76, but the improvement was only marginal and uneven and did not provide adequate assurance for the future. The main factors responsible for the improvement were the excellent 1975/76 rice harvests in Asia, the record grains crops last year in the United States and Canada, increased stocks in some countries, an increase in food aid, and the easing of the fertilizer supply situation. World market prices of cereals had declined significantly from the 1975 levels.
15. The overall situation, nonetheless, remained basically insecure. The long-term rate of increase in production was not keeping up with the population growth in many developing countries. Crops in one of the world's biggest grain producing and consuming countries, the Soviet Union, continued to fluctuate widely from year to year because of adverse weather. Also, indications for 1976 crops were mixed.

16. While crop conditions in many important growing regions was better this year, the United States winter wheat crop had been adversely affected by drought and the food situation in several countries of the Sahel Zone had worsened as a result of the widespread crop caused by rodents and insect pests. In view of the narrow margin between surpluses and shortages, unfavourable crops in 1976 could quickly tighten world food supplies and cause severe shortages to reappear. Thus, the basic causes for uncertainty persisted and there was need for continued vigilance.

17. There were several important factors affecting the world food situation, the outcome of which could be relevant to world food security this year but on which the Committee lacked precise information. These included the outlook for production, particularly of wheat, in the U.S.S.R. and in the United States; the outcome of the rice crops in the Far East later in the year; and the amount of grain that would be fed to livestock. As regards prospects for the winter wheat crop in the United States, the Committee noted that, provided there was a good spring crop, the total availability of wheat supplies in that country in 1976/77 should be maintained at the high level of the previous year owing to larger carryover stocks.

18. Delegates of several of the "Most Seriously Affected" (MSA) developing countries provided the Committee with further information on their present food situation and requirements. While the gap between their domestic supplies and total needs was still large and their import requirements remained high, according to FAO estimates by 1 April 1976 the MSA countries had covered 86 percent of their combined cereal import requirements for 1975/76. About one third of these were provided as food aid.

19. Total food aid commitments during 1975/76 had risen to over 9 million tons compared to actual shipments of 8.2 million tons in 1974/75. The Committee noted that food aid levels remained well below the quantities provided in the years before 1973/74, and that the minimum food aid target of 10 million tons recommended by the World Food Conference had not yet been attained.

Evaluation of the cereal stock situation

20. One of the main functions of the Committee is to evaluate the adequacy of current and prospective stocks in order to assure a regular flow of basic foodstuffs to meet requirements in domestic and world markets, including food aid requirements, in times of short crops and serious crop failure. The Committee reviewed the stock position both at the national and aggregate levels.

21. According to secretariat estimates, total carryover stocks of cereals (excluding China and the U.R.S.S. for which data are not available) at the end of 1974/75 seasons amounted to the very low level of 103 million tons. This was slightly less than a year earlier and compared with an average level of 161 million tons in 1970-72. A moderate rise to 110-113 million tons (excluding the U.S.S.R. and China) was expected at the end of 1975/76 seasons, mainly reflecting an increase in wheat stocks carried over by exporting countries. Several developing countries were also expecting to improve their stock position in 1975/76 following the larger rice crops, although in many of these countries the extent of stock replenishment would be limited by a lack of storage capacity as well as of capital resources. The Committee also assumed that stocks in the Soviet Union had probably been reduced this season, in view of the heavy shortfall in its crop. If this is taken into account, overall world cereal stocks may not change appreciably during 1975/76.

22. At the national level, even though stocks had increased in some individual countries, they were still generally below national targets. Of the 38 countries for which information on stock targets is available (the majority of which are developing countries) actual stocks

are below national target levels in 31 countries. In aggregate, the 38 countries held about 15 million tons in stock at the end of 1974/75 seasons, only one half of the combined target levels.

23. The geographical distribution of stocks was also considered unsatisfactory. In particular, stocks were below minimum target levels in zones which were particularly vulnerable to crop failure. Rice stocks appeared to be unevenly distributed between exporting and importing countries, as well as between countries which had established stock policies and those which had yet to do so.

24. The Committee considered that a comprehensive evaluation of the stock position could only be carried out if information on stocks was available from all countries, including the U.S.S.R. and China. It requested the Secretariat to try to improve its coverage of information on U.S.S.R. and China, including stock changes, to the maximum extent possible.

25. The Committee agreed that, at current and foreseeable levels, cereal stocks were inadequate in relation to the objectives of world food security. In this connexion it noted that carryover stocks (excluding the U.S.S.R. and China) represented 12 percent of annual consumption in the countries studied, which was well below the FAO Secretariat estimate of the minimum safe level (17-18 percent) required for world food security. The delegates from the developing countries felt that the FAO Secretariat estimate of the desirable global minimum "safe" level of carryover stocks was a reasonable basis for assessing the adequacy of current stock levels for achieving food security objectives, particularly when this level is considered in its historical perspective. Several delegates, however, considered that the calculation of the minimum "safe" level of carryover stocks required further consideration. They pointed out that determination of the desirable size of global cereal stocks was a complex issue which was related to ongoing discussions and negotiations in other fora such as the International Wheat Council and the GATT. Among other things, it was necessary to examine on the one hand whether such stock "targets" should be determined on a national or global basis; (in the latter case, whether they should be related to total consumption, to production variations or to trade,) and on the other hand to agree on precise definitions of terms. The Committee was informed that the FAO Secretariat estimate of "safe" level of stocks was related to total carryover stocks at the end of respective crop seasons, comprising both working stocks and reserve stocks. In this context, the Secretariat had defined "reserve" stocks as stocks which could be drawn on to meet unexpected deficits in current supplies due to crop shortfalls, or to meet other contingencies, emergency food shortages or forward international commitments in case of a short crop.

Identification of problems

26. While welcoming the improvement in the current food security situation, the Committee identified a number of basic problems.

1. The world food position continued to be fundamentally insecure. Progress towards the agreed objectives of world food security had been slow and largely dependent on weather conditions. In view of the inadequacy of reserve stocks, the world's basic food supplies were affected to a dangerous extent by shortfalls in annual harvests.
2. The rate of growth in food production in many developing countries continued to lag behind the rate of growth of their population. Efforts to accelerate food output were being intensified, but they were constrained by inadequate investment in production capacity and in the needed infrastructure this being attributable directly to the worsening economic situation.

3. The persisting and large gap between the basic food requirements of MSA countries, especially cereals, and their domestic production was a continuing threat to world food security. Their worsening balance of payments deficits necessitated a considerable increase in financial and food assistance so as to enable them to increase their own food production and to acquire adequate quantities of food.
4. Heavy post-harvest losses of foodstuffs owing to inadequate storage, transport and marketing systems and pest attacks aggravated food shortages, especially in tropical and sub-tropical areas. These losses also deprived agricultural producers of the incentives to increase their food production.
5. Overall cereals stocks, despite increases in certain countries in 1975/76, remained at exceptionally low levels, particularly in importing countries and regions vulnerable to crop failures and natural disaster. The risk remained that bad harvests in major producing regions could cause severe food shortages among the more vulnerable peoples of the world.
6. The margin between world "shortage" and "surplus" was very narrow. In the absence of an adequate world food security system, there was a danger that bumper crops in some regions would bring about surpluses on the market which could reduce producer incentives thus leading to reduced production before stocks had been rebuilt to adequate levels. In the case of rice, there already existed an excess of supplies over current consumption but many developing countries, where the bulk of paddy production was concentrated, were not in a position to build up rice stocks owing to financial and other constraints. As a result, rice prices had already sharply declined, even though overall stocks were still inadequate. There was a danger that similar situations could develop in respect of other grains if crops were exceptionally good in major producing regions. The adverse effect of such situations would be lessened to the extent that national stock policies and programmes were in operation.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKING ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Adoption of the Undertaking by governments

27. The Committee noted that 69 governments, as well as the EEC, had now adopted the International Undertaking. The delegate from Hungary informed the Committee that his Government also intended to adopt the Undertaking. The governments subscribing to the Undertaking accounted in 1975 for 95 percent of world exports, about half of world imports and approximately 60 percent of world production of cereals. A full list of governments subscribing to the Undertaking is contained in Appendix D.

Special assistance to developing countries

28. The Committee exchanged views on the special assistance being provided to developing countries in accordance with section IV of the Undertaking. Progress had recently been made in increasing the total volume of aid, both through larger multilateral and bilateral financial and food aid contributions, and through a greater emphasis on food within existing programmes. Nonetheless, the level of assistance was still considered to be inadequate to meet the full needs of developing countries. Many delegates pointed out that the proportion of concessional assistance had not improved to the same extent. It was, however, not yet possible for the Committee to assess thoroughly the degree of progress that had been achieved since the World Food Conference, particularly as the IFAD had not yet been established. In this connection, the Committee supported the recent appeal of the Commission on Development of the International Economic Cooperation Conference in Paris:

“So as to ensure that the Secretary-General of the United Nations may be enabled to convene a Plenipotentiary Conference in May, and in order that the International Fund for Agricultural Development may be established early with substantial resources, the Commission on Development of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation urges all countries in a position to contribute to the Fund and particularly countries in categories I and II, to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations before the 15th of April, 1976, of the amount of their contributions to the Fund”.

29. The Secretariat was requested to give careful consideration to the type of information on development assistance to be made available to future sessions of the Committee to enable it to make a balanced review. The work carried out under the Development Assistance Committee and the Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment and other bodies should not be duplicated but information assembled in these bodies should be drawn on in the future documentation to be prepared for the Committee.

30. The Committee welcomed the spirit of international cooperation which had helped to strengthen FAO's Food Security Assistance Scheme. This Scheme had made it possible for a number of developing countries to formulate national stock policies and to prepare projects, and had resulted in substantial financial and technical contributions from several donors under Conference Resolution 2/75. In this connection, the Scheme should be strengthened and expanded and for this purpose further consideration should be given to the potential contribution which the World Food Programme could make.

31. In regard to the future orientation of the Scheme, the Committee agreed that special priority should be given to assisting the developing countries which are least developed and Most Seriously Affected, as well as those most vulnerable to acute food shortages and crop fluctuations. The feasibility of organizing regional reserves, to help small countries which found it difficult to maintain national stocks, should continue to be studied. Emphasis should be laid on technical support, training, assistance to small farmers, and in helping to reduce post-harvest losses. A number of delegates considered that the mobilization of external resources under the Scheme would help developing countries to implement their national food security programmes, based on the recommendations of the country reports prepared by FAO.

32. The Committee requested that summaries of the FAO country food security reports be made in documents submitted to its future sessions, outlining the nature of the problems and the recommendations suggested.

33. The Committee was informed that the World Food Programme contributed directly to food security mainly by providing assistance to projects aiming at increasing food production and rural development in developing countries. It also participated, in cooperation with other organizations, in some multi-disciplinary missions organized by FAO to assist developing countries in the formulation of their national food security policies, and cooperated with these missions in the field, where possible, through its country project officers who were familiar with local food storage and distribution problems. WFP's capacity to provide food aid for the establishment of national reserves in developing countries was limited by its present resource position, given the Programme's priorities in favour of direct assistance for the promotion of agricultural production, employment and the improvement of health and nutritional status.

National cereal stock policies and targets

34. In reviewing the steps taken to implement Sections I, II and III of the Undertaking, the Committee discussed document CFS: 76/3 which summarized the national stock policies or practices of the 92 countries, including the 69 which had so far subscribed to the Undertaking.

35. Several delegates, in commenting on the paper, provided supplementary or revised data on their countries' national stock policies and targets or objectives. A number of delegates felt that the term "stock policy" should be taken to include the stock practices in major exporting countries which, for all practical purposes, conform to the objectives of the Undertaking.

36. Referring to the provision in the Undertaking concerning the building up and replenishment of stocks in the developing countries, it was stressed that practical difficulties arose from inadequate domestic production and their limited ability to import owing to foreign exchange constraints. Increased assistance was required in the construction of storage facilities, including technical information, training of national staff and special financial assistance, as well as food aid to establish their national food reserves.

37. The delegates of developing countries regretted the slow progress made in concluding a new grains agreement and negotiating other arrangements in other fora, and urged that these negotiations be accelerated. In their view, the new grains agreement and other arrangements should, *inter alia*, contain provisions for the maintenance of an internationally coordinated system of national reserve stocks.

38. Most delegates also stressed the importance of the early establishment of an international emergency reserve of at least 500 000 tons of grains to be placed at the disposal of the WFP as specified by the Seventh Special Session of the UN General Assembly. They suggested that the necessary modalities for the operation of this reserve should be devised by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes at its forthcoming session. In the view of several delegates, reserve stocks which would be held by the major exporting and importing countries and made accessible to all participants of an Arrangement or of an international System, should be the subject of international agreement. One delegate noted that his government did not accept the suggestion that the international community had an obligation to contribute to a programme of building reserves in each and every country.

Global Information and Early Warning System

39. The Committee noted the progress made in establishing the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture, which had been in operation for about a year, following the FAO Council's approval of the working arrangements at its Special Session in March 1975. Eighty-three governments and the EEC had agreed to participate in the System and most participants had appointed national liaison officers. A central unit had been established in FAO as a focal point of the System. The inflow of information had been streamlined and improved, and special arrangements made for the speedy dispatch and translation of reports. Close cooperation was maintained with the World Food Programme, the International Wheat Council, the UN Disaster Relief Coordinator's Office (UNDRO), and the League of Red Cross Societies.

40. A number of periodic reports were now being issued to participating governments, including: (i) monthly food reports covering the short-term global prospects for staple foods and the main agricultural inputs; (ii) monthly reports on foodcrops and shortages summarizing crop conditions and the food outlook country by country; (iii) special country crop reports giving early warning on potentially difficult situations in individual countries, issued on an *ad hoc* basis; and (iv) special reports on the uncovered cereal import requirements of MSA countries, issued monthly. The Secretariat had received advice on the future orientation of the System from a small group of officials from member governments and interested international organizations who had been invited to Rome, in a personal capacity, in February 1976. Efforts were now under way to improve the flow of information to the System from member countries, with the assistance of the national liaison officers.

41. The Committee welcomed the progress made, and expressed its appreciation for the timely and comprehensive reports being issued. Stressing the great importance it attached to this activity which was recognized as an important function of FAO by Article I of its Constitution, the Committee requested that the System should be strengthened, centrally as well as at the country level. Advance warning of potential food shortages was essential in view of the leadtime needed to arrange for assistance, but an early warning system could only be efficient if governments cooperated by supplying timely information on crop conditions and other relevant aspects. Several delegates considered that assistance should be given by FAO to interested countries in developing national forecasting and early warning systems, and that FAO representation should be strengthened at the country level.

42. A number of specific suggestions were made for the future orientation of the work. Some delegates suggested the System should be enlarged to cover additional basic foods; others suggested the monthly reports should include from time to time more detailed reports on specific markets, as long as this would cause no delays or involve excessive costs. The Committee noted with regret that several important producing and exporting countries had not yet joined the System, and expressed its hope that more governments would soon decide to do so. The Committee agreed that, in the meantime, all FAO member countries should continue to receive the reports issued by the System.

43. The representative of UNDRO expressed the appreciation of the Relief Coordinator for the information supplied by the System. The mandate of UNDRO as laid down in Resolution 2816 of the United Nations General Assembly was to coordinate disaster assistance to a stricken state when more than one UN agency was involved in giving aid, and to mobilize funds for such assistance. In UNDRO's view, FAO should be the focal point for the collection and dissemination of information, and he assured the Committee that there was full coordination between the various UN agencies in all aid activities.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

44. The Committee recognized that implementation of the International Undertaking on World Food Security depended on the voluntary undertakings of governments but it also implied international cooperation in order to ensure the full effectiveness of the objectives contained in the Undertaking.

45. Taking account of the very narrow margin which exists at present between production and consumption and the resulting precarious food security situation, the Committee felt that practical programmes for the full implementation of the Undertaking would need to be developed over a period of time. Hence, it was necessary to identify vital points on which action could be taken without delay.

46. The Committee supported the high priority which developing countries were placing on national food production policies and programmes to achieve the objectives of world food security and underlined the importance of developing countries taking measures to organize internal markets more efficiently with a view to assuring regular outlets for agricultural producers and thereby stimulating food production. To complement national efforts, international financial institutions and aid-giving agencies, developed countries and other potential contributors should endeavour to increase their financial assistance in real terms, as well as their technical aid, within the context of the development objectives of the developing countries. Such increased assistance to agriculture would contribute to the minimum target for total official development aid of 0.7 percent of GNP in the developed countries concerned. Developed countries should also take steps to implement other measures recommended in Resolution XIX of the World Food Conference.

47. The Committee agreed that due priority should be accorded to meeting requirements of importing developing countries where sudden climatic variations or other natural disasters influence the outcome of the crops. Developed countries that have a potential to do so should endeavour to increase their food production to help meet global food requirements including food aid where possible through triangular transactions, while avoiding policies and practices that may inhibit the capacity of developing countries to expand their own production or limit the potential of exporting developing countries. Care should be taken to promote the most efficient use of available resources, and to ensure that necessary incentives to producers and normal commercial trade were safeguarded. At the same time it was also necessary to ensure that prices did not rise to levels outside the reach of importing developing countries.

48. The Committee stressed the need for a speedy conclusion to the international discussions and negotiations taking place on an international grains arrangement, preferably before the expiry of the current extension of the International Wheat Agreement in view of the necessity to facilitate implementation of the principles contained in the International Undertaking. The Committee took note of suggestions made that the new arrangement might contain, inter alia, provisions concerning price and market stability, stocks - including reserve stocks, food aid and appropriate safeguards for developing countries.

49. The Committee drew the attention of the Council of FAO and the World Food Council to the fact that a number of countries which have an important influence on the world food situation had not yet joined the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture, and urged all countries to join the System at an early date. It requested governments to provide timely and complete data on stock levels and on national cereal stock policies or practices, and targets or objectives, in order to ensure the assembly of information required for the Committee's consultations on world food security.

50. Further, the Committee recommended that:

- a) International financing agencies and bilateral donors should endeavour to increase their assistance on "soft" terms or in grant form to support the national food production and stock programmes of developing countries, particularly of those which are least developed and Most Seriously Affected, paying special attention to critical food security regions and newly independent states;
- b) All countries should endeavour, by the end of 1977 if possible, to define and adopt national stock policies and targets or objectives of basic foodstuffs, primarily cereals, and to modify them as required in order to conform with the guidelines of the Undertaking; in this respect, advantage should be taken of the discussions and negotiations taking place to implement and coordinate their national stock policies on an international basis.
- c) All countries should endeavour to increase national stocks in accordance with their national policies, as soon as the economic and supply situation permits.

V. STATEMENT OF THE GROUP OF 77

51. Underlining the slight progress made in implementation of the International Undertaking on World Food Security, delegates of the Group of 77 presented a statement to the session which appears in Appendix E of this report and which these delegates requested be transmitted to the FAO Council and to the second session of the World Food Council.

VI. FUTURE PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

52. In considering its future programme of work, the Committee agreed on the following arrangements:

- i) Between sessions of the Committee, the continuous review of the world food security situation required under its terms of reference should be carried out by the Secretariat, making use of the Global Information and Early Warning System;
- ii) The Secretariat was requested to maintain contact with member countries of the Committee through their permanent representatives to FAO or other recognized channels of liaison, so as to keep them informed of developments in the food security situation and to obtain advice on any special action required in exceptional circumstances;
- iii) The necessary periodic stock evaluations should be carried out by the Committee at each session, drawing on the assistance of the International Wheat Council and the CCP's Intergovernmental Groups on Grains and Rice. The criteria for judging the adequacy of stocks would have to be carefully selected;
- iv) While primary attention should be given to cereals, the Secretariat was requested to make proposals to the next session on the possible widening of the commodity coverage to other basic foodstuffs of importance to developing countries;
- v) A detailed evaluation of the operation of the Global Information and Early Warning System should be carried out at the second session;
- vi) The special assistance provided to developing countries to enable them to achieve the objectives of food security should normally be reviewed bi-annually, making full use of appropriate FAO bodies, notably the CCP, the Committee on Agriculture, and other concerned organizations.
- vii) In accordance with Rule XXXIII.7 of the General Rules of the Organization the Committee requested the Director-General to make available its report to the second session of the World Food Council.

VII. DATE AND PLACE OF SECOND SESSION

53. The Committee proposed that its second session should be held at FAO Headquarters in 1977, the exact date to be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairman.

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APPENDIX A

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

(as of 14 April 1976)

ALGERIA
ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
BANGLADESH
BELGIUM
BOLIVIA
CAMEROON
CANADA
CAPE VERDE
CHAD
COLOMBIA
COMOROS
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DENMARK
ECUADOR
EGYPT
EL SALVADOR
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GABON
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF
GHANA
GUINEA
HAITI
HUNGARY

ICELAND
INDIA
INDONESIA
IRAQ
ISRAEL
ITALY
JAPAN
KENYA
KOREA, REP. OF
LIBYA
MALTA
MAURITANIA
MAURITIUS
MEXICO
MOROCCO
NEPAL
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NIGER
NIGERIA
NORWAY
OMAN
PAKISTAN
PARAGUAY
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SENEGAL
SIERRA LEONE
SPAIN
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SUDAN
SWAZILAND
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TUNISIA
TURKEY
UGANDA
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES
VENEZUELA
YEMEN, DEM. REP. OF
YEMEN ARAB REP.
YUGOSLAVIA
ZAIRE
ZAMBIA

AGENDA

- I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS
 - a) Election of Chairman and vice-chairmen
 - b) Adoption of agenda
 - c) Membership of the Committee
 - d) Adoption of rules of procedure

- II. FOOD SECURITY SITUATION AND ADEQUACY OF WORLD CEREAL STOCKS
 - a) General review
 - b) Identification of problems

- III. STEPS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKING
 - a) Special assistance to developing countries
 - b) Current status of national cereal stock policies and targets
 - c) Global Information and Early Warning System

- IV. RECOMMENDATIONS ON SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM POLICY ACTION

- V. FUTURE PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

- VI. OTHER MATTERS
 - a) Date of second session
 - b) Any other business
 - c) Adoption of report

RULES OF PROCEDURE

RULE I

Membership

1. Membership of the Committee shall be in accordance with Rule XXXIII.1 of the General Rules of the Organization.

RULE II

Officers

1. At the first session of the Committee held after a regular session of the Conference, the Committee shall elect a Chairman and 4 Vice-Chairmen from among the representatives of its members, who shall remain in office until the election of a new Chairman and new Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen shall not be eligible for election for two consecutive terms in the same office.
2. The Chairman, or in his absence one of the Vice-Chairmen, shall preside at meetings of the Committee and exercise such other functions as may be required to facilitate its work. In the event of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen not being able to preside at a meeting, the Committee shall appoint a representative of one of its members to take the chair.

RULE III

Secretary

1. The Director-General of the Organization shall appoint a Secretary who shall perform such duties as the work of the Committee may require.

RULE IV

Sessions

1. The Committee shall hold sessions as provided in Rule XXXIII.3 and 4 of the General Rules of the Organization, and shall propose the date and place of its sessions.
2. Any number of separate meetings may be held during each session of the Committee.
3. Notice of the date and place of each session shall normally be communicated at least two months in advance of the session to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization, to all Member States of the United Nations and to such international organizations as may have been invited to attend the session.
4. Each member of the Committee may appoint alternates, associates and advisers to its representative on the Committee.
5. Presence of representatives of a majority of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for any formal action by the Committee.

RULE V

APPENDIX C (Cont.d)

Attendance

1. Any Member Nation of the Organization or Member State of the United Nations not represented on the Committee, any Associate Member or any State that is not a member of the Organization or of the United Nations but a member of a Specialized Agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or liberation movements in accordance with decisions of the Conference and Council, may attend in an observer capacity a session of the Committee and may submit memoranda and participate without vote in any discussions at a public or private meeting of the Committee.
2. Participation of international organizations in an observer capacity in the work of the Committee shall be governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the General Rules of the Organization, as well as by the rules of the Organization on relations with international organizations.
3. In accordance with Rule XXXIII.10 of the General Rules of the Organization, the International Wheat Council shall be invited to participate in the proceedings of the Committee and to cooperate in servicing the Committee.
4. Meetings of the Committee shall be held in public, unless the Committee decides to meet in private for discussion of any items on its agenda.

RULE VI

Agenda and documents

1. The Director-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, shall prepare a provisional agenda and shall normally circulate it at least three months in advance of the session to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization, to all Member States of the United Nations and to all international organizations invited to attend the session.
2. All Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization and all non-member states which are members of the Committee may request the Director-General, normally not less than 30 days before the proposed date of the session, to insert an item on the provisional agenda. The Director-General shall thereupon circulate the proposed item to all members of the Committee, together with any necessary papers.
3. The Committee in session may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast amend the agenda by the deletion, addition or modification of any item, provided that no matter referred to it by the Council or on request of the Conference or the World Food Council may be omitted from the agenda.
4. Documents which have not already been dispatched shall be dispatched with the provisional agenda or as soon as possible thereafter in all working languages.

RULE VII

Voting

1. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote.
2. The decisions of the Committee shall be ascertained by the Chairman, who shall resort, upon the request of one or more members, to a vote, in which case the pertinent provisions of Rule XII of the General Rules of the Organization shall apply mutatis mutandis.

RULE VIII

APPENDIX C (Concl.d)

Reports

1. At each session, the Committee shall approve a report embodying its views, recommendations and decisions, including when requested, a statement of minority views. Any recommendations adopted by the Committee which affect the programme or finances of the Organization or concerning legal or constitutional matters shall be reported to the Council with the comments of the appropriate subsidiary committees of the Council.
2. Reports of sessions shall be submitted to the Council and circulated to all Member Nations and Associate Members of the Organization, and to those non-Member States which are members of the Committee, as well as to interested international organizations entitled to be represented at the session.
3. Pursuant to Rule XXXIII.7 of the General Rules of the Organization, the Committee shall submit periodic and special reports to the World Food Council, through the Council. In exceptional circumstances, reports may be submitted directly to the World Food Council, such action being notified to the following session of the Council.

RULE IX

Subsidiary Bodies

1. In accordance with Rule XXXIII.14 of the General Rules of the Organization the Committee may establish subsidiary or ad hoc bodies where it considers that such action would expedite its own work, without duplicating the work of existing bodies.
2. Before taking a decision on the establishment of any subsidiary or ad hoc body, the Committee shall examine the administrative and financial implications of such a decision, in the light of a report to be submitted by the Director-General.
3. The Committee shall define the terms of reference, composition and, as far as possible, the duration of the mandate of each subsidiary or ad hoc body. Such subsidiary or ad hoc bodies shall report to the Committee. The reports of the subsidiary or ad hoc bodies shall be made available for information to all members of the subsidiary or ad hoc bodies concerned, all members of the Committee, and to interested international organizations entitled to attend sessions of the bodies concerned.

RULE X

Suspension of Rules

The Committee may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, decide to suspend any of the foregoing Rules of Procedure, provided that the action contemplated is consistent with the Constitution and the General Rules of the Organization and that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given. Such notice may be waived if no member objects.

RULE XI

Amendment of Rules

The Committee may, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, amend these Rules of Procedure provided that such amendment is consistent with the Constitution and the General Rules of the Organization. No proposal for the amendment of these Rules of Procedure shall be included in the agenda of any session of the Committee unless notice thereof has been dispatched by the Director-General to members of the Committee at least 30 days before the opening of the session.

STATUS OF ADOPTION BY GOVERNMENTS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKING ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

(as of 9 April 1976)

ALGERIA	INDIA	PAKISTAN
ARGENTINA	INDONESIA	PHILIPPINES
AUSTRALIA	IRELAND	POLAND
BANGLADESH	ISRAEL	PORTUGAL
BELGIUM	ITALY	SENEGAL
BOLIVIA	JAPAN	SIERRA LEONE
BURMA	KENYA	SPAIN
BURUNDI	KOREA, REP. OF	SRI LANKA
CAMEROON	KUWAIT	SUDAN
CANADA	LIBERIA	SWEDEN
CHAD	LUXEMBOURG	SWITZERLAND
CHILE	MADAGASCAR	TANZANIA
COLOMBIA	MALTA	THAILAND
CONGO	MAURITANIA	TOGO
CYPRUS	MEXICO	TUNISIA
DENMARK	MOROCCO	TURKEY
ECUADOR	NEPAL	UGANDA
EGYPT	NETHERLANDS	UNITED KINGDOM
ETHIOPIA	NEW ZEALAND	UNITED STATES
FINLAND	NICARAGUA	UPPER VOLTA
FRANCE	NIGER	URUGUAY
GAMBIA	NIGERIA	YUGOSLAVIA
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	NORWAY	EEC
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STATEMENT OF DELEGATE OF INDIA ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP OF 77

ON ITEM IV OF THE AGENDA

1. We have read the document CFS: 76/10 with interest. It appears to us that while the document is sufficiently sharply focussed on the world food situation, it does not pointedly draw attention to the objectives of food security and the method by which these objectives should be achieved. FAO is right in saying elsewhere in another document that:
 - 'a) Progress towards world food security has been slow and, to a large extent, dependent on weather conditions. For its basic food requirements the world is still living from one harvest to next.
 - b) The persisting gap between the cereals requirements of the MSA countries and their domestic production is a constant threat to world food security. The steep reduction in the prices of their export commodities in 1975 and worsening balance of payments deficits warrant a considerable increase in the financial and food assistance to these countries to enable them to acquire adequate quantities of food grains.
 - c) World prices are volatile and uncertain.
 - d) World cereal stocks show no sign of being replenished to levels adequate to ensure food security.'
2. In this situation obviously the number of underfed and malnourished estimated at 500 and more million people in 1972-74 will be growing. A recent estimate, which confirms FAO's projections made at the time of the World Food Conference, shows that by 1985, more than 2,5 billion people would be in developing countries; 2,2 billion of them in food deficit countries. Their food deficit by then would have risen to over 100 million tons a year as against 45 million tons in 1974-75 and an average of 28 million tons in relatively good production years of 1969-71.
3. A succession of bad harvests in 1972 and 1974; persisting crises in international money markets since the middle of 1971; persistent inflation in industrialized countries and physical scarcity of essential commodities such as cereals, fertilizers, a period of low prices and demand since mid 1974 followed by accelerated inflation in industrialized countries, have all hit the developing countries badly, throwing their balance of payments out of gear. The value of cereal imports of MSA countries alone rose from 830 million dollars in 1972 to 4410 million dollars in 1974. In these countries the gains in agricultural export earnings which amounted to 2960 million dollars from 1972 to 1974, were offset by increase in costs of agricultural imports. While in 1972, agricultural trade surplus had helped developing countries finance approximately 60 percent of the deficit on account of non-agricultural trade, in 1974 it was sufficient only to finance 27 percent of that deficit, due largely to the rise in prices on fertilizers, fuel and manufactured goods. In 1975 agricultural export earnings of 42 MSA countries declined by 1500 million dollars, 18 percent below 1974. In 1976 there is some hope of recovery in agricultural exports but may be more than offset by the costs of non-agricultural imports.
4. For 39 MSA countries UNCTAD has projected the net capital inflow requirements at 1975-76 prices to rise from 8 billion dollars to 22.4 billion dollars in 1980.

5. Viewed against this background and the extremely slow paced implementation of the Undertaking on Food Security, a renewed political commitment on the part of international community to objectives of food security is called for and ways have to be found to implement them. The objectives of Food Security must comprise:

- “(a) Securing availability of adequate food supplies at all times, including in times of disasters and emergencies;
- (b) obtaining increasing expansion of food consumption in malnourished countries and specially for the most vulnerable sections of population;
- (c) evolving an international system of food reserves that will offset fluctuations in supply and prevent violent changes in prices to help stimulate production and ensure accessibility to foodgrains by all developing countries. In appropriate cases the system should compensate developing countries for unexpectedly large movement in prices;
- (d) aiming towards increasing self-reliance of developing countries, depending on their own growth objectives and development needs; and,
- (e) ensuring financial and other support of the international community to developing countries for attainment of these objectives”.

6. Since the subject of food security is highly dispersed and discussions are taking place at numerous fora it is necessary also that the Food Security Committee and the World Food Council in its coordinating role should agree on certain basic principles which should inform these discussions. While, therefore, not taking away from the importance of suggestions made in paragraph 22 of document CFS: 76/10, the Group of 77 would like to make certain other specific recommendations also. These are:

- (1) All measures should be taken and facilities provided so that food production including non-cereal staple food in developing countries is increased. The developed countries should increase their own food production so as to meet adequately the world needs including food aid, and towards that end give up such policies that inhibit utilization of available capacity or their extension, taking into account the development potential and interests of exporting developing countries. There has been an effort recently to exaggerate the level of developmental assistance. It should be recalled what the Chairman of the Developmental Assistance Committee said in his 1974 review: “In the six years (since 1967) official developmental assistance from the DAC countries increased from \$6.6 billion to \$9.4 billion. However, donors have had persistent inflation and there have been several major currency realignments. When official development assistance is adjusted for these factors, it becomes apparent that, in constant value terms, the real volume of these resources has actually declined by seven percent over the past ten years.” The position of capital commitments for agriculture may be no better.

In providing this aid, special emphasis should be placed on irrigation, supply and production of fertilizers and pesticides, adoption of high-yielding varieties, establishment of adequate storage capacities, development of agriculture, related infrastructure and prevention of post harvest losses. The objective should be to bring about rapid increase in production through quick maturing schemes in the developing countries.

- (2) We should agree that the minimum safe level of carry over stocks should be 17-18 percent of the annual world consumption of cereals. The various components have to be worked out. It may be recalled that in 1969-70 such carry over stock was of the order of 179 million tons or 23 percent of the world's consumption. It was 17 percent in 1970-71, 18 percent in 1971-72, and has continuously declined since then (13 percent in 1972-73, 12 percent in 1973-74 and the same in 1974-75).

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(3) National stock policies and targets of developed countries, which have such a bearing and impact on global security should be formulated and announced and, production permitting, implemented by the end of 1977. Obviously, these will have to be not only in consonance with the Undertaking they have subscribed to, but also take into account the developments since that time.

(4) Unconscionably long time is being taken in concluding a new Grains Agreement and negotiating other arrangements in other fora. This Committee should urge on the Wheat Council and other appropriate bodies that these arrangements may be concluded soon and that, in particular, the Grains agreements should be finalized, as soon as possible, within the life of its current extension, i.e., by the end of 1977. This agreement and other arrangements should, inter alia, contain the following policy provisions:

(a) In export trade of food, particularly cereals, a range of reasonable maximum and minimum prices should be indicated with the twin aim of increasing production and maintaining certain measures of stability in prices.

Broadly speaking the maximum should be a level which is within reach of the developing world and the minimum enough to leave incentive to a producer for export. There may be a provision for periodic revision of these levels in the light of the actual behaviour of prices and other factors.

(b) With a view to ensuring adequate minimum supplies to importing developing countries and safeguarding the interests of exporting developing countries, there should be, among other preferential facilities, an obligation, on the part of exporting developed countries to sell a minimum of quantities to importing developing countries when the prices move towards the maximum so that the latter are not elbowed out of the market, with a similar provision that if prices reach towards the minimum, the developed importing countries should purchase a minimum of quantities from the exporting countries.

(c) Reserve stocks at an appropriate level of 5-6 percent of World consumption should be an integral part of the Agreement and other arrangements. At least a part of these reserves should be under international supervision and management. For this purpose an appropriate mechanism should be devised by the World Food Council in consultation with FAO and other Agencies and Organizations so that all the objectives of food security are fully implemented.

(d) Element of food aid should be a part of the Wheat Agreement and, as far as possible, other arrangements.

(5) We feel disappointed at the non-implementation of the minimum food aid target of 10 million tons in physical terms. Considering the vast need of import requirements, creation of reserve stocks and eliminating hunger and malnutrition within a decade, we have no doubt that the target has to be revised upward. We suggest that the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes should examine this and project new target.

(6) For building national stocks in developing countries international agencies and bilateral donors should evolve policies and procedures by the end of 1976 to provide assistance - food, financial and technical - on soft terms, particularly to those countries which are least developed and Most Seriously Affected. Developed countries should adopt specific programmes for helping build up food reserves in the four vulnerable regions, viz. Sahel, Indian Sub-continent, East Africa and Andean countries in Latin America.

- (7) The international reserve of foodgrains should be strategically located in regions which are in serious need and otherwise taking into account the guideline (h) in the Undertaking on World Food Security which is:

“The desirability of locating stocks in a manner and place which ensure that the cereals are available for delivery when and where they are most likely to be required and which, with the available storage and transport facilities, minimize the financial costs involved and also, where appropriate, facilitate urgent shipments to recipient countries in the shortest possible time.”

- (8) Donors should earmark stocks and/or funds to be placed at the disposal of WFP as an emergency reserve to strengthen the capacity of the Programme to deal with crisis situations in developing countries. The Seventh Special session of the UN General Assembly specified a target of not less than five hundred thousand tons. This Committee urges that the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, at its forthcoming session, should devise modalities for the operation of the reserve, soon after which pledges should be obtained. Donors should ensure that these pledges for emergency reserve do not replace the increasingly needed larger regular pledges to WFP for development purposes.

- (9) We fully endorse the recommendation number IV (para.22) in document CFS 76/10 which reads:

“.... that all cereal exporting countries keep in view the expected need of importing developing countries where sudden climatic variations influence the outcome of the crop, and do not enter into large scale export commitments with non-traditional importing countries at the beginning of the 1976/77 season until the crop conditions of the MSA and other traditional importing countries are known.”

- (10) In view of a substantial short-fall in covering their import requirements during the current year by the developing countries, particularly the MSAs, the Committee would expect donors to take immediate measures to provide additional food aid or increased financial assistance on a grant basis or on soft terms to enable these countries to obtain their essential food import requirements. In this connection we would urge donor countries to ensure provision of a minimum level of 10 million tons in food aid in physical terms in 1976.

APPENDIX F

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

Chairman/Président/Presidente:

E. Mortensen (Denmark)

Vice-Chairmen/Vice-Présidents/Vicepresidentes:

J. Faldini (Argentina)

G.O. Fraser (United States of
America)

A. Hakim (India)

Y. Stambouli (Algeria)

APPENDIX F

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE - MEMBRES DU COMITE - MIEMBROS DEL COMITE

ALGERIA/ALGERIE/ARGELIA

Y. Stambouli
Ministre Conseiller
Ambassade de la République algérienne
démocratique et populaire
Rome

ARGENTINA/ARGENTINE

J. Faldini
Ministro Consejero Agrícola
ante la CEE y los países miembros
Roma

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

J.D. Christian
First Secretary (Agriculture)
Embassy of Australia
Rome

AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE

H. Redl
Chairman, Austrian FAO Committee
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and
Forestry
Vienna

BANGLADESH

M.A. Hai
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies
Dacca

Md. Afsarul Qader
Second Secretary
Embassy of Bangladesh
Rome

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE/BELGICA

M. Vandeputte
Ingénieur principal
Chef de service
Ministère de l'agriculture
Bruxelles

H. Baeyens
Représentant permanent de la Belgique
auprès de la FAO
Ambassade de Belgique
Rome

A. Regnier
Représentant permanent adjoint auprès
de la FAO
Ambassade de Belgique
Rome

BOLIVIA/BOLIVIE

M. Vargas Jordan
Representante Permanente Alterno ante la FAO
Embajada de Bolivia
Roma

CAMEROON/CAMEROUN/CAMERUN

G.L. Sao
Chargé d'affaires
Ambassade de la République unie du Cameroun

CANADA

F. Shefrin
Director, International Liaison Service
Canada Department of Agriculture
Ottawa

L. Bourque
Member, Special Advisor Group
Canadian International Development Agency
Ottawa

V.F. Wightman (Ms.)
Permanent Representative of Canada to FAO
Canadian Embassy
Rome

COLOMBIA/COLOMBIE

J.A. Gómez
Representante alterno permanente ante FAO
Embajada de la República de Colombia
Roma

COMORES

M. Nacr-ed-dine
Ministre de la production
Moroni

CUBA

R.L. Rivas López
Consejero de la Misión Permanente de Cuba
ante la FAO
Roma

J. González Rojas
Primer Secretario de la Misión Permanente
de Cuba ante la FAO
Roma

DENMARK

E. Mor
Head of
Minist
Copenh

C. Val
Agricu
Royal
Rome

ECUADOR

H. Cue
Minist
Embaja
Roma

EGYPT/

F. Red
Perman
Embass
Rome

EL SAL

J.M.D.
Repres
ante
Embaja
Roma

FINLAN

J. Kar
Vice-M
Finnis
Helsin

T. Jal
Perman
Embass
Rome

FRANCE

J.L. T
Ambass
la Fa
Rome

J. Cho
Sous-
et de
au M
Paris

APPENDIX F (Cont.d)

DENMARK/DANEMARK/DINAMARCA

E. Mortensen
Head of Division
Ministry of Agriculture
Copenhagen

C. Valentin Hansen
Agricultural Counsellor
Royal Danish Embassy
Rome

ECUADOR/EQUATEUR

H. Cueva
Ministro-Consejero Comercial
Embajada del Ecuador
Roma

EGYPT/EGYPTE/EGIPTO

F. Reda
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt
Rome

EL SALVADOR

J.M.D. García
Representante alterno de El Salvador
ante FAO
Embajada de El Salvador
Roma

FINLAND/FINLANDE/FINLANDIA

J. Karjalainen
Vice-Managing Director
Finnish State Granary
Helsinki

T. Jalkanen
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Finland
Rome

FRANCE/FRANCIA

J.L. Toffin
Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de
la France auprès de l'OAA
Rome

J. Chouillou
Sous-Directeur des Relations internationales
et de la Coopération technique
au Ministère de l'Agriculture
Paris

FRANCE/FRANCIA (Cont'd)

G.H. Janton
Contrôleur d'Etat au Ministère de
l'économie et des finances
Paris

P. Elmanowsky
Chef du Bureau des relations économiques
multilatérales au Ministère de
l'Agriculture
Paris

GABON

L. Lapeby
Inspecteur général
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Libreville

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

G. Schmiedel
Regierungsdirektor
Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture
and Forestry
Bonn

G. Lieber
Regierungsdirektor
Alternate Permanent Representative of
the Federal Republic of Germany to
FAO
Embassy of the Fed. Rep. of Germany
Rome

C. Will
Oberregierungsrat
Ministry of Economic Cooperation
Bonn

GHANA

A.A. LARYEA
Minister Counsellor
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Ghana
Rome

GUINEA/GUINEE

J. Syrogianis Camara
Représentant permanent adjoint FAO
Ambassade de Guinée
Rome

M.C. Fofana
Attaché d'Ambassade
Ambassade de Guinée
Rome

HAITI

A.L. Tanis
Director of Agriculture of Darnov,
Port-au-Prince

HUNGARY/HONGRIE/HUNGRIA

G. Hidvégi
Permanent Representative of Hungary to FAO
Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic
Rome

L. Vékony
Counsellor, Hungarian National FAO Committee
Budapest

L. Vajda
Officer, Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture
and Food
Budapest

INDIA/INDE

K.S. Narang
Secretary (Agriculture)
Embassy of the Republic of India
Rome

A. Hakim
Permanent Representative of India to FAO
Embassy of the Republic of India
Rome

S.N. Gupta
Special Adviser (Food)
Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Ministry of Agriculture
New Delhi

INDONESIA/INDONESIE

M. Sidik Moeljono
Senior Officer
National Logistics Agency
Jakarta

H. Adji Ismet Hakim
Acting Permanent Representative to FAO
Indonesian Embassy
Rome

IRAN

B. Mansuri
Alternate Permanent Rep. to FAO
Embassy of Iran
Rome

IRAQ/IRAK

S. H. Alshakir
Ambassador
Embassy of Iraq
Rome

IRELAND/IRLANDE/IRLANDA

D. Moloney
Principal Officer
Department of Agriculture & Fisheries
Dublin

ISRAEL

Eliamon Douek
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Israel
Rome

ITALY/ITALIE/ITALIA

A. Perovich
Funzionario
Ministero Agricoltura e Foreste
Direzione Generale Tutela Economica
Prodotti Agricoltura
Roma

JAPAN/JAPON

C. Nagata
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Japan
Rome

K. Oda
International Cooperation Division
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Tokyo

K. Shimada
Specialized Agencies Division
U.N. Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tokyo

JORDAN/JORDANIE/JORDANIA

S. Ghezawi
Under-Secretary of Agriculture
Amman

KENYA/KENIA

G.K. Mburathi
Agricultural Attaché
Kenya High Commission
London

APPENDIX F (Cont.d)

KOREA REP.OF/COREE REP.DU/COREA, REP.DE

Chang Ki Lee
Fisheries Attaché and Alternate
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Korea
Rome

LIBYA/LIBYE/LIBIA

I.F. Quedear
Agricultural Economist
Council for Food Affairs & Marine Wealth
Tripoli

MADAGASCAR

V. Miarakandro
Directeur de la Programmation et de la
Statistique agricoles
Ministère du Développement rural
Tananarive

Mr. Ralaialitiana
Directeur de la Programmation et des Etudes
(SINPA)
Ministère du Développement rural
Tananarive

MALTA/MALTE

I. Moskovits
Counsellor of Embassy (Agric.)
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Malta
Rome

MAURITANIA/MAURITANIE

G. Gandega
Directeur Office mauritanien des céréales
Nouakchott

B. Cheikh Benani
Conseiller technique au Ministère des
Ressources Hydrauliques
Nouakchott

M. Rabi Bounena
Chef de Service au Plan
Nouakchott

MAURITIUS/MAURICE/MAURICIO

A. Maudave
Premier Conseiller
Ambassade de l'Ile Maurice
Paris

MAURITIUS/MAURICE/MAURICIO (Cont'd)

R. Seeree Kissoon
Premier Secrétaire
Ambassade de l'Ile Maurice
Paris

MEXICO/MEXIQUE

X. Rodríguez
Agregado Económico-Comercial
Delegación Permanente de México ante la FAO
Roma

MOROCCO/MAROC/MARRUECOS

A. El Jaouhari
Chef de la Division commerciale à ONICL
Rabat

NEPAL

B.P. Thapliya
First Secretary
Royal Nepalese Embassy
London

NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS/PAISES BAJOS

A.S. Tuinman
Minister Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Netherlands
to FAO
Embassy of the Netherlands
Rome

H. Riem
Directorate for International Economic
Affairs
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
The Hague

L. ter Mul
Deputy Director, Agricultural Assistance
to Developing Countries
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
The Hague

W.A. Bas Backer
International Organisations Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Hague

M.L. de Heer
Social-Economic Division of the
Landbouwschap
The Hague

NEW ZEALAND/NOUVELLE-ZELANDE/NUEVA ZELANDIA

B.C. Hickey
Counsellor (Commercial)
New Zealand Embassy
Rome

NIGERIA

J.O. Alabi
Counsellor (Agric.) & Deputy Permanent
Representative to FAO
Embassy of Nigeria

NORWAY/NORVEGE/NORUEGA

D. Mork-Ulnes
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Norway
Rome

E. Mykland
Head of Division
Ministry of Agriculture
Oslo

B. Johannessen
Head of Division
National Grain Board
Oslo

OMAN

A.S. Ejham
Third Secretary
Embassy of the Sultanate of Oman
Rome

PAKISTAN

M. Ayub
Joint Secretary, Food & Agriculture Division
Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Islamabad

J. Salim Khan
Agricultural Attaché
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Pakistan
Rome

PANAMA

Sra M. Paniza e Bellavita
Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario
Misión Permanente de Panamá ante la FAO
Roma

PARAGUAY

L. Martinez Milios
Embajador del Paraguay
Rome

PHILIPPINES/FILIPINAS

J.C. Alix
Director of Agricultural Economics
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
Department of Agriculture
Quezon City

A.P. Gutiérrez
Assistant Director
National Grains Authority
Quezon City

H. Carandang
Agricultural Attaché
Embassy of the Philippines
Rome

Ms. G. Diño
Consultant to Minister of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Quezon City

POLAND/POLOGNE/POLONIA

J. Rutkowski
Secretary of Polish FAO Committee
Ministry of Agriculture
Warsaw

J. Orzeszko
Representative of the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
Warsaw

C. Muszalski
Counsellor of Embassy
Deputy Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Poland
Rome

PORTUGAL

L. Mathias
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Portugal
Rome

Ms. L. Meirelles de Sousa
Alternate Permanent Representative to
Embassy of Portugal
Rome

RWANDA

A. Kagenza
Premier Conseiller
Représentant permanent adjoint auprès de la FAO
Ambassade du Rwanda en France
Paris

SIERRA LEONE/SIERRA LEONA

S.A. Jabati
Ambassador and Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Sierra Leone
Rome

R.E. Barlay
First Secretary
Embassy of Sierra Leone
Rome

SPAIN/ESPAGNE/ESPAÑA

C. Díaz Eimil
Jefe del Servicio de Estadística
Ministerio de Agricultura
Madrid

R. Contreras
Representante Permanente ante la FAO
Embajada de España
Roma

SENEGAL

Samba Mademba Sy
Ambassadeur auprès de la FAO
Rome

SRI LANKA

S.M.L. Marikar
First Secretary
Embassy of Sri Lanka
Rome

SUDAN/SOUDAN

Amir A. Khalil
Permanent Representative of the Sudan
Embassy of Sudan
Rome

SWEDEN/SUEDE/SUECIA

APPENDIX F (Cont.d)

K. Säk
Head of Division
Joint Council for Agricultural Economics
Ministry of Agriculture
Stockholm

A. Anderson
Agricultural Counsellor
Alternate Permanent Representative of
Sweden to FAO
Embassy of Sweden
Rome

H. Granquist
Counsellor, Alternate Permanent
Representative of Sweden to FAO
Embassy of Sweden
Rome

N. Agren
Head of Section
National Agricultural Marketing Board
Stockholm

I. Nilsson
Agronomist
Swedish Grain Trade Association
Stockholm

SWITZERLAND/SUISSE/SUIZA

R. Pasquier
Représentant permanent de la Suisse
auprès de la FAO
Ambassade de Suisse
Rome

TANZANIA/TANZANIE

F.M. Minja
Second Secretary
Embassy of Tanzania
Rome

THAILAND/THAILANDE/TAILANDIA

P. Laowhaphan
Permanent Representative to FAO
Royal Thai Embassy
Rome

C. Angpiroj
Commercial Attaché
Alternate Representative to FAO
Royal Thai Embassy
Rome

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO/TRINITE-ET-TOBAGO/
TRINIDAD Y TABAGO

Arthur Cray
Deuxième Secrétaire
Mission de Trinité -et-Tobago
Geneva

TUNISIA/TUNISIE/TUNEZ

M. Bel Hadj Amor
Conseiller d'Ambassade
Représentant permanent adjoint auprès de
la FAO
Ambassade de Tunisie
Rome

T. Zarrad
Ingénieur en chef
Directeur de l'Office des céréales
Tunis

TURKEY/TURQUIE/TURQUIA

B. Doruk
Agricultural Counsellor and Alternate
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Turkey
Rome

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI/REINO UNIDO

J.H.V. Davies
Under Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
London

A.A.W. Landymore
Minister
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the United Kingdom
Rome

D.V. Orchard
Principal, Cereals Division
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
London

UNITED STATES/ETATS-UNIS/ESTADOS UNIDOS

G.O. Fraser
Assistant Administrator
International Trade Policy
Foreign Agricultural Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

P.J. Findlen
International Organization Affairs Officer
Foreign Agricultural Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

C.A. Norred, Jr.
Counselor for FAO Affairs
Embassy of the United States
Rome

P.D. Taylor
Chief, Food Policy Division
Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs
Department of States
Washington, D.C.

M. Ryss
Special Assistant to the Deputy
Assistant Secretary for Trade and
Raw Materials Policy, Dept. of the
Treasury
Washington, D.C.

UPPER VOLTA/HAUTE-VOLTA/ALTO VOLTA

M. Oendraogo
Premier Conseiller à l'Ambassade de
Haute-Volta,
Paris

URUGUAY

E.M. Galbiati
Embajador
Representante Permanente del Uruguay
ante la FAO, Embajada del Uruguay
Roma

C. Brugnini
Representante Alterno del Uruguay ante
la FAO
Embajada del Uruguay
Roma

VENEZUELA

H.L. Claverie R.
Representante Permanente Alterno de
Venezuela ante la FAO, Embajada de
Venezuela
Roma

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC/REPUBLIQUE ARABE DU YEMEN/
REPUBLICA ARABE DEL YEMEN

Hashim Alhuthi
Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Yemen Arab Republic
Rome

YUGOSLAVIA/YOUGOSLAVIE

D. Vujicić
Counsellor of the Embassy
Alternate Permanent Representative to FAO
Embassy of Yugoslavia
Rome

ZAIRE

Na-Akweti Mazol
Directeur de la production agricole
Département de l'agriculture
Kinshasa (Hotel Archimede)

ZAMBIA/ZAMBIE

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

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

BRAZIL/BRESIL/BRASIL

B. de Azevedo Brito
Permanent Representative of Brazil to FAO
Embassy of Brazil
Rome

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE/
CHECOSLOVAQUIA

S. Stampach
Permanent Representative to FAO
Rome

PERMANENT OBSERVER FOR THE HOLY SEE
OBSERVATEUR PERMANENT DU SAINT SIEGE
OBSERVADOR PERMANENTE DE LA SANTA SEDE

Mons. A. Ferrari-Toniolo
Permanent Observer to FAO
Vatican City

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

UNITED NATIONS/NATIONS UNIES/NACIONES UNIDAS

V. Lissitsky
Coordination Officer
External Relations and Intergency Affairs
Office of Director-General
United Nations Office at Geneva,
Geneva

UNCTAD/CNUCED

T. Akiyama
Economic Affairs Officer
Commodities Division
Geneva

UNICEF

L.J. Teply
Senior Nutritionist
Geneva

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES/HAUT-COMMISSARIAT DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES REFUGIES/OFICINA DEL ALTO COMISIONADO
DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LOS REFUGIADOS

A. zur Lippe
Representative in Italy
Rome

Ms. A. Prandi
Assistant Representative in Italy
Rome

EEC/CEE

M.-J. Jacquot
Assistant du Directeur général
de l'agriculture
Bruxelles

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

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT/SECRETARIAT DU
COMMONWEALTH/SECRETARIA DE LA COMMONWEALTH

W. Morgan
Head, Grains Section
London

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL/CONSEIL INTERNA-
TIONAL DU BLE/CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DEL TRIGO

J.H. Parotte
Executive Secretary
London

UNDRO

D. Carter
Deputy Chief
Relief Coordination Division
Geneva

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

R. Gray
Consultant
Rome

A. Sarris
Consultant
Rome

GATT/AGAC

J. Kraus
Counsellor, Agriculture Division
Geneva

WFP/PAM/PMA

I.G.M. Taylor,
External Relations Officer,
Rome

OECD/OCDE

P. Dymock
Administrator
Agricultural Trade and Markets Division
Paris

G. Vasta
Consultant
Agricultural Directorate
Rome

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Per
Rom
INT
PRO
PRO
CIO
J.J
Ass
Par
Mrs
Lia
Rom

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

APPENDIX F (Concl.d)

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE
UNIONS/CONFEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES
SYNDICATS LIBRES/CONFEDERACION INTERNA-
CIONAL DE ORGANIZACIONES SINDICALES

J. Lamagni
 Permanent Representative to FAO
 Rome

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCERS/FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES
PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES/FEDERACION INTERNA-
CIONAL DE PRODUCTORES AGRICOLAS

J. Benetière
 Assistant Secretary General
 Paris

G. Pelà
 Liaison Officer with FAO

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FOOD & ALLIED
WORKERS' ASSOCIATIONS/UNION INTER-
NATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS DE L'ALI-
MENTATION ET DES BRANCHES CONNEXES/
UNION INTERNACIONAL DE TRABAJADORES
DE LA ALIMENTACION Y AFINES

U. Lamagni
 Permanent Representative to FAO
 Rome

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS/
FEDERATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE/
FEDERACION SINDICAL MUNDIAL

G. Casadei
 Représentant permanent auprès de la
 FAO
 Prague