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REPORT OF THE FIFTH SESSION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (COAG)

(Rome, 18 - 27 April 1979)

Summary

The Report of the Fifth Session of the Committee on Agriculture is herewith presented for the Council's information. The matters requiring attention by the Council are listed after the table of contents.

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MATTERS REQUIRING ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL

Implementation of the Programme of Work 1978-79

The Council to note that the Committee

- (i) stressed the continuing importance of the Special Action Programmes under Major Programme 2.1 Agriculture (para. 14);
- (ii) appreciated the efforts by the Organization and donor countries in supporting the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (IFS) and recommended that it be further strengthened (para. 17);
- (iii) noted with concern that the funds in the Special Account for the Action Programme for the Prevention of Food Losses were insufficient to finance all the project requests received, and urged that further contributions be made to the Special Account to meet the target set by the Nineteenth Session of the FAO Conference (para. 24) and to ensure continuing activity in this field;
- (iv) strongly supported the emphasis being given to the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development (para. 26);
- (v) stressed the need to continue the development of vigorous links between national research programmes and regional and international research institutions to facilitate the transfer of technology (para. 28);
- (vi) urged FAO to further intensify its efforts in favour of rural development, particularly as a follow-up to the forthcoming World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (para. 33);
- (vii) recommended the periodic updating of the World Food Survey (para. 36);
- (viii) supported the high priority attached to training in investment project analysis and planning (para. 37);
- (ix) recommended that FAO should continue to provide support to preparatory meetings for international agreements on agricultural commodities (para. 37);
- (x) welcomed the Director-General's recent initiative which had led to the adoption of a Plan of Action on World Food Security, and urged donor countries to continue to give support to food security programmes including the FAO Food Security Assistance Scheme (para. 37).

Medium and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development

The Council to note the views of the Committee on the main priorities, objectives and programme proposals (paras. 38-58) and in particular that the Committee

- (i) urged that FAO should continue to play an active role in the current efforts of the United Nations General Assembly to formulate a new development strategy for DD3 (para. 41);
- (ii) agreed that future demands made on agriculture required increase of production through expansion of cultivated areas and higher levels of crop productivity (para. 43);
- (iii) appreciated the emphasis placed by FAO on its Action Programme for the Prevention of Food Losses (para. 45);

- (iv) confirmed the importance of the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development (para. 48);
- (v) expressed its appreciation of the International Meat Development Scheme and the International Scheme for the Coordination of Dairy Development (para. 49);
- (vi) agreed that a people-oriented rural development has to integrate all important aspects of production, distribution, marketing and social development into a policy framework which suits the specific situation of the individual country (para. 51);
- (vii) underlined the importance of the results it expected to emerge from the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (para. 52);
- (viii) agreed that nutrition planning should become an integral part of overall development and production planning (para. 54);
- (ix) agreed that FAO's activities in respect of food and agriculture policy analysis should encompass both national and international aspects (para. 57).

Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1980-81

The Council to note the Committee's review of the proposals for 1980-81 for the Major Programme 2.1 Agriculture which it considered, in general, to be in line with the strategies required by the world situation, FAO's role, the overall policy orientation of the Organization and generally agreed priorities (para. 61).

The Council to note the Committee's endorsement of the orientation and priorities of the Programmes, viz.: Natural Resources (paras. 65-67); Crops (paras. 68-71); Livestock (paras. 72-74); Research Support (paras. 75-77); Rural Development (paras. 78-82); Nutrition (paras. 83-88); Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis (paras. 89-91) and Food and Agricultural Policy (paras. 92-93).

Nutrition in Agricultural and Rural Development

The Council to note the views of the Committee on its discussions on this item (paras. 94-115) and in particular the recommendations (para. 114) that

- (i) the approach outlined in COAG 79/6 for incorporating nutrition considerations into agricultural and rural development programmes and projects be supported;
- (ii) Member Nations explicitly consider nutrition objectives both in their plans for agricultural and rural development programmes and projects;
- (iii) Member Nations participate in testing the proposed provisional guidelines for the introduction of nutritional considerations into agricultural and rural development programmes and projects with a view to assessing their usefulness and practicability; and FAO prepare a report on the results of the provisional guidelines for the next session of the Committee, present specific proposals for subsequent stages for the further development of guidelines and report on progress, from time to time, thereafter;
- (iv) FAO strengthen the necessary coordinating mechanism within the Organization to enhance the effectiveness of the institutional support to Member Nations in the introduction of nutritional considerations in agricultural and rural development programmes and projects;

- (v) Food and Nutrition be a standing item on the agenda of every COAG Session;
- (vi) the terms of reference laid down in Rule XXXII of the General Rules of the Organization be amended so as to reflect the inclusion of nutrition among the areas to be covered by the Committee.

The Council's attention is drawn to the suggestion by the Committee that the Council consider referring the proposed amendments to Rule XXXII of General Rules of the Organization to the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (para. 115).

On-Farm Use of Water

The Council to note the Committee's discussion on this item (paras. 116-131), and in particular that the Committee

- (i) requested the strengthening of the links between FAO and other international and non-governmental organizations (para. 127);
- (ii) endorsed the proposed national action programmes for rehabilitation and improvement of irrigation schemes and for farm water management (para 129);
- (iii) endorsed the linkage between the rehabilitation and on-farm water management programmes (para 130);
- (iv) approved the balance of activities in the FAO proposals and programmes presented, and supported the priority for action given to rehabilitation and farm level water management (para. 131).

Agricultural Mechanization and Its Effect on Employment and Income Distribution

The Council to note the Committee's discussion (paras. 132-146) and in particular the emphasis placed on determining the appropriate combination of human, animal and mechanical power for specific situations within individual countries (para. 134).

The Committee

- (i) strongly endorsed the need to give greater attention to the small farmer (para 134);
- (ii) underlined the importance of policy and planning to ensure that mechanization developed in harmony with overall national development objectives (para. 139);
- (iii) stressed the importance of infrastructural and institutional support for mechanization development (para. 140) and the need for mechanization research (para. 141);
- (iv) recommended that FAO increase its efforts related to training for mechanization with particular emphasis on training of farmers (para. 143);
- (v) recommended that FAO should give greater priority to mechanization in order to implement an expanded FAO effort in the field of agricultural mechanization as soon as practicable (para. 145);
- (vi) welcomed the inclusion of model projects which provided examples of the way in which external assistance could contribute to the solution of problems related to agricultural mechanization in developing countries (para. 146).

Revision of the International Plant Protection Convention

The Council to note the Committee's recommendation that the Council transmit to the Conference at its Twentieth Session the modified version of the revised text adopted by the Ad Hoc Consultative Group on the Revision of the International Plant Protection Convention (para. 148).

Other BusinessAgenda for Sixth Session

The Council to note the selected development problems suggested by the Committee for the Agenda of its Sixth Session (para. 151).

Methods of Work

The Council to note the Committee's desire to maintain a balance between the general review of FAO's Programme of Work in the food and agricultural sector and in-depth discussion of selected items (para. 153). The Committee also felt it desirable to carry out in-depth reviews of specific areas of work of the Agriculture and Economic and Social Policy Departments (para. 154).

INTRODUCTION

1. The Fifth Session of the Committee on Agriculture was held in Rome from 18 to 27 April 1979. The Session was attended by 73 of the 82 Member Nations Members of the Committee, by observers from 7 other Member Nations and by the Permanent Observer of the Holy See. Representatives of the following United Nations Agencies: International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the World Bank, and observers from 8 other international organizations also participated. The list of Members of the Committee is attached as Appendix D and the list of delegates and observers as Appendix B.

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen

2. In accordance with Rule I of its Rules of Procedure, the Committee elected Prof. Carl C. Thomsen (Denmark) as Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Suliman S. Ahmed (Sudan) as First Vice-Chairman and Mr. Parvez Masud (Pakistan) as Second Vice-Chairman. These officers shall remain in office until the election of a new Chairman and new Vice-Chairmen.

Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements for the Session

3. The Agenda as adopted is set out in Appendix A. The Committee agreed that progress reports on action relating to selected development problems reviewed by the Committee at its Fourth Session would be considered in connection with Item 3 "Implementation of the Programme of Work and Budget 1978-79".

4. In accordance with Rule XXXII.12 of the General Rules of the Organization, and in line with the decisions and recommendations of the Conference 1/ and Council 2/, the Committee established an "Ad Hoc Consultative Group on the Revision of the International Plant Protection Convention", with terms of reference as follows:

"(a) to review the proposed revised text of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), in the light of the comments and proposals made by governments, and to report to the Committee on such modifications of the revised text as would be appropriate in order to secure its widest possible acceptability;

(b) to be open to contracting parties to the Convention and other Member Nations;

(c) to hold meetings during the period of the Fifth Session of the Committee".

5. Action by the Committee on the Report of the Ad Hoc Consultative Group is dealt with in paras 147-148 below.

6. The Committee appointed the following members to the Drafting Committee: Belgium, Ghana, India, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, United Kingdom and United States of America. Mr. H. Mendis (Ghana) served as Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

Statement by the Deputy Director-General

7. The Committee heard a statement by Dr. Ralph W. Phillips, Deputy Director-General which is attached as Appendix E.

REVIEW OF FAO'S PROGRAMME OF WORK IN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Implementation of the Programme of Work 1978-79

8. The Committee noted that it would discuss for the second time, the implementation of the biennial Programmes of Work of both the Agriculture and Economic and Social Policy Departments, and their joint activities with the Regional Offices and joint Divisions with the UN Regional Commissions and Agencies in areas falling within its competence.

1/ C 77/REP, para. 328.

2/ CL 73/REP, para. 13.

9. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the improved presentation of the background document for this item, which had been prepared in accordance with the recommendation made by the Committee at its Fourth Session for a better reflection of the priority areas and a deeper analysis and evaluation of results achieved. It commended the methodology employed and the format of the document following the Programme structure approved by the Council at its Seventieth Session. The Committee felt, however, that further improvement was desirable, especially in respect of a clearer indication of the impact of the various activities which would facilitate the assessment of relative priorities.
10. The Committee noted that the "Review of the Regular Programme 1978-79" to be presented to the Twentieth Session of the Conference would assist the task of the Committee in the future. With progressive improvement in the biennial evaluation document, the implementation report might be superseded by the evaluation document, especially if it dealt in depth with the special subjects of interest to the Committee. The merits of using independent assessment were discussed but consensus was not achieved.
11. The Committee expressed satisfaction that the progress report on the Action Programme for the Prevention of Food Losses had been provided but expressed its regret that a similar report had not been provided on Small Farmers Development, which had also been discussed at its Fourth Session. The Committee requested that in the future detailed progress reports in an addendum should be provided on each of the selected development problems discussed at its previous session.
12. The Committee paid considerable attention to the major issues identified in the implementation of programmes and projects. It noted that major constraints faced by the Organization in the execution of its Field Programme continue to be the lack of human and financial resources. One particular problem was the shortage of trained manpower at country level and of technical assistance personnel. Some Members suggested that there should be wider use of experts from developing countries in technical assistance projects.
13. The Committee strongly supported the major emphasis given to training and education at all levels in the individual programmes.
14. The Committee stressed the continuing importance of the special Action Programmes referred to in the various Programmes under Major Programme 2.1 Agriculture.
- 2.1.1 Natural Resources
15. The Committee noted that activities under the Programme were well balanced and dealt with the assessment, planning, development and management aspects of natural resources. It approved the emphasis given to studying the potential of land and water resources for increased agricultural production and noted the importance of remote sensing.
16. The Committee stressed the importance of the Farm Management and Production Economics Programme and suggested that the studies conducted in Egypt be replicated in other developing countries.
17. The Committee appreciated the efforts by the Organization and donor countries in supporting the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (IFS) and recommended that it be further strengthened. The Committee also stressed the need to promote the use of organic materials with a view to reducing costs of fertilization, and welcomed the promotion of various measures of biological nitrogen fixation such as the use of Azolla and blue-green algae.
18. The Committee welcomed the emphasis on soil conservation and soil reclamation and recommended that countries with wide experience (such as India) in the development of waterlogged and saline soils should share their knowledge with other countries.
19. The Committee suggested that cooperation with other UN Agencies, national institutions and non-governmental organizations working in related fields, should be increased.

2.1.2 Crops

20. The Committee supported the activities under this Programme. Regarding the work on identification and distribution of Modern Varieties, more information should be provided on the success so far obtained in introducing these varieties in farmers' fields. It stressed that crop varieties were only one component of the total farming system, which has to be used along with other farm inputs and improved cultural practices. Confirming the importance given to cereal crops in the Programme, the Committee felt that at the same time more emphasis should be placed on the production and improvement of other crops such as grain legumes, oilseeds and cotton.

21. The Committee stressed the importance of the production and utilization of high quality seed for increasing crop production and productivity and requested that the FAO Seed Improvement and Development Programme also support the production of planting material and expand its assistance to horticultural, forage and pasture seeds.

22. The importance of applying crop protection measures was stressed as being an integral part of efforts towards increased production. Several Members commended FAO for its prompt action in connexion with the desert locust emergency in 1978. The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the work on other migratory pests and recommended that work on controlling grain-eating birds (Q. quelea) in Africa should continue, including effective collaboration with regional organizations.

23. The Committee welcomed the detailed information provided in the Progress Report on the Action Programme for the Prevention of Food Losses and expressed its satisfaction with the progress achieved so far in the development of this Programme. It noted that as of 31 March, 32 projects had been approved by the Director-General for an amount of US\$ 6 818 270, and that a further 35 projects had been received from Member Nations for a total amount of US\$ 7 657 414.

24. The Committee noted with concern that the progress in achieving the target established by the UN General Assembly to reduce post-harvest food losses by fifty percent by 1985 was relatively slow and that the funds in the Special Account were insufficient to finance all the project requests received. It also expressed concern that the amount of US\$ 14.44 million available in the Special Account, was well below the initial target of 20 million particularly in view of inflation. The Committee urged that further contributions be made to the Special Account to meet the target set by the Nineteenth Session of the FAO Conference and to ensure continued activity in this field.

25. Several Members stressed the importance of agricultural mechanization within the Crops Programme. At the same time attention needed to be given to the improvement of labour-intensive technologies. The Committee also emphasized the importance of work related to farm buildings and storage structures and the development of processing industries in rural areas.

2.1.3 Livestock

26. The Committee confirmed the high priority of the Livestock Programme in FAO's work. In noting the resolution adopted at the Tenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa ^{1/} on the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and related development, the Committee strongly supported the emphasis being given to the programme activities. It welcomed the close cooperation which exists with other agencies in the implementation of the Programme. The Committee stressed the need to intensify collaboration between neighbouring countries on tsetse control campaigns in order to avoid re-infestation of areas cleared of tsetse. In view of the economic consequences of outbreaks of African swine fever, the Committee stressed the need for developing adequate diagnostic capabilities.

^{1/} ARC/78/REP. Res. 6/78.

27. The Committee emphasized that large-scale integrated crop/livestock production should receive priority in the years ahead. It also suggested that small stock and poultry production be given higher priority in the Programme. The Committee noted that lack of feeds was a major constraint to the development of meat and dairy industries in many countries and that the necessary finance for investments was often a limiting factor. The Committee stressed the need for developing related processing industries along with the development of production.

2.1.4 Research Support

28. The Committee supported the importance given in the programme to assisting developing countries in strengthening their national research capabilities. It stressed the need to continue the development of vigorous links between national programmes and regional and international research institutions to facilitate the transfer of technology and to rationalize the use of resources available for agricultural research. Increasing efforts should be made to foster collaboration in various research fields, especially between developing countries. The importance of research networks, such as those conducted in the European Region, provided an excellent tool for collaboration. With reference to the new International Service for Assistance to National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), the Committee expressed the wish that its activities would develop complementary to, and in cooperation with, FAO's programme.

29. The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the activities being undertaken to better assess the needs for trained manpower in research, and noted with satisfaction the conduct of an evaluation of the impact of FAO-sponsored research training in the Far East.

30. The Committee noted with satisfaction the relative success of the Computerized Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS) and expressed the hope that further extra-budgetary resources would become available to develop it as a decentralized network in which FAO should maintain its coordinating function.

31. In relation to sub-programme 2.1.4.1 "Agricultural Implications of Atomic Energy", the Committee noted that its various activities contributed directly to a number of priority activities such as Soil Management and Fertilizers, Crop Improvement, Crop Protection and Post-Harvest Losses, Control of Trypanosomiasis and Animal Production, and had a considerable impact on training of research workers in developing countries through its numerous research cooperation networks. The Committee noted that the International Atomic Energy Agency provided more than two thirds of the funding of this sub-programme.

2.1.5 Rural Development

32. The Committee endorsed emphasis on action to ensure that the poor rural segments, and above all disadvantaged rural women and youth, enter the mainstream of national development, have access to productive resources and services, earn a fair share of national income and attain a better diet and improved standard of living. The Committee noted the findings of FAO's evaluation of the programme which indicated that growing awareness of the depressing effects of rural poverty had resulted in increasing calls for assistance through programmes aimed at its reduction.

33. Experience gained so far showed that the priorities within this Programme were the right ones. The value of training in all fields and levels could hardly be exaggerated and the Committee welcomed the emphasis given to it in FAO's Work Programme. Many Members further emphasized specific needs, notably training of cadres and at the grassroots level, both fundamental to agricultural development as well as eradication of poverty. Stressing the need for further intensification of efforts in favour of rural development, particularly as a follow-up to the forthcoming World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, many Members welcomed information on cooperatives and other rural people's organizations and urged FAO further to develop its activities in this field of fundamental importance.

34. The Committee stressed the importance of integration of rural women in overall rural development and underlined the importance of the participation of rural people in raising production and in the benefits from rising output. It also emphasized the need for improving and strengthening extension, credit, inputs, marketing, crop insurance, household management and other services and institutions to be geared to ensuring the attainment of rural development goals.

2.1.6 Nutrition

35. The Committee welcomed the reorientation of activities under this item which had been introduced in 1978 in order to give effect to the Conference Resolution 8/77 1/ on Nutrition and the recommendations of the Second Session of the Ad Hoc Committee on Food and Nutrition Policies 2/. It expressed the hope that these measures would encourage donors, both multilateral and bilateral, to direct more resources toward improvement of nutrition, especially for the training of national personnel in applied nutrition, and to assist governments in the integration of nutrition objectives into national development plans. The Committee considered it desirable to evaluate nutrition activities under sub-chapters 2.1.6.1 and 2.1.6.2 in relation to the overall evaluation of FAO's field programmes with regard to their nutrition impact.

2.1.7 Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis

36. The Committee commended the publication of the Fourth World Food Survey and recommended to update it periodically. It welcomed the information that continuous updating of national food balance sheets had been included into the current work programme of the Statistics Division. As the main difficulty stemmed from the paucity of data on distribution of food supplies within countries by areas and between socio-economic groups, normally obtained through household surveys on food consumption, every effort should be made to collate all available information on distribution of food supplies in cooperation with other international agencies. It noted a concerted effort by the UN family to generate such information through the promotion of the National Household Survey Capability Programme in which FAO was participating. The Committee further recognized the importance of the Global Information Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture and considered the reports of the System as a reliable source of information on the global food supply situation.

2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy

37. The Committee supported the high priority attached to training in investment project analysis and planning, among measures to raise the flow of investment resources to developing countries and recognized that shortage and high cost of suitable consultancy expertise posed a serious constraint. Concerning the programmes for international policy cooperation the Committee recommended that since the negotiations on UNCTAD's Integrated Programme for Commodities had not yet been completed, FAO should continue to provide support to preparatory meetings for international agreements on agricultural commodities. Recognising the vital importance of ensuring world food security, the Committee welcomed the Director-General's recent initiative in this field which had led to the adoption of a Plan of Action on World Food Security. It urged donor countries to continue to give support to food security programmes including the FAO Food Security Assistance Scheme.

Medium and Long-term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development

38. The Committee discussed this item on the basis of paper COAG/79/4 "Medium and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development". This document provided a brief review of global long-term agricultural development objectives, with particular reference to developing countries, as well as a presentation of medium-term objectives and programme proposals. The Committee noted that this document had been prepared in accordance with its wishes expressed at the previous Session regarding content and presentation.

1/ C 77/REP, para. 204.

2/ CL 74/18, Report of the Second Session of the Ad Hoc Committee on Food and Nutrition Policies.

39. The Committee expressed its agreement in general with the medium-term components of the paper. Some Members considered that the long-term aspects were somewhat general and descriptive.

40. The Committee stressed the magnitude of the task ahead for agriculture in developing countries. Both population growth and some improvement in per caput incomes would contribute to the rise in demand for food. Preliminary estimates indicate that developing countries would need to obtain some two-and-a-half times more food by the end of the century than in 1975, but even this would not eradicate under-nourishment.

41. The New International Economic Order provided the global framework within which development strategies would need to be formulated and carried out. The Committee stressed the key role of agriculture in overall growth and urged that FAO should continue to play an active role in the current efforts of the UN General Assembly to formulate a new development strategy for the Third Development Decade (DD3). The Committee was informed of the very active cooperation of FAO with other UN Organizations in this joint effort. The study "Agriculture: Towards 2000" would be a major input of FAO in the formulation of new development strategy.

42. The Committee was informed that the details of the study would be provided to Member Nations in the provisional report of "Agriculture: Towards 2000" to be circulated to Member Governments during September for consideration at the forthcoming session of the FAO Conference in November. In this context, some Members expressed the opinion that the long-term outlook and development should be presented with specific quantified time-bound objectives and goals, including past achievements and future prospects.

2.1.1 Natural Resources

43. The Committee agreed that future demands made on agriculture required expansion of production to be achieved both by extending the area under cultivation and by making more intensive use of already cropped land. The latter development was expected to provide some 70 percent of production increases in the period up to the year 2000 while area extension would provide the other 30 percent. Some concern was expressed regarding the danger of soil degradation if ecological balances were upset by inappropriate use of land. The Committee emphasized the need to harmonize land use under crops, forest and grazing.

44. The Committee noted the emphasis placed on considerable and rapid expansion in the use of mineral fertilizers and felt that greater attention should be paid to the use of organic materials for increasing yields. The Committee stressed the need to promote biological nitrogen fixation to supplement the nitrogen fertilizers produced from non-renewable sources to increase self-reliance of farming in developing countries and to minimize costs of production.

2.1.2 Crops

45. The Committee stressed the need to view crop production tasks as part of an overall system for crop, livestock and agricultural raw materials, integrating the whole chain from farm fields to the final user. In this connection it appreciated the emphasis placed by FAO on its Action Programme for the Prevention of Food Losses. Similarly, the Committee felt that many of the crop production targets required increased efforts to raise production on rainfed lands in addition to the higher levels of productivity to be achieved by intensive cultivation on irrigated lands.

46. The Committee emphasized that the use of renewable energy should receive more attention in FAO's work and that mechanization should be carefully tailored to the situation in which it is to be applied. Processing industries in developing countries needed to be strengthened both to respond to changes in domestic demand and to enable more added value in exports to be created locally.

47. The importance of developing technologies for the improvement of various rainfed crops besides rice was stressed. In addition, more attention should be paid to oilseeds, root crops - which are a basic food in many countries - and grain legumes for their protein content.

2.1.3 Livestock

48. The Committee confirmed the importance of the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development but cautioned against being too optimistic in regard to the time-scale for the implementation of the Programme activities. The Committee emphasized that the recent serious outbreaks of African swine fever have demonstrated the need for improvement in veterinary infrastructures and for preparedness to deal with animal disease emergency situations.

49. The Committee agreed that the development and appropriate utilization of feed resources is an important element in the livestock development programme. The Committee stressed the importance of meat and milk production and processing and, in this context, expressed appreciation of the International Meat Development Scheme and the International Scheme for the Coordination of Dairy Development.

2.1.4 Research Support

50. The Committee agreed on the central importance of research in supporting increases in agricultural production and rural development and noted the emphasis given in FAO's work to support the development of national research systems. In response to questionings, the Committee was informed of the difficulties which experience had shown in fostering regional research institutions and of the future emphasis on the building up of national systems linked between themselves or to international systems. The Committee felt that additional attention needed to be paid to ensuring that the results of research actually reached potential users and that sufficient incentives and input and credit services were available to farmers so as to enable them to adopt the new technology emerging from the research system.

2.1.5 Rural Development

51. The Committee agreed that a people-oriented rural development has to integrate all important aspects of production, distribution, marketing and social development into a policy framework which suits the specific situation of the individual country. The building of new and effective institutions requires that more and better training be available to all rural people. The Committee emphasized that women should be able to participate fully in these efforts to improve skills not only in household tasks but also in agricultural production, processing and marketing together with participation in the affairs of their rural communities.

52. The Committee underlined the importance it gave to the results expected to emerge from the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and suggested that those results be brought to bear on the International Development Strategy, especially with respect to agrarian reform defined appropriately to the conditions of specific countries.

53. The Committee also noted and approved the policy direction reflected in the medium-term proposals to concentrate FAO's efforts on helping small farmers and other low income groups in developing countries.

2.1.6 Nutrition

54. The Committee agreed that improvement of nutrition in developing countries - the most prominent single goal for agriculture - depended both on sustained and more rapid increases in food production and on a more equitable distribution of income and hence of available food supplies. The relative importance of these two basic factors varied amongst countries. To be effective, nutrition planning should become an integral part of overall development and production planning.

2.1.7. Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis

55. The Committee underlined the importance of improved food and agricultural information and analysis. In this connection it stressed the useful role of the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture which helped identify the need for and promote prompt action to meet emergency requirements in countries facing crop failures.

56. The Committee also stressed the importance of collecting reliable and timely statistics as a continuing activity which was essential for assessing the current food and agriculture situation and for development planning and policy analysis.

2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy

57. The Committee agreed that FAO activities in respect of food and agricultural policy analysis should encompass both national and international aspects. The Committee stressed that the development of agricultural production should take full account of the relative costs and price structure and the need to avoid distorting effects of subsidies. A longer-term objective of agricultural development should be to encourage production in countries with comparative advantage, and developing countries should have an opportunity to compete fairly in international markets so that incentives to agricultural production are strengthened.

58. The Committee noted with satisfaction the very active cooperation which had been achieved with UN Agencies and other international and regional organizations. This cooperation helped FAO to bring a wide range of technical, social and economic matters to bear on its own field of specialization. The Committee recognized, however, the burden imposed by the requirements for effective liaison with the increasing number of such organizations.

Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1980-81

59. The Committee in line with its expanded terms of reference endorsed by the Eighteenth Session of the Conference reviewed the appropriate sections of the Organization's biennial programme of work. The Committee had before it an extract of the Council paper CL 75/3 on the proposed priorities and programme changes for the 1980-81 biennium in Major Programme 2.1 Agriculture covering the main activities of the Agriculture and Economic and Social Policy Departments, the Regional Offices and Joint Divisions, arranged in line with the new programme structures approved by the Council at its Seventieth Session. 1/

60. The Committee recalled that the Council at its Sixty-sixth Session had agreed that the Committee should focus on the general lines of work and the broad aspects of agricultural development rather than on a comprehensive review of the various specific activities. In reviewing the proposals contained in paper COAG 79/5, the Committee agreed that, in accordance with its terms of reference it would review the biennial programme of work of the Organization within its field of competence with emphasis on the integration of all social, technical, economic, institutional and structural aspects related to agricultural and rural development in general. It would deal with the substantive and technical aspects and analyse the relative priorities within Major Programme 2.1.

61. The Committee commended the quality of paper COAG 79/5 which constituted a considerable improvement over the paper presented at its last Session. It appreciated the greater depth of detail given for each programme and its usefulness in providing a perspective of the overall programme in agriculture. It also felt that in general the proposals were in line with the strategies required by the world situation, FAO's roles, the overall policy orientation of the Organization, and generally agreed priorities.

1/ COAG 79/5

62. As regards provision for Regional Offices, the question was raised whether Regional Office allocations should be maintained in view of the decision to strengthen representation at the country level. While a number of members expressed concern about the insufficiency of the additional allocations, it was noted that the main emphasis of decentralization was on action at the country level. The Committee emphasized that the Regional Offices like Headquarters provided back-up to the FAO Representatives in focusing on country needs. Moreover, the increases in their Support Services would strengthen the use of existing resources for substantive work.

63. The Committee felt that the Programme proposals for 1980-81 were minimal in the light of longer-term needs of the developing countries as brought out in its deliberations on Agenda Item 4: Medium and Long-term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development.

64. The Committee considered the proposals and priorities to be included in the 1980-81 Programme of Work and Budget for each Programme under Agriculture and made the following detailed recommendations and observations:

2.1.1 Natural Resources

65. The Committee endorsed the orientation of the programme and the priorities established, namely rehabilitation and improvement of irrigation and drainage schemes and soil and water conservation. In the assessment of land and water resources it welcomed the strengthening of the Remote Sensing Unit.

66. The Committee supported the emphasis placed on improving soil fertility through the efficient use of fertilizers supplemented by increased use of organic materials. It expressed appreciation of the support of donors of the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (IFS). The Committee stressed the application at the farm level of biological nitrogen fixation.

67. The Committee noted with satisfaction that special attention will be given to improving rice irrigation. It stressed the importance of soil conservation and erosion control in order to maintain productivity and safeguard against degradation and agreed with the emphasis on the reclamation of degraded lands. The Committee welcomed the attention being given to general environmental protection considerations and on appropriate farming systems to suit socio-economic conditions of the small farmer.

2.1.2 Crops

68. The Committee supported the proposed programme and approved the choice of priorities. It stressed the necessity to intensify production rather than to expand cropping areas, and to devote particular attention to rainfed agriculture.

69. The Committee emphasized the role of major cereals in production, particularly rice and wheat, but recommended that appropriate attention be also given to other traditional food crops such as sorghum, cassava, tuber crops, legumes and to oilseeds. It felt that more emphasis needed to be given to horticultural crops in view of their importance for the small farmers and of their nutritional qualities.

70. The Committee supported the Seed Improvement and Development Programme and recommended that it should also include horticultural and fodder seed and planting material. It commended the excellent work carried out by FAO in stimulating and coordinating efforts to control the current desert locust outbreak. It emphasized the need to continue to give high priority to this, as well as to the control of other migratory pests and to effective plant protection in general. The Committee also expressed support for the use of isotopes in pest management. It agreed with the emphasis on activities related to conservation, improvement and utilization of pasture and grazing resources. It felt that activities related to food conservation and processing industries could be given more attention, particularly with regard to the development of appropriate technology and infrastructure in developing countries in line with Resolution 12/75 of the Eighteenth Session of the FAO Conference. 1/

1/ C 75/REP, para. 207.

71. The Committee recommended that the Reduction of Post-Harvest Losses, Storage and Food Inspection should receive greater attention and that efforts should be made by donor countries to reach minimum target of US\$ 20 million for the Special Action Programme on Prevention of Food Losses with a view to ensuring its continued operation.

2.1.3 Livestock

72. The Committee, in agreeing in principle with the priorities established within the livestock programme, stressed the need for more emphasis to be placed on small stock and poultry. It agreed that due attention should also be given to transhumance and nomadic husbandry systems in animal production as well as the prevention and control of animal diseases. The Committee supported the breeding programme as an important means of improving animal production in the developing countries.

73. The Committee endorsed the activities foreseen for the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development and stressed the need for joint action programmes between neighbouring countries. It welcomed the action taken by FAO on African swine fever and urged that additional assistance be given for the Programme. The Committee commended the collaboration of FAO with other international bodies such as the Office International des Epizootics (OIE), Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources/Organization of African Unity (IBAR/OAU) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), on animal health subjects as this helped to avoid duplication of efforts. The Committee agreed to the priority accorded to the control of ticks and tick-borne diseases and to foot-and-mouth disease.

74. The Committee emphasized the importance of meat and milk production and recommended that the establishment of related processing facilities be given high priority as these are lacking in most developing countries. Considering the importance of both the animal production and processing sector in livestock development, the Committee generally supported the activities foreseen under the International Meat Development Scheme and the International Scheme for the Coordination of Dairy Development.

2.1.4 Research Support

75. The Committee confirmed the priority of support to agricultural research in FAO's work. It stressed the importance of developing national agricultural research capabilities in developing countries and the need to integrate research within the general development efforts, with special emphasis to be placed on problems of the small farmers and food production. The Committee recommended the strengthening of agricultural research through technical cooperation, particularly among developing countries, and to enhancing or creating regional centres where appropriate.

76. The Committee emphasized the importance of collaboration with the International Agricultural Research Centres of the CGIAR, and expressed the hope that the establishment of the International Service for Strengthening National Agricultural Research in developing countries (ISNAR) would not lead to a diminishing of FAO's activities in this field but would ensure complementarity of efforts. The Committee felt that there should be close cooperation between ISNAR and FAO.

77. The Committee stressed the need to exchange information on research results, projects and research workers, for which most members considered AGRIS and CARIS to be important. Some members stressed the desirability of stronger cooperation between national research institutions in developed countries and FAO.

2.1.5 Rural Development

78. The Committee attached very high priority to this and welcomed the prominence that FAO had given it in the 1980-81 programme. While the forthcoming World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development would influence the detailed thrust and content of this programme,

it was obvious that there would be greatly increased demand for FAO's contribution to the follow-up of that Conference's programme of action. The Committee considered that the allocation made to this programme by FAO was in fact modest compared to the size of the task ahead.

79. The Committee felt that in general, the emphasis within the programme appeared appropriate. It particularly welcomed the provisions for assisting governments in strengthening their overall national policies and framework of their poverty-oriented rural development programmes. This would ensure more purposeful planning and implementation of a complex programme and would influence progress in agricultural and rural development. The Committee also welcomed the emphasis placed on programmes for small farmers.

80. The Committee noted the commitment of FAO to act as an effective lead agency in the ACC Task Force on Rural Development and supported the provisions made for this in the programme. The Committee underlined the importance of the content of this programme laying special emphasis on training, agricultural extension, cooperative development and group action in agriculture and the institutional support of agricultural production and distribution. The Committee also stressed the role of marketing, credit and production incentives in rural development programmes.

81. The Committee recommended that increased emphasis be given in the programme to the role of women and youth in rural development and especially their access to production and employment opportunities on equitable terms.

82. The Committee welcomed the priority given by the allocation of additional resources in the Regional Office budgets for support to integrated rural development in all regions and particularly through the use of national institutions and TCDC-type activities.

2.1.6 Nutrition

83. The Committee welcomed the increased priority attached to the nutrition programme as reflected in the main activities including support to field programmes with emphasis on the rural poor. Several members considered that there was further scope for strengthening nutrition activities, particularly in Asia where malnutrition is prevalent.

84. The Committee stressed the importance of integrating nutrition within agricultural development and was pleased that a special item on this subject had been placed on the agenda.

85. The Committee welcomed clarification that FAO was incorporating nutritional considerations in food aid programmes of the World Food Programme.

86. The importance of horticultural crops in alleviating malnutrition was stressed. Increased production of these crops provides both a source of income and a more balanced diet for the family. It was proposed that this matter be given further consideration by the Secretariat.

87. The Committee felt that more emphasis should be given to group feeding programmes in which local food resources are to be used. It stressed the importance of nutrition education and training at all levels in support of rural development activities.

88. The Committee underlined the importance of food contamination monitoring and food control systems in reducing post-harvest losses.

2.1.7 Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis

89. The Committee stressed the importance of FAO's work on food and agricultural information and analysis and supported the proposals for strengthening this programme. It noted the small increase proposed in the budget and welcomed the efforts to further streamline the food and agricultural information system through computerization and to strengthen the policy orientation of the analytical work with focus on the improvement of data at the country level.

90. The Committee emphasized the need to assess the flow of domestic investment and external assistance for agriculture and invited national agencies to cooperate in providing the necessary information, thus contributing to the improvement of the analytical work for the State of Food and Agriculture.

91. The Committee emphasized the valuable role of the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture and recommended that high priority should continue to be given to this activity.

2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy

92. The Committee noted that work in this area was expected to increase in the light of larger inputs to be made by FAO to the establishment of the New International Economic Order, the formulation of the new International Development Strategy, the follow-up of the decisions of the Fifth Session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities including the Common Fund.

93. In general the Committee supported the work on food and agricultural policy and the re-orientation in favour of country-focussed activities, including commodity work at country level and work related to cooperation among developing countries in agricultural production and trade. It also welcomed the support by FAO to the establishment of an African Commodity Intelligence System, the follow-up of the Regional Food Plan for Africa, and the continued high priority of the work on food security and project preparation under the Food Security Assistance Scheme. The Committee supported the assistance in the field of nutrition planning, in particular those activities which related to the integration of nutrition objectives in agriculture and rural development projects.

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

Nutrition in Agricultural and Rural Development

94. The Committee had before it the paper, COAG 79/6, "Nutrition in Agriculture". This item was placed on the agenda at the recommendation of the Programme Committee at its Thirty-Fifth Session and with the unanimous agreement of the Council at its Seventy-Fourth Session, in order to provide a forum for intergovernmental consultation on technical and policy issues concerning nutrition.

95. The paper identified issues for priority attention by the Committee and summarized the action taken so far to implement the Conference Resolution 8/77. 1/ It proposed an approach for the introduction of nutrition considerations into the agricultural and rural development programmes and projects, and put forward suggestions and recommendations for future action both by FAO and by Member Nations.

96. The Committee expressed appreciation for the quality of the paper and for the realistic approach to food and nutrition issues, seen as an integral part of agricultural and rural development strategies. It accepted the perspective presented in the paper and the emphasis on the multidisciplinary nature of food and nutrition problems.

97. The Committee recognized that increased food production alone was not sufficient to improve nutrition as borne out by the steadily increasing number of malnourished people in the world. The basic relationship between development and nutrition and especially between poverty and malnutrition was a key issue which justified the priority to be given to nutrition objectives in development strategies. In this connection the Committee proposed that certain issues raised in the working paper, notably concerning the beneficiaries of agricultural development should be considered by the forthcoming World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

1/ C 77/REP, para. 204.

98. In view of the multisectoral nature of nutrition, the Committee recognized that significant improvement in nutrition required cooperative efforts in the UN family. The Committee considered that the ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition was fulfilling an essential role in harmonizing the efforts of the UN technical agencies concerned with the problems of food and nutrition, among whom FAO played a leading role. The active participation of WHO, the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF and of bilateral agencies was necessary to give FAO's approach a significant impact.

99. The Committee agreed that the inclusion of nutrition in the discussion of the Committee was in line with Conference Resolution 8/77 and that it was the appropriate body to discuss the introduction of nutrition considerations in the whole programme of FAO, and to assess the progress made. The Committee, therefore, considered that its terms of reference should be amended to reflect this mandate.

100. Regarding FAO the nutritional impact of development projects had to be considered not only in relation to agriculture but also to fisheries and forestry; this matter might appropriately be placed on the agendas of the Committee on Fisheries and the Committee on Forestry. The Committee stressed the need for the participation of economists, social scientists and anthropologists in the development of the new approach in the field, in order to provide a comprehensive analysis of the major causes of malnutrition.

101. The Committee endorsed the proposed guidelines given in the working paper as a logical step towards the introduction of nutrition considerations into development strategies. Several Members from developed countries indicated that they would apply the guidelines to their own agricultural activities and to their bilateral assistance projects. The Committee recognized the need for the application and testing of the guidelines, both by FAO and its Member Nations. They may need modification in the light of experience, and their application to the varied conditions in different countries. Training in the use of these guidelines will also be needed. A report on the experience gained in the application of the guidelines should be prepared for the next session of the Committee.

102. The Committee proposed that FAO should undertake further case studies on methods for the integration of nutrition considerations into agricultural and rural development programmes and projects. One Member, in particular, reiterated the offer made at the Seventy-Fourth Session of the Council to consider financing bilaterally, projects identified by FAO in order to contribute to a better understanding of the food and nutrition issues involved. The Committee urged FAO to assist Member Nations in preparing statements of their national food and nutrition problems, and to help them assign priorities. Furthermore, it was suggested that FAO should clearly indicate the nutritional impact in its own programme reviews and documents relating to development projects.

103. The Committee stressed the desirability of creating and strengthening relevant infrastructure, notably of food and nutrition units in Ministries of Agriculture, in order that nutrition considerations should receive due attention in agricultural and rural development programmes and projects.

104. The Committee urged FAO to assist Member Nations in training and education in the field of nutrition, particularly in the incorporation of nutrition considerations in agricultural and rural development programmes and projects. One important requirement for the viability of these units was the training of national personnel at all levels and across a range of appropriate disciplines, a task in which FAO's assistance could be most effective. Exchanges of experience and knowledge amongst Member Nations through regional training seminars would be useful.

105. The Committee stressed the importance of food pricing policies as having a substantial influence on levels of food consumption. Carefully designed pricing policies can promote the consumption not only of staple foods but also of other commodities of particular nutritional value. It was agreed that the crucial issue is the designing of pricing policies that would provide incentives to producers while keeping certain foods within the economic reach of most consumers. The Committee considered that greater attention should be given to the question of the impact of food pricing policies on nutrition.

106. The Committee recognized the nutrition implications of food import policies, particularly in countries with food deficits. The introduction of nutrition considerations into the import policies of these countries could lead to the enhancement of the nutritional status of the population.

107. The Committee endorsed the emphasis given to the identification of target groups in the proposed methods for assessing the nutrition impact of agricultural and rural development projects. The Committee emphasized that due attention must be paid to the nutrition problems of not only rural populations, but also of the large and increasing numbers of urban poor.

108. The Committee recognized the importance of developing nutrition surveillance systems, and their contribution for monitoring the effects of projects on nutrition.

109. It was pointed out that experience showed that nutrition interventions carried out in isolation were costly and limited in their impact. Nutrition programmes and projects should be undertaken as part of an integrated approach to development and should be directed at groups at risk. The importance of taking account of traditional food habits and dietary patterns and of economic possibilities was stressed. Several members emphasized the important potential role of nutrition education in improving nutrition.

110. Special project components may also be required, as part of a comprehensive package, to combat specific nutritional deficiencies. In this connection it was recognized that supplementary feeding programmes were an effective means of providing additional food to the vulnerable groups of the population. The Committee welcomed the technical assistance FAO was providing WFP in this field.

111. The Committee highlighted the need for improved quality of food supplies as an important factor in improving the nutritional status of populations. While it was important to ensure the availability of adequate quantities of food, the prevention of contamination and adulteration of food was highly desirable. Ensuring the safety and quality of foods should, therefore, form an integral part of national food and nutrition policies. This would call for the strengthening of national infrastructures for food inspection and food contamination monitoring and control programmes in order to ensure the quality and safety of food throughout the production, processing, storage and marketing stages.

112. The Committee considered that arrangements should be made for FAO to have the support of expert consultations, as needed, to provide technical advice on various aspects in the area of food and nutrition.

113. In summary, it was recognized that the introduction of nutrition considerations into agricultural and rural development represented a practical and effective way of improving the nutritional status of large groups of rural populations. In particular, large agricultural and rural development projects provided an opportunity to reach a significant number of the poorest people in rural areas. This orientation towards nutrition can provide a crucial element in promoting social equity for the rural and urban poor. The introduction of nutrition into agricultural projects constitutes a logical step towards the establishment of food and nutrition policies, whereby food and nutrition objectives might become part of national and area development planning.

114. In order to promote FAO's work in this field, especially in implementing Conference Resolution 8/77, the Committee recommended that:

- (i) The approach outlined in COAG 79/6 for incorporating nutrition considerations into agricultural and rural development programmes and projects be supported.
- (ii) Member Nations should explicitly consider nutrition objectives both in their plans for agricultural development and in the formulation and assessment of agricultural and rural development programmes and projects.

- (iii) Member Nations participate in testing the proposed provisional guidelines for the introduction of nutritional considerations into agricultural and rural development programmes and projects with a view to assessing their usefulness and practicability; and FAO prepare a report on the results of the provisional guidelines for the next session of the Committee, present specific proposals for subsequent stages for the further development of guidelines and report on progress, from time to time, thereafter.
- (iv) FAO strengthen the necessary coordinating mechanism within the Organization to enhance the effectiveness of institutional support to Member Nations in the introduction of nutritional considerations in agricultural and rural development programmes and projects.
- (v) Food and nutrition be a standing item on the agenda of every COAG Session.
- (vi) The terms of reference laid down in Rule XXXII of the General Rules of the Organization be amended so as to reflect the inclusion of nutrition among the areas to be covered by the Committee. In order to achieve this purpose, Rule XXXII, paragraph 6, might be amended along the following lines:

6. The Committee shall: ^{1/}

- (a) conduct periodic reviews and appraisals, on a highly selective basis, of agricultural and nutrition problems, with a view to concerted action by Member Nations and the Organization;
- (b) advise the Council on the overall medium- and longer-term programme of work of the Organization relating to ^{/in the field of food and/} agriculture, food and nutrition, with emphasis on the integration of all social, technical, economic, institutional and structural aspects related to agricultural and rural development in general;
- (c) (no change)
- (d) review specific matters relating to agriculture, food and nutrition referred to the Committee by the Conference, the Council or the Director-General, or placed by the Committee on its agenda at the request of a Member Nation in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, and make recommendations as may be appropriate;
- (e) (no change)

115. The Committee suggested that the Council might wish to refer to the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters the proposed amendments to Rule XXXII of the General Rules of the Organization.

On-Farm Use of Water

116. This topic was selected for discussion by the Committee at its Fourth Session, when the Committee noted that water development for agriculture is expensive, especially where irrigation systems are involved, and stressed the need for its careful application after delivery to the farm. The paper COAG/79/7, prepared by the Secretariat formed the basis for discussion. This document presented a perspective of selected major issues with bearing on improved farm water management, and on the farmer's role as an essential focus for irrigation activities within overall systems for the planning, development and use of water in agriculture.

^{1/} Words to be added are underlined; words to be deleted appear between square brackets.

117. The Committee expressed its appreciation for this type of document with comprehensive coverage of a distinct theme as a means of stimulating discussion and helping the Committee develop guidelines for the orientation of the work of FAO. On the other hand, the size limitations placed on documents inevitably meant that certain issues of specific importance and interest could not be addressed in detail. Among these were groundwater, energy saving, rainwater management, supplementary irrigation, irrigation equipment and land preparation for the prevention of soil erosion. Some Members regretted that the need for conciseness of the document did not allow the inclusion of additional case studies giving more examples of experience in developing countries, and in arid environments.

118. The Committee agreed in general on the necessity to involve the farmer in all aspects of project planning, operation and maintenance where agricultural water use is concerned. It noted that serious failures had occurred because water allocations had not taken full account of the real needs and capabilities of farmers in irrigating their crops. Although all the necessary engineering works may have been executed, at high cost, the land utilization level of many irrigation schemes is seriously reduced because of the neglect of practical on-farm water management considerations. The overall success of an irrigation scheme is dependent on the success of the individual farm unit. The Committee also emphasized that, in the operation of schemes, farmers must be called on to take both individual and collective responsibility for the proper management of their water resources.

119. Whilst stressing this essential role of the farmer, the Committee recognized his difficulties in meeting such heavy responsibilities. Among the constraints which prevented the farmer from doing this were a lack of training and technical knowledge, resistance to change, insufficient community approach and reluctance to heavy financial commitment. The means of overcoming these problems were identified as support by governments in assisting him to improve technologies for irrigation and drainage, the greater prominence and use of rural cooperatives, farmers' associations, irrigation associations and, above all, far greater attention to the training of farmers and technicians and the development of effective extension services.

120. The Committee gave full support to training. While there is a recognized need for farmer training in water use, many of the planners, designers and technicians responsible for agricultural water development also required additional information on practical water management at the farm level, and should be a target for appropriate training. Noting the considerable expertise in farm water use available to the Secretariat, the Committee suggested that FAO prepare a standard manual on the subject, to be used as a work of reference.

121. Whilst recognizing the need for greater efforts in assisting the farmer to handle water supplies with greater efficiency and economy, many Members pointed out that the farm is only one component in an overall system for irrigated agriculture. Many such systems had defects in design, operational standards and water scheduling which were beyond the means of the farmers to correct. Examples were quoted of excessive seepage from unlined canals, causing waterlogging and salinity in the fields, shortages of water alternating with oversupply, and low conveyance efficiencies which failed to meet design supply levels. In such cases the farmer was entirely dependent on the system, and his major need was a properly regulated water supply and drainage system.

122. In reviewing the relative merits of small versus large schemes, the Committee was in favour of devoting most effort to the support of smaller projects and small-scale farming. However, it was recognized that in countries with extensive irrigation programmes, correspondingly large projects should not be rejected a priori. Many of the on-farm problems of water management are similar, whether on large or small schemes, and therefore called for approaches and actions which would differ only in detail, rather than in principle. It is, however, most important that the larger schemes should be planned to serve the farmer, who, in the past has often been neglected in matters of water management.

123. The Committee welcomed the inclusion of social and economic aspects in the document, giving emphasis to the subjects of credit, marketing, guaranteed farm income and fiscal measures. Measures for water pricing and cost recovery were also identified as necessary components in planning for water management in agriculture. One Member noted that flexibility in irrigated agriculture was often necessary to adapt to changes arising from political influences, which were a primary cause of the more direct technical and economic issues mentioned in the document. In relation to the forthcoming World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, the Committee suggested that attention be given to the use of water as a medium for better income distribution.

124. It was generally agreed that there is a great need to develop and strengthen various forms of organizational and institutional support to enable the farmer to play a full role of participation in irrigated agriculture. Without this type of support, it is extremely difficult to make full use of the many disciplines and skills required for a complete and balanced enterprise.

125. Looking beyond the farm, in recognition of outside influences, some Members drew attention to problems of competition for water, citing domestic and industrial needs, and views were expressed that agricultural water use must be planned within an agreed overall frame for water development. A few Members referred to rural water supply and sanitation, and the re-use of effluent for agriculture. FAO collaborates in activities of this nature for which WHO is lead agency in the United Nations system. In this context of alternative water uses, the development of groundwater was mentioned, with its potential for high value usage, particularly domestic, as well as for agriculture with its heavy demand. The need for careful investigation and development planning of such resources was stressed, with attention to be given to their end use, rather than treat them as an isolated material resource, divorced from considerations of use.

126. The subject of research into water management was raised by some Members, with particular reference to water quality management in areas of water shortage and with associated problems of salinity; the study of irrigation timing as a measure to reduce crop consumption; breeding and selection of crops with low water demand; developing the most appropriate field layouts, irrigation techniques and equipment to fit soil, topography, crop and water conditions. Regarding FAO activities in research, the Committee noted the documentation in the Irrigation and Drainage series. These papers report on various applied research issues, as well as many other aspects of water management.

127. The Committee requested a strengthening of the links between FAO and other organizations of international and non-governmental nature including the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), European Economic Community (EEC), International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), in fields of water management. It welcomed the close collaboration with such institutions and particularly the association with ICID in many matters of common interest.

128. There was strong support for the emphasis placed on drainage by FAO, in arid zones, and in humid areas alike. Drainage was considered as equal to irrigation in importance where the preservation of land quality and sustained crop production are concerned. Referring to the considerable attention given to drainage, reclamation and other measures for improving existing schemes, the Committee recommended that FAO should also continue work on the extension of irrigation to new areas. In this connection, it noted the close involvement of the FAO Investment Centre in new development.

129. The Committee endorsed the proposed national action programmes for rehabilitation and improvement of irrigation schemes and for farm water management. Some Members announced the preparedness of their governments to support FAO in its technical assistance to the national programmes. The Committee made valuable proposals to improve the concept of these programmes, including the post-evaluation of all projects, with the aim of incorporating lessons learned into the design of new and rehabilitated schemes. It was noted that the activity designs must be adapted on a case by case basis to meet the real local needs, and it was suggested that the proposal related to rehabilitation and improvement was possibly over-ambitious. Some considerable detail was provided on the complex of factors involved in such studies, and on the necessity for designating a national body with overall responsibility for implementing rehabilitation programmes.

130. The Committee endorsed the linkage between the two programmes, for rehabilitation and on-farm water management, and laid particular stress on the maximum use being made of locally available and appropriate technology, methods and materials. In response to questions on relevant current FAO activities, examples quoted included the workshop on water lifting devices (jointly with DANIDA), training activities in the Far East region, field projects and publications on small hydraulic structures and self-help wells. Emphasis was placed on assisting the farmer to develop to the full his own resources and technology.

131. The Committee approved of the balance of activities in the FAO proposals and programmes described in the document. It supported the priority for action given to rehabilitation and farm level water management. Training was considered as essential to advancement in all fields of agricultural water use. It also recognised the importance of special attention to rice irrigation. The Committee also endorsed the emphasis placed by FAO on ensuring that plans for the development and management of water for agriculture are properly adapted to the farmer's needs and suited to his specific socio-economic environment.

Agricultural Mechanization and Its Effect on Employment and Income Distribution

132. This item was proposed for discussion as a selected development issue by the Committee at its Fourth Session. The Committee discussed this item based on their review of the paper COAG/79/8 "Agricultural Mechanization in Relation to Production, Employment and Income Distribution in Developing Countries." This paper concentrated on the complex relationships between agricultural mechanization and the economic and social factors in rural societies. Emphasis was given to the need to ensure that mechanization contributed to overall rural development with particular attention to the need of small farm holders. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the concise treatment of this complex issue.

133. The Committee noted that agricultural mechanization is an important input for increasing production in most farming situations around the world. There was agreement that mechanization should be viewed as one of a combination of inputs for improving agricultural production. Particular emphasis was placed on the need for timeliness and speed in performing operations and the role of mechanization in achieving these aims. Some Members pointed out the need for careful planning to avoid possible conflicts between desirable and undesirable effects of mechanization.

134. The Committee strongly endorsed the need to give greater attention to the small farmer who makes up the bulk of the farm population in developing countries. It was noted that insufficiency in power availability is one of the main constraints to achieving the increase in land and labour productivity which is essential for meeting food needs and raising rural incomes. For obtaining the maximum benefit from power it would be desirable that it is supported by extension advice, fertilizer, improved seeds and credit. Particular emphasis was placed on determining the appropriate combination of human, animal and mechanical power for specific situations within individual countries. Several Members stressed the importance of improved hand tool and animal draft technology for developing countries where these are available. However, other Members noted the severe limitations of power available from these sources particularly in the humid tropics where men and animals are able to work for no more than six hours per day. Reference was also made to COAG/79/6, "Nutrition and Agricultural Development", which stated that some 450 million people consumed an amount of food below that necessary to perform traditional tasks of agriculture which offer the only source of employment to the majority of these people. It was, therefore, concluded that the severely disadvantaged in many developing countries cannot raise production without improved mechanization.

135. The Committee recognized the importance of farm machinery and other petroleum-based inputs, such as fertilizer, pesticides, pump irrigation, in agricultural development. However, it was noted that dependence on these inputs increased the vulnerability of farmers to increasing petroleum prices and possible disruptions in supply. The need for

national policies to provide priority to agriculture for the delivery of adequate and timely supply of fuel and other petroleum-based inputs was emphasized. Several Members called for greater reliance on national energy resources and on the use in agriculture of alternative energy sources, including water, solar and wind energy, agricultural waste and crop residues.

136. The Committee noted that many attempts had been made to provide power to small farms in developing countries. Many Members reviewed their countries' experience in introducing tractor mechanization. Several Members indicated that private tractor ownership and farmer-contractor hire schemes had proven to be the most successful method of extending the benefits of tractor mechanization to their farmers. Other Members indicated the success of providing mechanization to small farms through public tractor hire services and provision of services from the mechanization units within state farms and farmer cooperatives. It was agreed that appropriate mechanization can only be determined by considering technical, economic, social and political factors specific to individual countries and situations within these countries. Some Members suggested that the forthcoming World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development should also discuss the subject of appropriate mechanization as it relates to rural development.

137. A number of Members stated that increased agricultural productivity resulting from the use of mechanization and other improved technology had increased employment opportunities in both the agricultural and the industrial sectors in their countries. Reference was made to the dependence of many industries in developing countries on agricultural products and that, in this context a viable agriculture, including engineering servicing was a pre-requisite to the creation of employment through industrial development. It was noted that an abundance of underemployed rural labour does not necessarily mean that it is available or willing to work in agriculture nor that it is necessarily low cost. Mechanization is often, therefore, essential for agricultural development.

138. The importance of mechanization in reducing the drudgery of farming was emphasized by some Members. The point was made that a reduction in drudgery helped make farming more attractive and was, therefore, an important factor of encouraging people, particularly youth, to stay in agriculture. It was also stressed that appropriate mechanization would benefit rural women; reducing the need for heavy work in the field and freeing them for other activities elsewhere on and off the farm. One Member reported that the farm accidents rate had increased during the period of rapid expansion of farm machinery use. The Committee noted the need for safety considerations in mechanization.

139. The Committee underlined the importance of policy and planning to ensure that mechanization developed in harmony with overall national development objectives. Additional data on mechanization use and results are needed for comprehensive national level analysis, policy formulation and planning. It was suggested that FAO could play a very useful role in compiling more information along these lines. The need for training planners to more fully appreciate and consider the role of mechanization in national development, and the need to include farmers in the planning process was noted.

140. The Committee stressed the importance of infrastructural and institutional support for mechanization development. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to ensure adequate supplies of spare parts, facilities for maintenance and repair, communication and credit arrangements. One Member indicated the interest of his country in cooperating with FAO to conduct a seminar on the organization of spares services, and several Members expressed their desire to participate.

141. The Committee stressed the need for mechanization research, including operational research. A practical approach to research, the need to carry it out at the farmers' level and demonstrate results, was emphasized. Some Members called attention to the need for carrying out trials of implements and machines in successful use in other countries with similar conditions, and the need to develop and test machinery in the country of use, with

the assistance of imported expertise if necessary. Regional research programmes were suggested by some Members as being important to reduce duplication of effort and costs. It was suggested that measurements of the impact of mechanization on production and employment, measurements of infrastructure and institution requirements, and other studies for mechanization, could be undertaken by FAO to build a stronger information base. In particular, studies should continue to be made of failures of some programmes to achieve their objectives.

142. The Committee recognized the need for statistical data on mechanization and FAO's role in collecting and disseminating these data. Particular emphasis was given to the need for improved data on the relationships between mechanization and production, employment and income distribution. A number of Members suggested that FAO statistical publications should include information on agricultural machinery in addition to tractors and combines. It was also proposed that a project for a national census of agricultural machinery should be added to the model projects listed in paper COAG/79/8.

143. The Committee emphasized the need for training for mechanization. Attention was drawn to the importance of trained operators and mechanics, and the need for well-trained management to increase the effectiveness of mechanization. Practical training was stressed, and the need to ensure that trained personnel could and would function at the farm level. Several Members expressed appreciation for FAO activities in mechanization training. The Committee recommended that FAO increase its efforts in this area with particular emphasis on training of farmers in mechanization. A number of members offered to make available facilities, personnel and other resources of their countries to assist FAO in this effort.

144. The Committee noted many of the financial implications for mechanization development. The need for increased farmer credit on concessional terms and foreign exchange to purchase machinery were stressed. It was pointed out that the initial investment in machinery is only one part of the total investment required for mechanization, and that the long-term financial requirement for infrastructure, operating supplies, maintenance and repair, and eventual machinery replacement must be carefully considered. Some Members also noted that forms and conditions of financial assistance have sometimes resulted in the introduction of inappropriate mechanization.

145. The Committee expressed appreciation for the past and present assistance in agricultural mechanization provided by FAO to Member countries. However, some Members questioned the capacity of FAO units concerned with mechanization to carry out expanded future activities with the staff and other resources presently available. The Committee recommended that FAO should give more priority to mechanization in order to implement an expanded FAO effort in the field of agricultural mechanization, as soon as practicable.

146. The Committee welcomed the inclusion of model projects in the paper COAG/79/8 to provide examples of the way in which external assistance could contribute to the solution of problems related to agricultural mechanization in developing countries. Several Members indicated that priority should be given to training on agricultural mechanization for development planners; support for local manufacture of improved hand tools, animal draught equipment, agricultural machinery and implements for small farmers; and training for application of mechanization at farm level.

OTHER MATTERS

Revision of the International Plant Protection Convention

147. In accordance with the recommendations of the Conference at its Nineteenth Session and the Council at its Seventy-Third Session ^{1/}, the Committee set up an "Ad Hoc Consultative Group on the Revision of the International Plant Protection Convention", to report to the Committee on such modifications of the revised text of the Convention that had been submitted to the Conference as would be appropriate to secure the widest possible acceptability of that text.

^{1/} C 77/REP para. 328 and CL 73/REP para. 13.

148. The Report of the Ad Hoc Consultative Group is reproduced in Appendix F. The Committee considered and endorsed the modifications of the revised text, as proposed by the Consultative Group, noted the reservations expressed by certain Members of that Group with respect to a few specific provisions and recommended that the Council transmit to the Conference, at its Twentieth Session, the modified version of the revised text adopted by the Consultative Group 1/, as being appropriate to secure the widest possible acceptability.

Other Business

149. The Committee noted that, in accordance with Rule IV of its Rules of Procedure, the Director-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, would prepare a provisional agenda for its Sixth Session.

150. The Committee considered the following possible topics, which could be included under that section of the provisional agenda dealing with selected development problems.

- Plant protection organizations and systems;
- Follow-up to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development with special emphasis on the role of women in agricultural and rural development;
- Development of agro-industries in rural areas, with special reference to small-scale agro-industries;
- Soil and water conservation;
- Role and impact of price policies;
- Post-harvest handling and storage of farm products;
- Animal health problems and strategies for their solution;
- Capital investment in agriculture;
- Ecological effects of agricultural mechanization;
- Follow-up of the New International Development Strategy of the United Nations (IDS) for the Third Development Decade (DD3) in relation to food and agriculture;
- Extension and training in agriculture;
- Soil-less cultivation.

151. As Food and Nutrition would be a standing item on its Agenda for every future Session, the Committee recommended that not more than three topics from the above list be included in the Agenda for the Sixth Session. The Committee gave particular support to the following topics of the list suggested:

- Plant protection organizations and systems;
- Soil and water conservation, with particular reference to the problems of arid and semi-arid areas;
- Development of agro-industries in rural areas, with special reference to small-scale agro-industries;
- Follow-up to World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, the issue to be defined in the light of the recommendations of the Conference with regard to the role of women in agricultural development, with possible extension to the role of youth and, more generally, to participation of people in development, food policies and agro-industries.

152. The Committee recommended that the final selection of subjects should take into account the need to ensure a satisfactory balance between technical and socio-economic areas of work and a reasonable coverage over time of the various Programmes falling within the competence of the Committee.

1/ The recommended modified version is reproduced in Appendix I to the Consultative Group's Report.

153. The Committee reviewed its method of work in the light of the experience at its present session. It underlined its desire to maintain a balance between the general review of FAO's Programme of Work in the food and agricultural sector and in-depth discussion of selected items in areas falling within the terms of reference of the Committee.

154. The Committee felt it desirable to carry out in-depth reviews of specific areas of work of the Agriculture and Economic and Social Policy Departments. The Committee proposed further improvements in the layout and format of the documents relating to the implementation of the current programme of work, medium and long-term Outlook and summary programme of work and budget, to facilitate the comparison of facts and figures and thus the discussion by the Committee. A number of Members suggested that the Committee should receive a progress report on follow-up to its recommendations made at the previous session.

Date and Place of Next Session

155. The Committee noted that in accordance with Rule XXXII-3 GRO and Rule II of its Rules of Procedure, it shall determine the date and place of its sessions. In line with the recommendation that sessions should be held in Conference years, the Committee recommended that its Sixth Session should be held in Rome in April 1981. It further recommended that the Director-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, propose the exact dates and ensure that the session is scheduled before the Spring session of the Programme and Finance Committees, to enable them to review the recommendations of COAG.

APPENDIX A

AGENDA FOR THE FIFTH SESSION

INTRODUCTION

1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen
2. Adoption of the Agenda

REVIEW OF FAO'S PROGRAMME OF WORK IN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

3. Implementation of the Programme of Work 1978-79
4. Medium and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development
5. Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1980-81

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

6. Nutrition in Agricultural and Rural Development
7. On-Farm Use of Water
8. Agricultural Mechanization and Its Effect on Employment and Income Distribution

OTHER MATTERS

9. Revision of International Plant Protection Convention
10. Other Business
11. Date and Place of Next Session

REPORT

12. Adoption of the Report

APPENDIX B
APPENDICE B
APENDICE B

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

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Chairman/Président/Presidente:	C.C. THOMSEN (Denmark)
First Vice Chairman/Premier Vice Président/ Primero Vicepresidente:	S.S. AHMED (Democratic Republic of the Sudan)
Second Vice Chairman/Deuxième Vice Président/ Segundo Vicepresidente:	P. MASUD (Pakistan)

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
MEMBRES DU COMITE
MIEMBROS DEL COMITE

ANGOLA

Représentant	T.F. ALMEIDA Ambassade d'Angola Rome
--------------	--

ARGENTINA/ARGENTINE

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---------------	--

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Embassy of Australia
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Alternate E.D. LETTS
Trade Commissioner
London

Alternate K.F. KENEALLY
Counsellor (Development Assistance)
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Director
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
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BANGLADESH

Representative Q.H. HUQUE
Economic Minister
Embassy of Bangladesh
Rome

Alternate S.M. CHOWDHURY
First Secretary
Embassy of Bangladesh
Rome

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE/BELGICA

Représentant H. BAEYENS
Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire
auprès de la FAO
Représentation Permanente de la Belgique
auprès de la FAO
Rome

BENIN

Représentant E. TOSSOU DANHOUNSI
Directeur Général Adjoint du Ministère du Développement
Rural et de l'Action-Coopérative
Porto Novo

BRAZIL/BRESIL/BRASIL

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Secretaria de Defesa Sanitaria Vegetal - SDSL
Ministerio da Agricultura
Brazil

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Permanent Representative of the People's Republic
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Representación Permanente de Chile ante la FAO
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Representación Permanente de Chile ante la FAO
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السيد / أ.أ. آل حمدان
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FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES TRAVAILLEURS DES PLANTATIONS, DE L'AGRICULTURE ET
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G. CASADEI
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APPENDIX CLIST OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE FIFTH SESSION

COAG/79/1	Provisional Agenda
2	Proposed Timetable
3	Implementation of the Programme of Work 1978-79
3 Add. 1	Implementation of the Programme of Work 1978-79
4	Medium and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development
5	Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1980-81
6	Nutrition in Agriculture
7	The On-Farm Use of Water
8	Agricultural Mechanization in Relation to Production, Employment and Income Distribution in Developing Countries
9	Revision of International Plant Protection Convention
9 Add. 1	Revision of International Plant Protection Convention
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COAG/79/Inf. 1	List of Documents
2 Rev. 1	Information for Delegates
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APPENDIX DLIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Angola	Greece	Panama
Argentina	Guinea	Peru
Australia	Honduras	Philippines
Austria	Hungary	Poland
Bangladesh	India	Portugal
Belgium	Indonesia	Qatar
Benin	Iran	Saudi Arabia
Brazil	Iraq	Senegal
Bulgaria	Ireland	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Israel	Spain
Canada	Italy	Sri Lanka
Chile	Japan	Sudan
Colombia	Jordan	Suriname
Congo	Kenya	Sweden
Costa Rica	Korea, Rep. of	Switzerland
Cuba	Lao	Syria
Cyprus	Liberia	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Libya	Tunisia
Denmark	Malaysia	Turkey
Ecuador	Malta	Uganda
Egypt	Mexico	United Kingdom
El Salvador	Morocco	United States of America
Finland	Nepal	Uruguay
France	Netherlands	Venezuela
Gabon	New Zealand	Yugoslavia
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Nigeria	Zaire
Ghana	Norway	Zambia
	Pakistan	

APPENDIX E

STATEMENT

by

Dr. Ralph W. Phillips
Deputy Director-General

18 April 1979

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee,
Observers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very pleased to have the opportunity of welcoming you, on behalf of the Director-General, to this Fifth Session of the Committee on Agriculture. I wish you a pleasant, relaxing stay in Rome, and a constructive, useful Session.

The Committee on Agriculture provides the most important single channel through which you, as professional agriculturalists and as agricultural spokesmen for FAO's Member Countries, may make your contributions to the policy-making and planning of the Organization. Much effort has been expended, since FAO was founded in Quebec City on 16 October 1945, in finding ways of facilitating the making of such contributions. Perhaps the most useful thing I can do here today is to present a summary account of that effort, of how the Committee came to its present status, and through this process, indicate to you why the work of the Committee is of substantial importance to the Organization.

Actually, the effort began before FAO was founded. The Interim Commission, which bridged the gap between the Hot Springs Conference, where FAO was conceived in May-June 1943, and the founding Conference in October 1945, set up a number of committees and sub-committees. Their efforts resulted in a document entitled "Five Technical Reports on Food and Agriculture", which provided background for programme-planning discussions in the First Session of the FAO Conference. Three of those reports dealt respectively with Agricultural Production, Nutrition and Food Management, and Statistics. In fact, my first formal contact with FAO was in connection with the work of two of the committees and sub-committees which prepared those reports, during 1944 and early 1945.

When the Conference, which is the supreme Governing Body of FAO, met in Quebec it set up a "Commission A" to deal with "FAO Policies and Programmes", and that Commission in turn set up six committees, three of which dealt with Agriculture, Nutrition and Food Management, and Statistics. A similar arrangement was followed in the Second Session of the Conference, in Copenhagen, in 1946, except that Commission A dealt with "Technical Questions" and the three pertinent committees dealt with Agriculture, Economics and Statistics, and Nutrition.

From 1947, when the Third Session of the Conference met in Geneva (since then, all Conference sessions have been at Headquarters, either Washington or Rome), commissions were identified by number, and Commission II was charged with considering the activities of the Organization. From 1947 through 1955, that Commission set up six Technical Panels in each Conference Session, and three of those panels dealt respectively with Agriculture, Economics, and Nutrition. Then, in 1957, the Conference came back to the designation, "Technical Committees", on these same subjects, and reporting to Commission II. This arrangement also held in 1959.

Throughout the period 1945-59, the technical discussions were held within the time frame of the Conference itself. But there was a growing feeling of frustration on the parts of technical members of delegations. This frustration arose to a considerable degree because, by the time the Conference convened, the Programme of Work and Budget for the ensuing biennium was largely "set in concrete" and most of their ideas and suggestions had to be recorded for consideration when Programmes of Work for later biennia were prepared. So the participants in the Technical Committees went away feeling they had had little impact. Also, even though some of the recommendations the Technical Committees made were suitable for immediate adoption, the time schedule was such that Commission II had little time in which to consider them.

In an effort to alleviate these difficulties, it was decided that in 1961 the Technical Committees should begin a week before the Conference and extend into the first full week of the Conference. This proved to be of little help, so it was decided that for 1963 the Technical Committees should meet early enough to complete their work before the Conference itself began. This practice was continued in 1965, 1967 and 1969, after which the establishing of technical bodies in association with the Conference was abandoned, both because the frustrations continued, and because of other developments to which I shall turn in a moment. However, the holding of six Technical Committees - of which three dealt with Agriculture, Economics and Nutrition - was abandoned after 1967. In 1969, there were only two such committees, one dealing with Field Programmes, and one with Areas of Concentration.

In the meantime, other forces had been at work and, in 1965 a Committee on Fisheries had been established by the FAO Conference, under Article V-6 of the FAO Constitution, as a standing committee of the Council, which is FAO's second-level Governing Body. This Committee held its First Session in 1966. Thus, for the Fisheries area, there was a body that could meet apart from the Conference and at times when its recommendations regarding FAO's activities could be taken into account while the Director-General's Programme of Work and Budget was in preparation.

An Ad Hoc Committee on Forestry was convened in March 1969, and a further such Committee session was held in 1971. These were precursors to more formal arrangements. The Conference decided in 1969 that a Committee on Forestry should be formed, and it was established by the Conference in 1971, also under Article V-6 as a standing committee of the Council, and held its First Session in 1972.

Following the establishment of the Committee on Fisheries, and the decision that a Committee on Forestry should be established, the Programme Committee, in June 1970, noted that a problem of balance had arisen, since there was no comparable body to deal with the work of the Agriculture Department, and the Economic and Social Policy Department. In November 1970 the Programme Committee re-affirmed its concern, and recommended the establishment of a Committee on Agriculture. The Council, in its Fifty-Fifth Session late in 1970, endorsed this recommendation, and the Committee was duly established by the Conference, under Article V-6, in 1971. Then, in 1972, this Committee held its First Session.

As you begin this Fifth Session it is perhaps also worth recalling that, in addition to the many organizational and other complexities to which I have referred, the road to the establishment of this Committee, and nurturing it to its present stage of development, has not been entirely smooth in some other respects.

For example, there were those who felt that the field of agriculture was much too broad and complex to be dealt with by a single standing committee. In fact, the proposal put before the Programme Committee by the Director-General in 1970 was for three committees, to deal respectively with agricultural development planning, the institutional framework for agricultural and rural development, and agricultural science and technology. However, it was decided that a single committee could better serve the interests of the Organization. At the same time it was agreed that, for each of its sessions, the Committee would have to be selective and deal with only a few topics.

Agriculturalists, as a group, generally lack the cohesion and sense of fraternity that characterizes both the forestry and fisheries fraternities. So, even with a limited Agenda, it is difficult if not impossible to assemble a Committee in which there is a close community of interest among all the participants. Perhaps that is one reason why the going was rough, during the first two Sessions, as the Chairmen of those early sessions could testify. However, as the Committee began to "find its feet", the Third and Fourth Sessions were more productive and more satisfying. Hopefully, the Committee has now experienced most of its "growing pains", and will be in a position to tackle its Agenda on a fully mature basis, founded on experience that now extends back over some 35 years, if one takes into account all the precursors of the present Committee.

However, I must remind you that a further factor affecting the work of this Committee has arisen. In 1973, the FAO Council set up an Ad Hoc Committee on Food and Nutrition Policies, which duplicates one of the subject-matter areas falling within the terms of reference of the Committee on Agriculture. That Ad Hoc Committee held a First Session, in June 1975 and a Second Session in March 1978. This latter Session's Report contains a recommendation that the Ad Hoc Committee be converted into a standing committee of the Council, under Article V-6. There is considerable reluctance to accede to this recommendation, for three reasons. First, the number of FAO statutory bodies is quite large, and a consistent effort has been made over many years to reduce rather than increase their number. Second, Article V-6 has become a rather crowded corridor since it now encompasses eight committees (Programme Committee, Finance Committee, Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters, Committee on Commodity Problems, Committee on Fisheries, Committee on Forestry, Committee on Agriculture, and Committee on World Food Security). Thirdly, the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) now has a Sub-Committee on Nutrition, which is serviced by an inter-organizational secretariat located in FAO. That Sub-Committee also receives expert advice from an Advisory Group on Nutrition (AGN), which has replaced the Protein-Calorie Advisory Group of the United Nations System (PAG). There are also other provisions for receiving technical inputs.

You have on your Agenda an Item on "Nutrition in Agricultural and Rural Development". I shall return to this Item shortly. Here I only wish to note that the discussion of it will provide a very real test of the capacity of this Committee to deal with the subject of Nutrition, as compared with the broader agricultural topics that have, traditionally, been included in its Agenda.

Now I shall turn to the main substantive Items on your present Agenda, i.e., Items 3 through 9. You have a document relating to each of these Items. Also, you will be hearing introductory statements as the respective Items are taken up. So I shall touch on them only briefly.

Under Item 3 you will be reviewing the "Implementation of the Programme of Work 1978-79". Since the document was prepared when we were only mid-way through the present biennium, it obviously does not cover the activities that are yet to be carried out. This will be the Committee's second opportunity to review the work of the Agriculture and the Economic and Social Policy Departments, as well as their joint activities with Regional Offices. An effort has been made to improve both the analysis and the evaluation of results, with particular emphasis on priority areas. Also, under the respective Programmes, we have included a quantification of the Field Programmes and projects.

Under Item 4, you will be discussing the "Medium and Long-Term Outlook for Food and Agricultural Development". This subject is in itself sufficiently complex to take up your entire session. However, during the half-day allotted to it in your Timetable, it is hoped that agreement on the main elements of the Outlook will emerge which, in turn, may provide useful background against which to consider Item 5, the "Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1980-81". Rather than go into the details of the medium and long-term outlook, I shall touch only very briefly upon the state of food and agriculture, as it has evolved during the year just past, thus providing some background against which to view the future.

In some respects 1978 was a good year. Crop and livestock production at the world level rose by almost 3 percent, while world cereal production rose by about 5 percent to a new record level. Carry-over stocks of cereals - leaving aside China and USSR for which data are not available - continued to increase. These stocks have been building up since 1975/76

I must now bring these introductory remarks to an end. Even though the Agenda has been limited to only seven substantive Items, in line with the FAO Council's guidance to which I referred earlier, it is evident that these seven Items cover a broad range of interests and concerns. You will have to make haste if you are to cope with them in the time available to you. So, again, I wish you a constructive, useful session.

REPORT OF THE AD HOC CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON THE REVISION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION

INTRODUCTION

1. As recommended by the Council, the Ad Hoc Consultative Group on the Revision of the International Plant Protection Convention, attended by the representatives of the Governments of 28 contracting parties to the Convention and of 3 other Member Nations of FAO, and by observers, was set up by the Committee on Agriculture in order to review the revised text of the Convention, proposed by a Government Consultation in 1976, in the light of the comments and proposals subsequently made by Governments, and to report to the Committee on Agriculture on such modifications of the revised text as would be appropriate in order to secure its widest possible acceptability 1/.

2. The Consultative Group elected Mr. W.P. Campbell, Director, Plant Quarantine Division, Canada, Chairman; Mr. H. Teixeira-Alves, Secretary of Plant Protection, Brazil, First Vice-Chairman; and Mr. P. Journet, Chief, Plant Protection Service, Ministry of Agriculture, France, Second Vice-Chairman.

3. After a thorough discussion of the proposed revised text of the Convention 2/, in the light of the comments and proposals made by Governments 3/, the Consultative Group reached agreement on appropriate modifications of the revised text, subject to reservations expressed by a few of its members with respect to certain provisions.

4. The revised text of the Convention, in the modified form proposed by the Consultative Group, is set out in Appendix I to the present Report 4/. Part I, below, indicates the specific modifications proposed by the Consultative Group; Part II, below, summarizes the reservations expressed by individual members of the Consultative Group.

PART I: THE MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED

5. The following modifications of the revised text were proposed by the Consultative Group, with a view to their recommendation to the FAO Conference by the Committee on Agriculture:

Preamble. The word "especially" should be inserted before the words "their introduction" in the phrase "in preventing their spread, and their introduction across national boundaries".

Art. II.3. For the sake of clarity, the reference to "containers" in the present text of the Convention should be retained, and the words "other object or" should be inserted before the words "material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests".

Art. IV.1(a)(iii). The following explanatory phrase should be added after the word "containers": "including packing material or matter of any kind accompanying plants or plant products".

1/ See document COAG/79/9-Supp.1.

2/ The proposed revised text is contained in the appendices to document COAG/79/9.

3/ These comments and proposals are mainly contained in documents COAG/79/9 and COAG/79/9-Add.1.

4/ The recommended revised text of the Convention will be attached to the final report of the 5th Session of the Committee on Agriculture.

Art. V. There was a general feeling in the Consultative Group that the wording of the revised model phytosanitary certificates should be used in the case of consignments of both plants and plant products when a certificate was required. Accordingly, the words "material intended for planting or propagation" in paragraph 1(b), and the similar words in paragraph 2, should be replaced by the words "plants or plant products", and the second sentence of paragraph 1(b) should be omitted.

Moreover, since the requirement referred to in the proposed paragraph 1(d) relates to importing countries, it should be removed from its present position and included in paragraph 2. Since the proposal as a whole represented an important change and had been introduced at a late stage, some members had reservations in adopting it without reference to their governments.

It was proposed that this Article be further studied by each contracting party prior to the 20th Session of the Conference.

Art. VI.1. The recommendation to list pests in sub-paragraph (a) should be in a separate sub-paragraph, and should be qualified so as to limit such lists to pests whose introduction is prohibited or restricted "because they are of potential economic importance to the country concerned".

Art. VI.2(b), (c) and (d). In order to alleviate the tasks of, in particular, small countries, the words "other contracting parties" should be replaced by "all other contracting parties directly concerned".

Art. VI.2(e). For consistency, references to "plants" should be followed by the words "or plant products". The proposed limitation of the second sentence to "any certified consignment" should be slightly modified by the addition of the words "commercial or" before "certified".

Art. VI.2(f). The words "without endangering their own plant production" and "such as cereals, fruits, vegetables and cut flowers", in the present text of the Convention, should be retained to avoid ambiguity.

Art. VII. The words "to furnish to FAO periodically", in sub-paragraph (a), should be followed by the phrase, "for distribution by FAO to the contracting parties".

Model Phytosanitary Certificates. The following compromise formulation of the certifying statement in the Model Phytosanitary Certificate (for export) was adopted, by majority vote, as being appropriate to secure the widest possible acceptability:

"This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above have been inspected according to appropriate procedures and are considered to be free from quarantine pests, and practically free from other injurious pests; and that they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country."

6. With respect to Article IX, it was the general view that the parties to a dispute should attempt to reach a settlement through diplomatic or other channels before resorting to the settlement procedure provided for in Article IX.

PART II: RESERVATIONS EXPRESSED BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Art. II.1. With respect to the definition of the term "plant products", one considered that the words "manufactured products" should be replaced by the words "or milled products". It was suggested that this matter could be discussed in consultation.

Art. II.2. Three Members present in the Consultative Group Meeting maintained opposition to the inclusion in the Convention of a reference to "quarantine pests", particularly in relation to the certifying statement (see below).

Art. IX. One Member considered that the procedure under this Article should not be adopted unless both parties to the dispute agreed to such adoption and that the Article should be amended accordingly. In view of the constitutional and legal questions involved, the Consultative Group suggests that this matter should be referred to the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters.

Art. XI. One Member expressed opposition to this provision, on territorial application, considering that it reflected aspects of a real colonial situation contrary to Resolution 1541 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly, and requested that it be presented to the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters.

Certifying statement. With respect to the certifying statement in the Model Phytosanitary Certificate annexed to the Convention, one Member expressed strong disagreement with the words "free from quarantine pests, and practically free from other injurious pests" contained in the text adopted by the Consultative Group. The Group considered that the use of the term "quarantine pests" implied that importing countries would have to prepare lists of such pests; that it was extremely difficult to know all pests, which might be of little significance elsewhere, that would be of quarantine importance in a different environment; that the emphasis on "quarantine pests" would be understood as allowing an unjustified tolerance in the case of "other injurious pests"; and that the concept of "quarantine pests" would give rise to difficulties of interpretation and was unnecessary in view of existing flexible and satisfactory procedures adopted by importing countries.

Another Member expressed a preference for the wording of the certifying statement in the present model certificate annexed to the Convention.

One Member stated its preference for the certifying statement adopted by the Consultative Group with the substitution of the words "serious pests" for "quarantine pests, and practically free from other injurious pests".

Two Members expressed their preference for the words "and found free from quarantine pests", rather than the words "and are considered to be free from quarantine pests".

One Member, while supporting the certifying statement adopted by the Consultative Group stated that it had slight reservations with respect to the phrase "and practically free from other injurious pests" in the English version of the statement. It preferred the word "substantially" to "practically" and considered that the word "injurious", which was already implied in the concept of "pests", should be replaced by "dangerous" or a similar word.

APPENDIX I

INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION

Recommended Revised Text

PREAMBLE

The contracting parties, recognizing the usefulness of international cooperation in controlling pests of plants and plant products and in preventing their spread, and especially their introduction across national boundaries, and desiring to ensure close coordination of measures directed to these ends, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Purpose and Responsibility

1. With the purpose of securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products and to promote measures for their control, the contracting parties undertake to adopt the legislative, technical and administrative measures specified in this Convention and in supplementary agreements pursuant to Article III.
2. Each contracting party shall assume responsibility for the fulfillment within its territories of all requirements under this Convention.

ARTICLE II

Scope

1. For the purposes of this Convention the term "plants" shall comprise living plants and parts thereof, including seeds in so far as the supervision of their importation under Article VI of the Convention or the issue of phytosanitary certificates in respect of them under Articles IV (1)(a)(iv) and V of this Convention may be deemed necessary by contracting parties; and the term "plant products" shall comprise unmanufactured material of plant origin (including seeds in so far as they are not included in the term "plants") and those manufactured products which, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the spread of pests.
2. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "pest" means any form of plant or animal life, or any pathogenic agent, injurious or potentially injurious to plants or plant products; and the term "quarantine pest" means a pest of potential national economic importance to the country endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being actively controlled.
3. Where appropriate, the provisions of this Convention may be deemed by contracting parties to extend to storage places, conveyances, containers and any other object or material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests, particularly where international transportation is involved.
4. This Convention applies mainly to quarantine pests involved with international trade.
5. The definitions set forth in this Article, being limited to the application of this Convention, shall not be deemed to affect definitions established under domestic laws or regulations of contracting parties.

ARTICLE III

Supplementary Agreements

1. Supplementary agreements applicable to specific regions, to specific pests, to specific plants and plant products, to specific methods of international transportation of plants and plant products, or otherwise supplementing the provisions of this Convention, may be proposed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as "FAO") on the recommendation of a contracting party or on its own initiative, to meet special problems of plant protection which need particular attention or action.
2. Any such supplementary agreements shall come into force for each contracting party after acceptance in accordance with the provisions of the FAO Constitution and General Rules of the Organization.

ARTICLE IV

National Organization for Plant Protection

1. Each contracting party shall make provision, as soon as possible and to the best of its ability, for
 - (a) an official plant protection organization with the following main functions:
 - (i) the inspection of growing plants, of areas under cultivation (including fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens and greenhouses), and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the existence, outbreak and spread of plant pests and of controlling those pests;
 - (ii) the inspection of consignments of plants and plant products moving in international traffic, and, where appropriate, the inspection of consignments of other articles or commodities moving in international traffic under conditions where they may act incidentally as carriers of pests of plants and plant products, and the inspection and supervision of storage and transportation facilities of all kinds involved in international traffic whether of plants and plant products or of other commodities, particularly with the object of preventing the dissemination across national boundaries of pests of plants and plant products;
 - (iii) the disinfestation or disinfection of consignments of plants and plant products moving in international traffic, and their containers (including packing material or matter of any kind accompanying plants or plant products), storage places, or transportation facilities of all kinds employed;
 - (iv) the issuance of certificates relating to phytosanitary condition and origin of consignments of plants and plant products (hereinafter referred to as "phytosanitary certificates");
 - (b) the distribution of information within the country regarding the pests of plants and plant products and the means of their prevention and control;
 - (c) research and investigation in the field of plant protection.
2. Each contracting party shall submit a description of the scope of its national organization for plant protection and of changes in such organization to the Director-General of FAO, who shall circulate such information to all contracting parties.

ARTICLE V

Phytosanitary Certificates

1. Each contracting party shall make arrangements for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates to accord with the plant protection regulations of other contracting parties, and in conformity with the following provisions:

(a) Inspection shall be carried out and certificates issued only by or under the authority of technically qualified and duly authorized officers and in such circumstances and with such knowledge and information available to those officers that the authorities of importing countries may accept such certificates with confidence as dependable documents.

(b) Each certificate for the export or re-export of plants or plant products shall be as worded in the Annex to this Convention.

(c) Uncertified alterations or erasures shall invalidate the certificates.

2. Each contracting party undertakes not to require consignments of plants or plant products imported into its territories to be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates inconsistent with the models set out in the Annex to this Convention. Any requirement for additional declarations shall be kept to a minimum.

ARTICLE VI

Requirements in Relation to Imports

1. With the aim of preventing the introduction of pests of plants and plant products into their territories, contracting parties shall have full authority to regulate the entry of plants and plant products and to this end, may:

(a) prescribe restrictions or requirements concerning the importation of plants or plant products;

(b) prohibit the importation of particular plants or plant products, or of particular consignments of plants or plant products;

(c) inspect or detain particular consignments of plants or plant products;

(d) treat, destroy or refuse entry to particular consignments of plants or plant products which do not comply with the requirements prescribed under sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of this paragraph, or require such consignments to be treated or destroyed or removed from the country;

(e) list pests whose introduction is prohibited or restricted because they are of potential economic importance to the country concerned.

2. In order to minimize interference with international trade, each contracting party undertakes to carry out the provisions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in conformity with the following:

(a) Contracting parties shall not, under their plant protection legislation, take any of the measures specified in paragraph 1 of this Article unless such measures are made necessary by phytosanitary considerations.

(b) If a contracting party prescribes any restrictions or requirements concerning the importation of plants and plant products into its territories, it shall publish the restrictions or requirements and communicate them immediately to FAO, any regional plant protection organization of which the contracting party is a member and all other contracting parties directly concerned.

(c) If a contracting party prohibits, under the provisions of its plant protection legislation, the importation of any plants or plant products, it shall publish its decision with reasons and shall immediately inform FAO, any regional plant protection organization of which the contracting party is a member and all other contracting parties directly concerned.

(d) If a contracting party requires consignments of particular plants or plant products to be imported only through specified points of entry, such points shall be so selected as not unnecessarily to impede international commerce. The contracting party shall publish a list of such points of entry and communicate it to FAO, any regional plant protection organization of which the contracting party is a member and all other contracting parties directly concerned. Such restrictions on points of entry shall not be made unless the plants or plant products concerned are required to be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates or to be submitted to inspection or treatment.

(e) Any inspection by the plant protection organization of a contracting party of consignments of plants or plant products offered for importation shall take place as promptly as possible with due regard to the perishability of the plants or plant products concerned. If any commercial or certified consignment of plants or plant products is found not to conform to the requirements of the plant protection legislation of the importing country, the plant protection organization of the importing country must ensure that the plant protection organization of the exporting country is properly and adequately informed. If the consignment is destroyed, in whole or in part, an official report shall be forwarded immediately to the plant protection organization of the exporting country.

(f) Contracting parties shall make provisions which, without endangering their own plant production, will keep certification requirements to a minimum, particularly for plants or plant products not intended for planting, such as cereals, fruits, vegetables and cut flowers.

(g) Contracting parties may make provisions, with adequate safeguards, for the importation for purposes of scientific research or education, of plants and plant products and of specimens of plant pests. Adequate safeguards likewise need to be taken when introducing biological control agents and organisms claimed to be beneficial.

3. The measures specified in this Article shall not be applied to goods in transit throughout the territories of contracting parties unless such measures are necessary for the protection of their own plants.

4. FAO shall disseminate information received on importation restrictions, requirements, prohibitions and regulations (as specified in paragraph 2(b), (c) and (d) of this Article) at frequent intervals to all contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations.

ARTICLE VII

International Cooperation

The contracting parties shall cooperate with one another to the fullest practicable extent in achieving the aims of this Convention, in particular as follows:

(a) Each contracting party agrees to cooperate with FAO in the establishment of a world reporting service on plant pests, making full use of the facilities and services of existing organizations for this purpose, and, when this is established, to furnish to FAO periodically, for distribution by FAO to the contracting parties, the following information:

(i) reports on the existence, outbreak and spread of economically important pests of plants and plant products which may be of immediate or potential danger;

(ii) information on means found to be effective in controlling the pests of plants and plant products.

(b) Each contracting party shall, as far as is practicable, participate in any special campaigns for combating particular destructive pests which may seriously threaten crop production and need international action to meet the emergencies.

ARTICLE VIII

Regional Plant Protection Organizations

1. The contracting parties undertake to cooperate with one another in establishing regional plant protection organizations in appropriate areas.
2. The regional plant protection organizations shall function as the coordinating bodies in the areas covered, shall participate in various activities to achieve the objectives of this Convention and, where appropriate, shall gather and disseminate information.

ARTICLE IX

Settlement of Disputes

1. If there is any dispute regarding the interpretation or application of this Convention, or if a contracting party considers that any action by another contracting party is in conflict with the obligations of the latter under Articles V and VI of this Convention, especially regarding the basis of prohibiting or restricting the imports of plants or plant products coming from its territories, the Government or Governments concerned may request the Director-General of FAO to appoint a committee to consider the question in dispute.
2. The Director-General of FAO shall thereupon, after consultation with the Governments concerned, appoint a committee of experts which shall include representatives of those Governments. This committee shall consider the question in dispute, taking into account all documents and other forms of evidence submitted by the Governments concerned. This committee shall submit a report to the Director-General of FAO, who shall transmit it to the Governments concerned and to the Governments of other contracting parties.
3. The contracting parties agree that the recommendations of such a committee, while not binding in character, will become the basis for renewed consideration by the Governments concerned of the matter out of which the disagreement arose.
4. The Governments concerned shall share equally the expenses of the experts.

ARTICLE X

Substitution of Prior Agreements

This Convention shall terminate and replace, between contracting parties, the International Convention respecting measures to be taken against the *Phylloxera vastatrix* of 3 November 1881, the additional Convention signed at Berne on 15 April 1889 and the International Convention for the Protection of Plants signed at Rome on 16 April 1929.

ARTICLE XI

Territorial Application

1. Any State may at the time of ratification or adherence or at any time thereafter communicate to the Director-General of FAO a declaration that this Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, and this Convention shall be applicable to all territories specified in the declaration as from the thirtieth day after the receipt of the declaration by the Director-General.

2. Any State which has communicated to the Director-General of FAO a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article may at any time communicate a further declaration modifying the scope of any former declaration or terminating the application of the provisions of the present Convention in respect of any territory. Such modification or termination shall take effect as from the thirtieth day after the receipt of the declaration by the Director-General.

3. The Director-General of FAO shall inform all signatory and adhering States of any declaration received under this Article.

ARTICLE XII

Ratification and Adherence

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by all States until 1 May 1952 and shall be ratified at the earliest possible date. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Director-General of FAO, who shall give notice of the date of deposit to each of the signatory States.

2. As soon as this Convention has come into force in accordance with Article XIV, it shall be open for adherence by non-signatory States. Adherence shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of adherence with the Director-General of FAO, who shall notify all signatory and adhering States.

ARTICLE XIII

Amendment

1. Any proposal by a contracting party for the amendment of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of FAO.

2. Any proposed amendment of this Convention received by the Director-General of FAO from a contracting party shall be presented to a regular or special session of the Conference of FAO for approval and, if the amendment involves important technical changes or imposes additional obligations on the contracting parties, it shall be considered by an advisory committee of specialists convened by FAO prior to the Conference.

3. Notice of any proposed amendment of this Convention shall be transmitted to the contracting parties by the Director-General of FAO not later than the time when the agenda of the session of the Conference at which the matter is to be considered is dispatched.

4. Any such proposed amendment of this Convention shall require the approval of the Conference of FAO and shall come into force as from the thirtieth day after acceptance by two-thirds of the contracting parties. Amendments involving new obligations for contracting parties, however, shall come into force in respect of each contracting party only on acceptance by it and as from the thirtieth day after such acceptance.

5. The instruments of acceptance of amendments involving new obligations shall be deposited with the Director-General of FAO, who shall inform all contracting parties of the receipt of acceptances and the entry into force of amendments.

ARTICLE XIV

Entry into Force

As soon as this Convention has been ratified by three signatory States it shall come into force between them. It shall come into force for each State ratifying or adhering thereafter from the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification or adherence.

ARTICLE XV

Denunciation

1. Any contracting party may at any time give notice of denunciation of this Convention by notification addressed to the Director-General of FAO. The Director-General shall at once inform all signatory and adhering States.
2. Denunciation shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of the notification by the Director-General of FAO.

MODEL PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE
(to be typed or printed in block letters)

Plant Protection Organization _____ No. _____
of _____
TO: Plant Protection Organization(s)
of _____

DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

Name and address of exporter _____
Declared name and address of consignee _____
Number and description of packages _____
Distinguishing marks _____
Place of origin _____
Declared means of conveyance _____
Declared point of entry _____
Name of produce and quantity declared _____
Botanical name of plants _____

This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above have been inspected according to appropriate procedures and are considered to be free from quarantine pests, and practically free from other injurious pests; and that they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.

DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT

Date _____ Treatment _____
Chemical (active ingredient) _____ Duration and temperature _____
Concentration _____ Additional information _____

Additional declaration:

Place of issue _____
(Stamp of Organization) Name of authorized officer _____
Date _____ (Signature)

No financial liability with respect to this certificate shall attach to ... (name of Plant Protection Organization) ... or to any of its officers or representatives.*

* Optional clause.

MODEL PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FOR RE-EXPORT

Plant Protection Organization No. _____
of _____ (country of re-export)

TO: Plant Protection Organization(s)
of _____ (country(ies) of re-export)

DESCRIPTION OF CONSIGNMENT

Name and address of exporter _____
Declared name and address of consignee _____
Number and description of packages _____
Distinguishing marks _____
Place of origin _____
Declared means of conveyance _____
Declared point of entry _____
Name of produce and quantity declared _____
Botanical name of plants _____

This is to certify that the plants or plant products described above were imported into ... (country of re-export) ... from ... (country of origin) ... covered by Phytosanitary Certificate No. _____, original certified true copy of which is attached to this * Certificate. That they are packed repacked in original new containers, that * based on the original Phytosanitary Certificate and additional inspection , they are considered to conform with the current phytosanitary regulations of the importing country, and that during storage in ... (country of re-export) ... the consignment has not been subjected to the risk of infestation or infection.

* Insert tick in appropriate boxes.

DISINFESTATION AND/OR DISINFECTION TREATMENT

Date _____ Treatment _____
Chemical (active ingredient) _____ Duration and temperature _____
Concentration _____ Additional information _____

Additional declaration: _____

Place of issue: _____
(Stamp of Organization) Name of authorized officer: _____
Date: _____ (Signature)

No financial liability with respect to this Certificate shall attach to ... (name of Plant Protection Organization) ... or to any of its officers or representatives.**

** Optional clause.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

APPENDIX II
ANNEXE II
APENDICE II

Officers/Fonctionnaires/Funcionarios

Chairman/Président/Presidente:	W.P. Campbell (Canada)
First Vice-Chairman/Premier Vice Président/ Primer Vicepresidente:	H. Teixeira-Alves (Brazil)
Second Vice-Chairman/Deuxième Vice Président/ Segundo Vicepresidente:	P. Journet (France)

Members/Membres/Miembros

ARGENTINA/ARGENTINE

Representante	C.O. KELLER SARMIENTO Representante Permanente de Argentina ante la FAO Embajada de la República de Argentina Roma
---------------	--

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----------------	--

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----------------	--

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---------------	---

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FRANCE/FRANCIA

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Ministère de l'Agriculture
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ITALY/ITALIE/ITALIA

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Représentant

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OBSERVATEURS DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES
OBSERVADORES DE ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES

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