

(d) WORLD FOOD PROPOSALS

The Conference—

Recommends

- (1) That the proposals for the expansion of production as outlined in Chapters I to IV of the Preparatory Commission's Report be endorsed ;
- (2) That at each annual session of the FAO Conference a progress and programme review be held to examine and consider the food and agricultural programmes and requirements of member governments ;
- (3) That the principles of intergovernmental commodity policy referred to in the Economic and Social Council's resolution of 28 March, 1947, and those set out in the Preparatory Commission's Report serve as a general guide to member governments ;
- (4) That FAO should play an active part in the study of agricultural commodity problems and, where the circumstances demand it, should take the initiative in promoting intergovernmental action in this field ;
- (5) That for a certain number of important commodities, commodity agreements are the best means of assuring steady markets and price stability at a fair level, and thereby of encouraging primary producers to plan with confidence ;
- (6) That in framing and concluding commodity agreements governments should bear in mind the interdependence of agricultural commodities in respect of production, consumption, trade, and prices ;
- (7) That FAO continue its present satisfactory co-operation with commodity study groups and councils and with the Interim-Co-ordinating Committee on Intergovernmental Commodity Arrangements and ensure the closest co-operation between such study groups and commodity councils ;
- (8) That so far as policy with regard to agricultural commodities is concerned, the Council of FAO when established should take as a guide the principles indicated at previous Conferences as set out in the Report of the Preparatory Commission and outlined in this Report.

(e) FERTILIZERS

The Conference—

(1) *Short-term Measures*

Urges member governments to give vigorous support to all measures to increase the immediate output of fertilizers. Efforts to secure fuller utilization are already under way by ECE and IEFC, but existing phosphate and nitrogenous fertilizer plants could produce more, if member governments ensure the highest priorities for coal, power, labour, and repairs.

Requests fertilizer producing countries to review sympathetically their own requirements, and to seek means to release a larger part of their output for the use of countries with more acute fertilizer needs, with the aim of securing the maximum output of food from the available fertilizer supplies.