

71. The Commission recommends that the Organization, or in the event of its not being established in time the Interim Commission itself, should participate in the international conference which it proposes should be held to formulate the principles to which all commodity arrangements should conform. It further recommends that the Organization should be represented on the directorate of the proposed international authority and should be associated, where appropriate, with the working operations of that authority through mutual consultation and reference. [*Art. XII.*]

72. As in the case of international agricultural credit arrangements, the Organization will have an important, though not an exclusive, concern in international agricultural commodity arrangements. The Organization should be entitled to propose particular commodity arrangements to the proposed international authority, or in the absence of such an authority to Governments, and to suggest the provisions of the arrangements so proposed. Similarly, the Organization should be entitled to propose that any existing agricultural commodity arrangement should be modified or terminated. [*Art. IV.*]

73. The Organization will have a special competence and interest in regard to such arrangements as they promote or hinder better orientation of production through agricultural adjustments and whether they may be effective in providing opportunities for supplying consumption needs from the most efficient sources of production. For example, the Organization may well study the effects of monopolistic practices, excessive price variations, and similar phenomena in order to stimulate appropriate international action for maintaining a check upon the first and for diminishing, or even for preventing, the second. On its own initiative, or in response to requests either from the general administrative authority or from the individual commodity control concerned, the Organization may conduct inquiries regarding any international agricultural commodity arrangement, and should furnish to Governments, to the international commodity authority, or to any authority dealing with an individual commodity arrangement, information, analyses, or advice. [*Art. I, IV.*]

7. ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

74. In carrying out the duties already outlined the Organization will necessarily undertake certain administrative work.

75. In certain circumstances the Organization might perform administrative functions in connection with a wide range of international conventions or agreements on such matters as those already mentioned. It might also, in agreement with the countries concerned, perform or organize services of an international character, such as the control of locusts and other plagues, or the search for and distribution of biological materials for the control of predatory insects and noxious weeds. [*Art. I, IV.*]

76. The Organization would be free to accept and administer endowments or gifts for the furtherance of its work, being careful to ensure that the terms are not such as might cause embarrassment to the Organization. [*Art. XV.*]

77. The Organization would be empowered to expend, if it should so decide, part of its funds, contributed by member nations, to establish fellowships for training expert workers or carrying out research projects, to found research institutes, or to make grants-in-aid for other purposes. In such cases its funds should be used, however, only for projects that have a regional or world significance and that would not be undertaken without such assistance. [*Art. I.*]

78. To the fullest possible extent the Organization should utilize the facilities and resources of other organizations, both national and international, for the achievement of its purposes and in general should be cautious about undertaking the supervision or administration of executive agencies in fields related to its work. [*Art. XII.*]

79. The Organization should be entitled to consider any proposals that might be made or itself to make proposals for the distribution on special terms, to those whose consumption is relatively very low, of abnormal stocks of food or other agricultural products; and it should be empowered to assist other international bodies in administering such schemes. The necessity of co-ordinating such proposals with the policies of other bodies should be borne in mind, together with the risk that such action might delay necessary basic economic adjustments by giving producers an inducement to continue production despite the lack of effective demand for their output. [*Art. IV, XII.*]

80. Much of the foregoing discussion assumes that other international authorities will be created with administrative responsibilities in related fields, and that the Organization will promote its own purposes by maintaining close and co-operative association with these other authorities. A different situation would arise if such other authorities were not set up. If Governments were prepared to authorize the Organization to fill, in whole or in part, some of the gaps created by the absence of such other authorities, there would be a case for its undertaking further executive responsibilities. [*Art. XII, XIV.*]

81. In particular, the Commission has recommended that the constituent Governments establish international authorities to deal with international credit as a whole, and with commodity arrangements as a whole, including agricultural credit in the one case and agricultural commodity arrangements in the other. If, however, such international authorities should not be established, or if their effective operation should be unduly delayed, the Organization would undoubtedly find itself seriously hampered in the promotion of its primary purposes. The Commission has the confident hope that this situation will not arise. If it should, the Commission conceives that it would be the duty of the Organization to represent to Governments that appropriate international credit and commodity arrangements, applying to the agricultural field alone, should be made. In that event, it would no doubt be appropriate to propose that the administrative functions involved should be performed directly by the Food and Agriculture Organization itself. [*Art. I, IV.*]

82. Collaboration with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration also has its administrative aspects, especially in relation to agricultural rehabilitation. The Organization might well have functions to perform in connection with rehabilitation work that may need to be continued beyond the life of the Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The Constitution of the Organization permits it to assume such responsibilities at the appropriate time. [*Art. I, IV, XII, XIV.*]

83. The Organization may initiate or concert plans with Governments, in co-operation with other appropriate international bodies, for the procurement and distribution of supplies of food and producers' goods to relieve famine resulting from floods, drought, earthquakes, or other calamities. [*Art. I, IV, XII.*]