

The Conference reviewed the activities of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) and its subsidiary bodies. Matters relating to food aid and to the utilization of agricultural surpluses had been kept under review by the CCP and its Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, which remained the basic inter-governmental forum for multilateral consultations of food aid and surplus problems. The Conference agreed that the functions and work of CCP and the UNCTAD bodies were complementary and that the CCP and its subsidiary bodies could contribute effectively to the tasks of UNCTAD and its Committee on Commodities by making available its specialized knowledge and experience on agricultural matters. It was agreed that this co-operation between the CCP and UNCTAD should be strengthened further with a view to avoiding duplication of effort and ensuring the best use of the resources available to the two organizations.

The Conference approved a budget of nearly \$50 million to carry out the Organization's regular work during the years 1966 and 1967 (in 1965, the appropriations for FAO were \$20,797,588). The budgetary increases in the programme cover additional expenditures arising out of, amongst other things, the expansion of fisheries activities; increased work on commodity policy and trade; and increased activity in forestry, livestock productivity, research in tropical agriculture, integrated pest control, improved seeds and the storage and transportation of food. The "Freedom-from-Hunger" Campaign will also be expanded, with its central costs henceforth being paid out of the Organization's regular budget rather than from voluntary trust funds. It was launched by FAO in 1960 and by the end of 1965 more than \$400 million had been contributed to it by individuals and non-governmental organizations throughout the world. It has financed various field projects, including a fertilizer programme, which, as its largest project, was operating in 18 countries. In 1965, pilot schemes on fertilizer distribution and credit were introduced in seven countries.

In 1965, FAO carried out projects in collaboration with various governments and with the Special Fund, UNICEF, WHO, IBRD, and other agencies. It was the executing agency for 210 projects assisted by the Special Fund. It also sent 1,300 experts to 90 countries.

In 1965, Canada was elected to the FAO Council and, in turn, to the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), the newly-established Committee on Fisheries, and the Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme. Canada is also a member of the CCP's subsidiary commodity groups on grains, cocoa and bananas, and the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal. During 1965, a number of Canadians joined the FAO Secretariat in Rome and accepted assignments in the field as technical experts.