

During 1967, there was increased co-operation between the FAO and major industrial firms with the aim of expanding industries related to agriculture in the developing countries. This FAO Industry Co-operative Programme established in 1966, whose Committee is composed of senior industrialists, seeks to mobilize the managerial ability, technical competence and capital resources of industry, implementing in particular the FAO's pre-investment field work, especially in agricultural processing and agriculturally-oriented industries.

Commodity Policies

The Conference in Quebec, in 1945 gave the FAO broad responsibilities in the economic policy field. Over the years, the FAO has provided the forum for governments to consider a world food board and an international commodity clearing-house. Member countries of the FAO organized a Committee on Commodity Problems and a host of commodity study groups covering grains, fats and oils, jute and hard fibres, citruses, cocoa and bananas. The FAO and its member governments worked out the principles of surplus disposal which provided guidelines for surplus disposal of agricultural products in a manner which minimized damage to commercial trade. It spelled out the guiding principles for stabilization of farm products. These principles were also an attempt to provide guidelines to member countries, to make sure the price support legislation in one country was not at the expense of farmers in another country.

Canada and the FAO

Canada is one of the founding members of the FAO and the World Food Programme. It has contributed financial resources, food and technical experts to both of these organizations. Canada is the fifth largest contributor to the FAO -- next to the United States, Britain, France and Germany. Its share for the years 1968 and 1969 is \$1,236,129 (U.S.) per annum or 4.13 per cent of the total budget. Its original contribution in 1946 was \$126,500 (U.S.). Canada is also the second largest contributor to the World Food Programme. Its contribution has risen from \$2.3 million (U.S.) a year during 1963-65 to \$10 million a year for 1969-70.

Canadians serving as FAO experts have come from the federal and provincial civil services and from the universities and industry. The scope of their activities is shown in the few examples given below:

- Veterinarians - Turkey, serving on a team fighting foot-and-mouth disease.
- Home economists - in Ghana and Sierra Leone, developing improved home and family living programmes.
- Grain storage expert - Turkey.
- Consultant on forestry and forestry industries - Ecuador.
- Expert on wildlife management - Cameroun
- Forestry economics expert - Turkey
- Instructor at the National Seminar on Farm Broadcasting - Turkey.
- Technical officer (groundwater) - Indonesia.
- Forestry officer (Logging) - Republic of China.
- Animal health officer - Lebanon.
- Ecologist - Sudan.
- Forestry technician (sawdoctor) Guyana.