

Study of methods of financing agricultural programs so as to be prepared to advise the proposed International Bank for Reconstruction and Development concerning requests for loans.

4. Other Problems affecting Agricultural Production

- (a) Land Problems: Considerable areas in Brazil, Central Africa, Sumatra, Borneo, Madagascar, New Guinea and South China are still agriculturally virgin. In other areas improvements in agricultural production are retarded by the system of land tenure, e.g., sharecroppers in the U.S. FAO should collect and summarize experiences of different countries in the matter of land settlement and tenure and make results and expert personnel available to countries desiring assistance.
- (b) Labour: FAO should consult with the I.L.O. and other international organizations to secure utmost co-operation in matters affecting wages and conditions of employment, improved working conditions, social security provisions, migratory workers, the supply of farm labour and betterment of general living conditions.
- (c) Co-operation: Studies are recommended of (1) agricultural co-operative methods in different regions (2) special legislation affecting co-operatives (3) the relationship of co-operative organizations to governments.
- (d) Credit: Satisfactory credit facilities are essential to improved agricultural production. FAO should collect and disseminate the experiences of the many countries in which agricultural credit flourishes on a sound basis.

5. Problems of General Economic Development

Many economic problems of a general nature affect agricultural measures affecting the cost of the international movement of goods, stability of exchange rates, living standards, transportation, etc. are mentioned, and co-operation of the FAO with the appropriate international bodies in the interests of agriculture is recommended.

6. Re-orientation of Agriculture and the Co-ordination of Policies

As individual countries develop programs for the re-orientation of their agriculture, taking into account nutritional needs, productive possibilities, etc., there will be an inevitable impact on exports and imports of these countries of food, food and industrial supplies. Unless the programs of the various countries are integrated, the consequences will not be fully workable. It recommends action by FAO: (a) to assist in the technical problems of re-orientation; (b) to furnish reports of prospective world patterns of production, consumption and world trade; (c) to arrange periodic discussions for regional and world-wide, on those matters; (d) to aid governments to develop international arrangements for individual commodities or groups of commodities, including disposal of surplus commodities on advantageous terms to countries of low purchasing power and great need; (e) to see that everything possible is done to arrange for productive use of displaced people and resources if reduction or re-orientation of production are necessary; (f) to establish and maintain close working relationships with related international institutions.