

3. Fertilizers

The resolution addresses itself to the fertilizer problem in all its aspects: easing of physical shortages; concessional financing for fertilizer imports; improvement of efficiency of plant operations in developing countries; financial and technical support for the construction of new fertilizer capacity; possible joint ventures between oil exporting countries, established fertilizer producers and developing countries; and more efficient use of available fertilizers.

4. Agricultural Research and Training

The resolution calls for enlarged efforts by research institutions in developing countries and at the international level and for increased national and international expenditures on agricultural research.

5. Policies and Programmes to Improve Nutrition

The resolution is aimed at launching a systematic attack on hunger and malnutrition. It calls for efforts to determine the extent and degree of malnutrition among various rural and urban groups as a basis for adequate policies to cope with the problem. It specifically asks the international agencies concerned to draw up programmes (a) to provide, as an initial target, supplementary food to at least one quarter of the number of children estimated to be suffering from malnutrition; (b) to provide supplementary feeding to vulnerable and needy groups in a number of the least developed countries; and (c) to reduce substantially some of the main specific nutritional deficiencies within a period of ten years.