

November 14, 1952

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT NO. 3 BETWEEN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES FOR THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RICE PRODUCTION AND RICE BREEDING TECHNIQUES

Note: The Agreement entered into force, November 14, 1952.

Reference: This Agreement is also published in II DFA TS, No. 1, p. 64.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereinafter called "the Organization") and the Government of the Philippines (hereinafter called "the Government") desiring, subject to the necessary funds being available to the Organization, to implement the Basic Agreement for Technical Assistance concluded between them under date of October 26, 1950 the provisions of which are by reference made a part hereof, and

Considering

(i) that a rice study group composed of representatives of the Governments of Australia, Burma, China, France, India, Netherlands, the Philippines, Siam, United Kingdom and United States of America and the Food and Agriculture Organization met at Trivandrum, India, in July 1947, to analyze the technical aspects of the world's rice breeding and production problems.

(ii) that a meeting held at baguio (Philippines) in March 1948, the rice study group considered the organization, function and program of an international body to assume direct responsibility for concentrating on the world's rice problem; recommended that such a body be created and prepared a Draft Constitution for an international rice commission.

(iii) that the council of fao recommended, and the fourth session of the fao conference (November 1948) approved, the creation of an International rice commission and instructed the Director-General to proceed with its organization as soon as the requisite number of Governments had accepted the Constitution formulated by the rice study group at baguio meeting which included the following provision:

"This Constitution shall enter into force as soon as notifications of acceptance have been received from the Governments of at least ten countries members of the Food and Agriculture Organization representing in the aggregate not less than half of the world production of rice in the crop year 1947-1948, as shown by the official statistics" (Article IX, Constitution of International Rice Commission.) (iv) that the decisions of the fourth session of the fao conference were as follows:

"(a) The creation of an international rice commission in accordance with the provisions of the Draft Constitution for an international rice council drawn up at the baguio conference is approved.

"(b) The international rice commission shall make regular reports on its activities to the council of fao.

"(c) The Director-General shall, as expeditiously as feasible, proceed with the organization of this Constitution and with the preparation of

i. Rules of procedure providing for the necessary integration of the activities of the international rice commission with the policies and work of fao.

ii. The necessary financial and administrative regulations."

(v) that the inaugural session of the international rice commission was held at Bangkok, Thailand, March 7 to 16, 1949 and at that to, seventeen nations had accepted the Constitution and thereby became full members of the Commission.

(vi) that the following twenty-two nations are now members of the international rice commission: Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China (withdrawal effective August 1952), Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States and Vietnam.

(vii) that at the First Meeting of the international rice commission, a working party on rice breeding was set up. This Working Party held its first meeting in Rangoon, Burma, February 1 to 4, 1950. Plans were made for a cooperative program for breeding, selection, and seed exchange, on an international basis. A joint undertaking by the participating countries for hybridization between varieties of the indica and japonica groups of rice at a central station was also initiated.

(viii) that at the Second Meeting of the working party on rice breeding held in bogor, Indonesia, April 9 to 13, 1951, the progress made during 1950 in international rice breeding programs was reviewed and consideration was given to the requirements for a successful continuation of the international hybridization scheme; the extension of such cooperation to other investigations, and technical problems concerned in the production and promotion of improved varieties of rice, were also discussed.

(ix) that at the Second Meeting of the working party ON rice breeding in BOGOB, the following recommendations were adopted:

"THAT APPLICATION BE MADE TO FAO FOR THE APPOINTMENT UNDER THE EXPANDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OF AN EXPERIENCED RICE BREEDER TO VISIT PLANT BREEDING STATIONS IN THE RICE-GROWING COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING AND COORDINATING THE RICE BREEDING WORK BEING CONDUCTED BY COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKING PARTY ON RICE BREEDING."

"THAT APPLICATION BE MADE TO FAO FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRAINING CENTER FOR RICE BREEDERS UNDER THE EXPANDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM."