

No. 6791

**ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM,
BRAZIL, BURUNDI, etc.**

**International Coffee Agreement, 1962 (with annexes). Done
at New York, on 28 September 1962**

Official texts: English, French, Russian, Spanish and Portuguese.

Registered ex officio on 1 July 1963.

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**Accord international de 1962 sur le café (avec annexes).
Fait à New York, le 28 septembre 1962**

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Enregistré d'office le 1^{er} juillet 1963.

No. 6791. INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT, 1962.¹
DONE AT NEW YORK, ON 28 SEPTEMBER 1962

PREAMBLE

The Governments Parties to this Agreement,

Recognizing the exceptional importance of coffee to the economies of many countries which are largely dependent upon this commodity for their export earnings and thus for the continuation of their development programmes in the social and economic fields;

Considering that close international co-operation on coffee marketing will stimulate the economic diversification and development of coffee-producing countries and thus contribute to a strengthening of the political and economic bonds between producers and consumers;

¹ In accordance with article 64, paragraphs (1) and (2), the Agreement came into force provisionally on 1 July 1963, the date by which governments representing twenty-six exporting countries having 89.5 per cent of total exports in the year 1961, as specified in Annex D, and governments representing twelve importing countries having 81.5 per cent of world imports in the same year, as specified in the same Annex, had deposited their instruments of ratification or had made a notification under paragraph (2) of article 64. Following is a list of twenty-six exporting countries and twelve importing countries which deposited their instruments of ratification (R) or made notifications under paragraph (2) of article 64, showing the dates of deposit of the instruments or of the receipt of notifications.

	<i>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification (R) or receipt of notification under article 64 (2)</i>		<i>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification (R) or receipt of notification under article 64 (2)</i>
<i>Exporting countries</i>		<i>Exporting countries</i>	
Brazil	17 October 1962	Madagascar	29 January 1963
Burundi	4 December 1962 (R)	Mexico	26 November 1962
Cameroon	24 May 1963 (R)	Nicaragua	26 June 1963
Central African Re- public	23 April 1963	Nigeria	21 June 1963 (R)
Colombia	24 May 1963 (R)	Panama	4 June 1963 (R)
Cuba	1 February 1963	Peru	4 April 1963 (R)
Dominican Republic	8 May 1963 (R)	Portugal	8 April 1963
Ecuador	1 April 1963	Rwanda	10 December 1962 (R)
El Salvador	17 May 1963 (R)	Sierra Leone	7 February 1963
Gabon	14 November 1962 (R)	Tanganyika	27 November 1962 (R)
Guatemala	5 June 1963 (R)	Trinidad and Tobago	30 November 1962
Indonesia	8 February 1963	Uganda	16 April 1963 (R)
Ivory Coast	6 May 1963 (R)	Venezuela	29 January 1963
<i>Importing countries</i>		<i>Importing countries</i>	
Argentina	15 May 1963	Japan	10 May 1963
Australia	3 April 1963	Netherlands	17 May 1963
Belgium	8 April 1963	Sweden	1 July 1963 (R)
Canada	20 November 1962 (R)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	25 April 1963 (R)
Denmark	21 May 1963	United States of America	24 June 1963
France	4 April 1963 (R)		
Italy	28 September 1962		

Finding reason to expect a tendency toward persistent disequilibrium between production and consumption, accumulation of burdensome stocks, and pronounced fluctuations in prices, which can be harmful both to producers and to consumers; and

Believing that, in the absence of international measures, this situation cannot be corrected by normal market forces,

Have agreed as follows :

CHAPTER I

OBJECTIVES

Article 1

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Agreement are :

(1) to achieve a reasonable balance between supply and demand on a basis which will assure adequate supplies of coffee to consumers and markets for coffee to producers at equitable prices, and which will bring about long-term equilibrium between production and consumption;

(2) to alleviate the serious hardship caused by burdensome surpluses and excessive fluctuations in the prices of coffee to the detriment of the interests of both producers and consumers;

(3) to contribute to the development of productive resources and to the promotion and maintenance of employment and income in the Member countries, thereby helping to bring about fair wages, higher living standards, and better working conditions;

(4) to assist in increasing the purchasing power of coffee-exporting countries by keeping prices at equitable levels and by increasing consumption;

(5) to encourage the consumption of coffee by every possible means; and

(6) in general, in recognition of the relationship of the trade in coffee to the economic stability of markets for industrial products, to further international co-operation in connexion with world coffee problems.

CHAPTER II

DEFINITIONS

Article 2

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the Agreement :

(1) "Coffee" means the beans and berries of the coffee tree, whether parchment, green or roasted, and includes ground, decaffeinated, liquid and soluble coffee. These terms shall have the following meaning:

- (a) "green coffee" means all coffee in the naked bean form before roasting;
- (b) "coffee berries" means the complete fruit of the coffee tree; to find the equivalent of coffee berries to green coffee, multiply the net weight of the dried coffee berries by 0.50;
- (c) "parchment coffee" means the green coffee bean contained in the parchment skin; to find the equivalent of parchment coffee to green coffee, multiply the net weight of the parchment coffee by 0.80;
- (d) "roasted coffee" means green coffee roasted to any degree and includes ground coffee; to find the equivalent of roasted coffee to green coffee, multiply the net weight of roasted coffee by 1.19;
- (e) "decaffeinated coffee" means green, roasted or soluble coffee from which caffeine has been extracted; to find the equivalent of decaffeinated coffee to green coffee, multiply the net weight of the decaffeinated coffee in green, roasted or soluble form by 1.00, 1.19 or 3.00, respectively;
- (f) "liquid coffee" means the water-soluble solids derived from roasted coffee and put into liquid form; to find the equivalent of liquid to green coffee, multiply the net weight of the dried coffee solids contained in the liquid coffee by 3.00;
- (g) "soluble coffee" means the dried water-soluble solids derived from roasted coffee; to find the equivalent of soluble coffee to green coffee, multiply the net weight of the soluble coffee by 3.00.

(2) "Bag" means 60 kilogrammes or 132.276 pounds of green coffee; "ton" means a metric ton of 1,000 kilogrammes or 2,204.6 pounds; and "pound" means 453.597 grammes.

(3) "Coffee year" means the period of one year, from 1 October through 30 September; and "first coffee year" means the coffee year beginning 1 October 1962.

(4) "Export of coffee" means, except as otherwise provided in Article 38, any shipment of coffee which leaves the territory of the country where the coffee was grown.

(5) "Organization", "Council" and "Board" mean, respectively, the International Coffee Organization, the International Coffee Council, and the Executive Board established under Article 7 of the Agreement.

(6) "Member" means a Contracting Party; a dependent territory or territories in respect of which separate Membership has been declared under Article 4; or two or more Contracting Parties or dependent territories, or both, which participate in the Organization as a Member group under Article 5 or 6.

(7) “Exporting Member” or “exporting country” means a Member or country, respectively, which is a net exporter of coffee; that is, whose exports exceed its imports.

(8) “Importing Member” or “importing country” means a Member or country, respectively, which is a net importer of coffee; that is, whose imports exceed its exports.

(9) “Producing Member” or “producing country” means a Member or country, respectively, which grows coffee in commercially significant quantities.

(10) “Distributed simple majority vote” means a majority of the votes cast by exporting Members present and voting, and a majority of the votes cast by importing Members present and voting, counted separately.

(11) “Distributed two-thirds majority vote” means a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by exporting Members present and voting and a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by importing Members present and voting, counted separately.

(12) “Entry into force” means, except where the context otherwise requires, the date on which the Agreement first enters into force, whether provisionally or definitively.

CHAPTER III

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

MEMBERSHIP IN THE ORGANIZATION

Each Contracting Party, together with those of its dependent territories to which the Agreement is extended under paragraph (1) of Article 67, shall constitute a single Member of the Organization, except as otherwise provided under Article 4, 5 or 6.

Article 4

SEPARATE MEMBERSHIP IN RESPECT OF DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Any Contracting Party which is a net importer of coffee may, at any time, by appropriate notification in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article 67, declare that it is participating in the Organization separately with respect to any of its dependent territories which are net exporters of coffee and which it designates. In such case, the metropolitan territory and its non-designated dependent territories will have a single Membership, and its designated dependent territories, either individually or collectively as the notification indicates, will have separate Membership.

Article 5

GROUP MEMBERSHIP UPON JOINING THE ORGANIZATION

(1) Two or more Contracting Parties which are net exporters of coffee may, by appropriate notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the time of deposit of their respective instruments of ratification or accession, and to the Council at its first session, declare that they are joining the Organization as a Member group. A dependent territory to which the Agreement has been extended under paragraph (1) of Article 67 may constitute part of such a Member group if the Government of the State responsible for its international relations has given appropriate notification thereof under paragraph (2) of Article 67. Such Contracting Parties and dependent territories must satisfy the following conditions :

- (a) they shall declare their willingness to accept responsibility for group obligations in an individual as well as a group capacity;
- (b) they shall subsequently provide sufficient evidence to the Council that the group has the organization necessary to implement a common coffee policy, and that they have the means of complying, together with the other parties to the group, with their obligations under the Agreement; and
- (c) they shall subsequently provide evidence to the Council either :
 - (i) that they have been recognized as a group in a previous international coffee agreement; or
 - (ii) that they have :
 - (a) a common or co-ordinated commercial and economic policy in relation to coffee, and
 - (b) a co-ordinated monetary and financial policy, as well as the organs necessary for implementing such a policy, so that the Council is satisfied that the Member group can comply with the spirit of group membership and the group obligations involved.

(2) The Member group shall constitute a single Member of the Organization, except that each party to the group shall be treated as if it were a single Member as regards all matters arising under the following provisions :

- (a) Chapters XI and XII;
- (b) Articles 10, 11 and 19 of Chapter IV; and
- (c) Article 70 of Chapter XIX.

(3) The Contracting Parties and dependent territories joining as a Member group shall specify the Government or organization which will represent them in the Council as regards all matters arising under the Agreement other than those specified in paragraph (2) of this Article.

(4) The Member group's voting rights shall be as follows :

- (a) the Member group shall have the same number of basic votes as a single Member country joining the Organization in an individual capacity. These basic votes shall be attributed to and exercised by the Government or organization representing the group;
- (b) in the event of a vote on any matters arising under provisions specified in paragraph (2) of this Article, the parties to the Member group may exercise separately the votes attributed to them by the provisions of paragraph (3) of Article 12 as if each were an individual Member of the Organization, except for the basic votes, which shall remain attributable only to the Government or organization representing the group.

(5) Any Contracting Party or dependent territory which is a party to a Member group may, by notification to the Council, withdraw from that group and become a separate Member. Such withdrawal shall take effect upon receipt of the notification by the Council. In case of such withdrawal from a group, or in case a party to a group ceases, by withdrawal from the Organization or otherwise, to be such a party, the remaining parties to the group may apply to the Council to maintain the group, and the group shall continue to exist unless the Council disapproves the application. If the Member group is dissolved, each former party to the group will become a separate Member. A Member which has ceased to be a party to a group may not, as long as the Agreement remains in force, again become a party to a group.

Article 6

SUBSEQUENT GROUP MEMBERSHIP

Two or more exporting Members may, at any time after the Agreement has entered into force with respect to them, apply to the Council to form a Member group. The Council shall approve the application if it finds that the Members have made a declaration, and have provided evidence, satisfying the requirements of paragraph (1) of Article 5. Upon such approval, the Member group shall be subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5) of that Article.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 7

ESTABLISHMENT, SEAT AND STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION

(1) The International Coffee Organization is hereby established to administer the provisions of the Agreement and to supervise its operation.

(2) The seat of the Organization shall be in London.

(3) The Organization shall function through the International Coffee Council, its Executive Board, its Executive Director, and its staff.

Article 8

COMPOSITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE COUNCIL

(1) The highest authority of the Organization shall be the International Coffee Council, which shall consist of all the Members of the Organization.

(2) Each Member shall be represented on the Council by a representative and one or more alternates. A Member may also designate one or more advisers to accompany its representative or alternates.

Article 9

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

(1) All powers specifically conferred by the Agreement shall be vested in the Council, which shall have the powers and perform the functions necessary to carry out the provisions of the Agreement.

(2) The Council shall, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, establish such rules and regulations, including its own rules of procedure and the financial and staff regulations of the Organization, as are necessary to carry out the provisions of the Agreement and are consistent therewith. The Council may, in its rules of procedure, provide a procedure whereby it may, without meeting, decide specific questions.

(3) The Council shall also keep such records as are required to perform its functions under the Agreement and such other records as it considers desirable, and shall publish an annual report.

Article 10

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCIL

(1) The Council shall elect, for each coffee year, a Chairman and a first, a second and a third Vice-Chairman.

(2) As a general rule, the Chairman and the first Vice-Chairman shall both be elected either from among the representatives of exporting Members, or from among the representatives of importing Members, and the second and the third Vice-Chairmen shall be elected from representatives of the other category of Members; these offices shall alternate each coffee year between the two categories of Members.

(3) Neither the Chairman nor any Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the right to vote. His alternate will in such case exercise the Member's voting rights.

Article 11

SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

As a general rule, the Council shall hold regular sessions twice a year. It may hold special sessions if it so decides. Special sessions shall also be held when either the Executive Board, or any five Members, or a Member or Members having at least 200 votes so request. Notice of sessions shall be given at least thirty days in advance, except in cases of emergency. Sessions shall be held at the seat of the Organization, unless the Council decides otherwise.

Article 12

VOTES

(1) The exporting Members shall together hold 1,000 votes and the importing Members shall together hold 1,000 votes, distributed within each category of Members—that is, exporting and importing Members, respectively—as provided in the following paragraphs of this Article.

(2) Each Member shall have five basic votes, provided that the total number of basic votes within each category of Members does not exceed 150. Should there be more than thirty exporting Members or more than thirty importing Members, the number of basic votes for each Member within that category of Members shall be adjusted so as to keep the number of basic votes for each category of Members within the maximum of 150.

(3) The remaining votes of exporting Members shall be divided among those Members in proportion to their respective basic export quotas, except that in the event of a vote on any matter arising under the provisions specified in paragraph (2) of Article 5, the remaining votes of a Member group shall be divided among the parties to that group in proportion to their respective participation in the basic export quota of the Member group.

(4) The remaining votes of importing Members shall be divided among those Members in proportion to the average volume of their respective coffee imports in the preceding three-year period.

(5) The distribution of votes shall be determined by the Council at the beginning of each coffee year, and shall remain in effect during that year, except as provided in paragraph (6) of this Article.

(6) The Council shall provide for the redistribution of votes in accordance with this Article whenever there is a change in the Membership of the Organiza-

tion, or if the voting rights of a Member are suspended or regained under the provisions of Article 25, 45 or 61.

(7) No Member shall hold more than 400 votes.

(8) There shall be no fractional votes.

Article 13

VOTING PROCEDURE OF THE COUNCIL

(1) Each representative shall be entitled to cast the number of votes held by the Member represented by him, and cannot divide its votes. He may, however, cast differently from such votes any votes which he exercises pursuant to paragraph (2) of this Article.

(2) Any exporting Member may authorize any other exporting Member, and any importing Member may authorize any other importing Member, to represent its interests and to exercise its right to vote at any meeting or meetings of the Council. The limitation provided for in paragraph (7) of Article 12 shall not apply in this case.

Article 14

DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

(1) All decisions of the Council shall be taken, and all recommendations shall be made, by a distributed simple majority vote unless otherwise provided in the Agreement.

(2) The following procedure shall apply with respect to any action by the Council which under the Agreement requires a distributed two-thirds majority vote :

- (a) if a distributed two-thirds majority vote is not obtained because of the negative vote of three or less exporting or three or less importing Members, the proposal shall, if the Council so decides by a majority of the Members present and by a distributed simple majority vote, be put to a vote again within 48 hours;
- (b) if a distributed two-thirds majority vote is again not obtained because of the negative vote of two or less importing or two or less exporting Members, the proposal shall, if the Council so decides by the majority of the Members present and by a distributed simple majority vote, be put to a vote again within 24 hours;
- (c) if a distributed two-thirds majority vote is not obtained in the third vote because of the negative vote of one exporting Member or one importing Member, the proposal shall be considered adopted;
- (d) if the Council fails to put a proposal to a further vote, it shall be considered rejected.

(3) The Members undertake to accept as binding all decisions of the Council under the provisions of the Agreement.

Article 15

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

(1) The Executive Board shall consist of seven exporting Members and seven importing Members, elected for each coffee year in accordance with Article 16. Members may be re-elected.

(2) Each member of the Board shall appoint one representative and one or more alternates.

(3) The Chairman of the Board shall be appointed by the Council for each coffee year and may be re-appointed. He shall not have the right to vote. If a representative is appointed Chairman, his alternate will have the right to vote in his place.

(4) The Board shall normally meet at the seat of the Organization, but may meet elsewhere.

Article 16

ELECTION OF THE BOARD

(1) The exporting and the importing Members on the Board shall be elected in the Council by the exporting and the importing Members of the Organization respectively. The election within each category shall be held in accordance with the following paragraphs of this Article.

(2) Each Member shall cast all the votes to which it is entitled under Article 12 for a single candidate. A Member may cast for another candidate any votes which it exercises pursuant to paragraph (2) of Article 13.

(3) The seven candidates receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected; however, no candidate shall be elected on the first ballot unless it receives at least 75 votes.

(4) If under the provisions of paragraph (3) of this Article less than seven candidates are elected on the first ballot, further ballots shall be held in which only Members who did not vote for any of the candidates elected shall have the right to vote. In each further ballot, the minimum number of votes required for election shall be successively diminished by five until seven candidates are elected.

(5) Any Member who did not vote for any of the Members elected shall assign its votes to one of them, subject to paragraphs (6) and (7) of this Article.

(6) A Member shall be deemed to have received the number of votes originally cast for it when it was elected and, in addition, the number of votes assigned to it, provided that the total number of votes shall not exceed 499 for any Member elected.

(7) If the votes deemed received by an elected Member would otherwise exceed 499, Members which voted for or assigned their votes to such elected Member shall arrange among themselves for one or more of them to withdraw their votes from that Member and assign or reassign them to another elected Member so that the votes received by each elected Member shall not exceed the limit of 499.

Article 17

COMPETENCE OF THE BOARD

(1) The Board shall be responsible to and work under the general direction of the Council.

(2) The Council may, by a distributed simple majority vote, delegate to the Board the exercise of any or all of its powers, other than the following :

- (a) annual distribution of votes under paragraph (5) of Article 12;
- (b) approval of the administrative budget and assessment of contributions under Article 24;
- (c) determination of quotas under the Agreement;
- (d) imposition of enforcement measures other than those whose application is automatic;
- (e) suspension of the voting rights of a Member under Article 45 or 61;
- (f) determination of individual country and world production goals under Article 48;
- (g) establishment of a policy relative to stocks under Article 51;
- (h) waiver of the obligations of a Member under Article 60;
- (i) decision of disputes under Article 61;
- (j) establishment of conditions for accession under Article 65;
- (k) a decision to require the withdrawal of a Member under Article 69;
- (l) extension or termination of the Agreement under Article 71; and
- (m) recommendation of amendments to Members under Article 73.

(3) The Council may at any time, by a distributed simple majority vote, revoke any delegation of powers to the Board.

Article 18

VOTING PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD

(1) Each member of the Board shall be entitled to cast the number of votes received by it under the provisions of paragraphs (6) and (7) of Article 16. Voting by proxy shall not be allowed. A member may not split its votes.

(2) Any action taken by the Board shall require the same majority as such action would require if taken by the Council.

Article 19

QUORUM FOR THE COUNCIL AND THE BOARD

(1) The quorum for any meeting of the Council shall be the presence of a majority of the Members representing a distributed two-thirds majority of the total votes. If there is no quorum on the day appointed for the opening of any Council session, or if in the course of any Council session there is no quorum at three successive meetings, the Council shall be convened seven days later; at that time and throughout the remainder of that session the quorum shall be the presence of a majority of the Members representing a distributed simple majority of the votes. Representation in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article 13 shall be considered as presence.

(2) The quorum for any meeting of the Board shall be the presence of a majority of the members representing a distributed two-thirds majority of the total votes.

Article 20

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND THE STAFF

(1) The Council shall appoint the Executive Director on the recommendation of the Board. The terms of appointment of the Executive Director shall be established by the Council and shall be comparable to those applying to corresponding officials of similar inter-governmental organizations.

(2) The Executive Director shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization and shall be responsible for the performance of any duties devolving upon him in the administration of the Agreement.

(3) The Executive Director shall appoint the staff in accordance with regulations established by the Council.

(4) Neither the Executive Director nor any member of the staff shall have any financial interest in the coffee industry, coffee trade, or coffee transportation.

(5) In the performance of their duties, the Executive Director and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Member or from any other

authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization. Each Member undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Executive Director and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 21

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Council may make whatever arrangements are desirable for consultation and co-operation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and with other appropriate inter-governmental organizations. The Council may invite these organizations and any organizations concerned with coffee to send observers to its meetings.

CHAPTER V

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 22

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

(1) The Organization shall have in the territory of each Member, to the extent consistent with its laws, such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions under the Agreement.

(2) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall grant exemption from taxation on the salaries paid by the Organization to its employees, except that such exemption need not apply to nationals of that country. It shall also grant exemption from taxation on the assets, income and other property of the Organization.

CHAPTER VI

FINANCE

Article 23

FINANCE

(1) The expenses of delegations to the Council, representatives on the Board, and representatives on any of the committees of the Council or the Board shall be met by their respective Governments.

(2) The other expenses necessary for the administration of the Agreement shall be met by annual contributions from the Members assessed in accordance with Article 24.

(3) The financial year of the Organization shall be the same as the coffee year.

Article 24

DETERMINATION OF THE BUDGET AND ASSESSMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

(1) During the second half of each financial year, the Council shall approve the administrative budget of the Organization for the following financial year, and shall assess the contribution of each Member to that budget.

(2) The contribution of each Member to the budget for each financial year shall be in the proportion which the number of its votes at the time the budget for that financial year is approved bears to the total votes of all the Members. However, if there is any change in the distribution of votes among Members in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (5) of Article 12 at the beginning of the financial year for which contributions are assessed, such contributions shall be correspondingly adjusted for that year. In determining contributions, the votes of each Member shall be calculated without regard to the suspension of any Member's voting rights or any redistribution of votes resulting therefrom.

(3) The initial contribution of any Member joining the Organization after the entry into force of the Agreement shall be assessed by the Council on the basis of the number of votes to be held by it and the period remaining in the current financial year, but the assessments made upon other Members for the current financial year shall not be altered.

(4) If the Agreement comes into force more than eight months before the beginning of the first full financial year of the Organization, the Council shall at its first session approve an administrative budget covering only the period up to the commencement of the first full financial year. Otherwise the first administrative budget shall cover both the initial period and the first full financial year.

Article 25

PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

(1) Contributions to the administrative budget for each financial year shall be payable in freely convertible currency, and shall become due on the first day of that financial year.

(2) If any Member fails to pay its full contribution to the administrative budget within six months of the date on which the contribution is due, both its voting rights in the Council and its right to have its votes cast in the Board

shall be suspended until such contribution has been paid. However, unless the Council so decides by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, such Member shall not be deprived of any of its other rights nor relieved of any of its obligations under the Agreement.

(3) Any Member whose voting rights have been suspended, either under paragraph (2) of this Article or under Article 45 or 61, shall nevertheless remain responsible for the payment of its contribution.

Article 26

AUDIT AND PUBLICATION OF ACCOUNTS

As soon as possible after the close of each financial year, an independently audited statement of the Organization's receipts and expenditures during that financial year shall be presented to the Council for approval and publication.

CHAPTER VII

REGULATION OF EXPORTS

Article 27

GENERAL UNDERTAKINGS BY MEMBERS

(1) The Members undertake to conduct their trade policy so that the objectives set forth in Article 1 and, in particular, paragraph (4) of that Article, may be achieved. They agree on the desirability of operating the Agreement in a manner such that the real income derived from the export of coffee could be progressively increased so as to make it consonant with their needs for foreign exchange to support their programmes for social and economic progress.

(2) To attain these purposes through the fixing of quotas as provided for in this Chapter and in other ways carrying out the provisions of the Agreement, the Members agree on the necessity of assuring that the general level of coffee prices does not decline below the general level of such prices in 1962.

(3) The Members further agree on the desirability of assuring to consumers prices which are equitable and which will not hamper a desirable increase in consumption.

Article 28

BASIC EXPORT QUOTAS

(1) For the first three coffee years, beginning on 1 October 1962, the exporting countries listed in Annex A¹ shall have the basic export quotas specified in that Annex.

¹ See p. 394 of this volume.

(2) During the last six months of the coffee year ending 30 September 1965, the Council shall review the basic export quotas specified in Annex A in order to adjust them to general market conditions. The Council may then revise such quotas by a distributed two-thirds majority vote; if not revised, the basic export quotas specified in Annex A shall remain in effect.

Article 29

QUOTA OF A MEMBER GROUP

Where two or more countries listed in Annex A form a Member group in accordance with Article 5, the basic export quotas specified for those countries in Annex A shall be added together and the combined total treated as a single quota for the purposes of this Chapter.

Article 30

FIXING OF ANNUAL EXPORT QUOTAS

(1) At least 30 days before the beginning of each coffee year the Council shall adopt by a two-thirds majority vote an estimate of total world imports for the following coffee year and an estimate of probable exports from non-member countries.

(2) In the light of these estimates the Council shall forthwith fix annual export quotas which shall be the same percentage for all exporting Members of the basic export quotas specified in Annex A. For the first coffee year this percentage is fixed at 99, subject to the provisions of Article 32.

Article 31

FIXING OF QUARTERLY EXPORT QUOTAS

(1) Immediately following the fixing of the annual export quotas the Council shall fix quarterly export quotas for each exporting Member for the purpose of keeping supply in reasonable balance with estimated demand throughout the coffee year.

(2) These quotas shall be, as nearly as possible, 25 per cent of the annual export quota of each Member during the coffee year. No Member shall be allowed to export more than 30 per cent in the first quarter, 60 per cent in the first two quarters, and 80 per cent in the first three quarters of the coffee year. If exports from any Member in one quarter are less than its quota for that quarter, the outstanding balance shall be added to its quota for the following quarter of that coffee year.

Article 32

ADJUSTMENT OF ANNUAL EXPORT QUOTAS

If market conditions so require, the Council may review the quota situation and may vary the percentage of basic export quotas fixed under paragraph (2) of Article 30. In so doing, the Council shall have regard to any likely shortfalls by Members.

Article 33

NOTIFICATION OF SHORTFALLS

(1) Exporting Members undertake to notify the Council at the end of the eighth month of the coffee year, and at such later dates as the Council may request, whether they have sufficient coffee available to export the full amount of their quota for that year.

(2) The Council shall take into account these notifications in determining whether or not to adjust the level of export quotas in accordance with Article 32.

Article 34

ADJUSTMENT OF QUARTERLY EXPORT QUOTAS

(1) The Council shall in the circumstances set out in this Article vary the quarterly export quotas fixed for each Member under paragraph (1) of Article 31.

(2) If the Council varies the annual export quotas as provided in Article 32, then the change in that annual quota shall be reflected in the quotas for the current and remaining quarters, or the remaining quarters, of the coffee year.

(3) Apart from the adjustment provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Council may, if it finds the market situation so requires, make adjustments among the current and remaining quarterly export quotas for the same coffee year, without, however, altering the annual export quotas.

(4) If on account of exceptional circumstances an exporting Member considers that the limitations provided in paragraph (2) of Article 31 would be likely to cause serious harm to its economy, the Council may, at the request of that Member, take appropriate action under Article 60. The Member concerned must furnish evidence of harm and provide adequate guarantees concerning the maintenance of price stability. The Council shall not, however, in any event, authorize a Member to export more than 35 per cent of its annual export quota in the first quarter, 65 per cent in the first two quarters, and 85 per cent in the first three quarters of the coffee year.

(5) All Members recognize that marked price rises or falls occurring within brief periods may unduly distort underlying trends in price, cause grave concern

to both producers and consumers, and jeopardize the attainment of the objectives of the Agreement. Accordingly, if such movements in general price levels occur within brief periods, Members may request a meeting of the Council which, by distributed simple majority vote, may revise the total level of the quarterly export quotas in effect.

(6) If the Council finds that a sharp and unusual increase or decrease in the general level of prices is due to artificial manipulation of the coffee market through agreements among importers or exporters or both, it shall then decide by a simple majority vote on what corrective measures should be applied to readjust the total level of the quarterly export quotas in effect.

Article 35

PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTING EXPORT QUOTAS

(1) Annual export quotas shall be fixed and adjusted by altering the basic export quota of each Member by the same percentage.

(2) General changes in all quarterly export quotas, made pursuant to paragraphs (2), (3), (5) and (6) of Article 34, shall be applied *pro rata* to individual quarterly export quotas in accordance with appropriate rules established by the Council. Such rules shall take account of the different percentages of annual export quotas which the different Members have exported or are entitled to export in each quarter of the coffee year.

(3) All decisions by the Council on the fixing and adjustment of annual and quarterly export quotas under Articles 30, 31, 32 and 34 shall be taken, unless otherwise provided, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote.

Article 36

COMPLIANCE WITH EXPORT QUOTAS

(1) Exporting Members subject to quotas shall adopt the measures required to ensure full compliance with all provisions of the Agreement relating to quotas. The Council may request such Members to adopt additional measures for the effective implementation of the quota system provided for in the Agreement.

(2) Exporting Members shall not exceed the annual and quarterly export quotas allocated to them.

(3) If an exporting Member exceeds its quota for any quarter, the Council shall deduct from one or more of its future quotas a total amount equal to that excess.

(4) If an exporting Member for the second time while the Agreement remains in force exceeds its quarterly quota, the Council shall deduct from one or more of its future quotas a total amount equal to twice that excess.

(5) If an exporting Member for a third or subsequent time while the Agreement remains in force exceeds its quarterly quota, the Council shall make the same deduction as provided in paragraph (4) of this Article, and in addition the Council may take action in accordance with Article 69 to require the withdrawal of such a Member from the Organization.

(6) The deductions in quotas provided in paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of this Article shall be made by the Council as soon as it receives the necessary information.

Article 37

TRANSITIONAL QUOTA PROVISIONS

(1) Exports of coffee after 1 October 1962 shall be charged against the annual export quota of the exporting country concerned at such time as the Agreement enters into force in respect of that country.

(2) If the Agreement enters into force after 1 October 1962, the Council shall, during its first session, make such modifications as may be necessary in the procedure for the fixing of annual and quarterly export quotas in respect of the coffee year in which the Agreement enters into force.

Article 38

SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE FROM DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this Article, the shipment of coffee from any of the dependent territories of a Member to its metropolitan territory or to another of its dependent territories for domestic consumption therein or in any other of its dependent territories shall not be considered as the export of coffee, and shall not be subject to any export quota limitations, provided that the Member concerned enters into arrangements satisfactory to the Council with respect to the control of re-exports and such other matters as the Council may determine to be related to the operation of the Agreement and which arise out of the special relationship between the metropolitan territory of the Member and its dependent territories.

(2) The trade in coffee between a Member and any of its dependent territories which, in accordance with Article 4 or 5, is a separate Member of the Organization or a party to a Member group, shall however be treated, for the purposes of the Agreement, as the export of coffee.

Article 39

EXPORTING MEMBERS NOT SUBJECT TO QUOTAS

(1) Any exporting Member whose average annual exports of coffee for the preceding three-year period were less than 25,000 bags shall not be subject to

the quota provisions of the Agreement, so long as its exports remain less than that quantity.

(2) Any Trust Territory administered under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations whose annual exports to countries other than the Administering Authority do not exceed 100,000 bags shall not be subject to the quota provisions of the Agreement, so long as its exports do not exceed that quantity.

Article 40

EXPORTS NOT CHARGED TO QUOTAS

(1) In order to facilitate the increase of coffee consumption in certain areas of the world having a low *per capita* consumption and considerable potential for expansion, exports to countries listed in Annex B¹ shall not, subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (f) of this paragraph, be charged to quotas. The Council, at the beginning of the second full coffee year after the Agreement enters into force, and annually thereafter, shall review the list with a view to determining whether any country or countries should be deleted from it, and may, if it so decides, delete any such country or countries. In connexion with exports to the countries listed in Annex B, the provisions of the following subparagraphs shall be applicable :

- (a) At its first session, and thereafter whenever it deems necessary, the Council shall prepare an estimate of imports for internal consumption by the countries listed in Annex B, after reviewing the results obtained in the previous year with regard to the increase of coffee consumption in those countries and taking into account the probable effect of promotion campaigns and trade arrangements. Exporting Members shall not in the aggregate export to the countries listed in Annex B more than the quantity set by the Council, and for that purpose the Council shall keep those Members informed of current exports to such countries. Exporting Members shall inform the Council not later than thirty days after the end of each month of all exports made to each of the countries listed in Annex B during that month.
- (b) Members shall supply such statistics and other information as the Council may require to assist it in controlling the flow of coffee to countries listed in Annex B and its consumption therein.
- (c) Exporting Members shall endeavour to renegotiate existing trade agreements as soon as possible in order to include in them provisions preventing re-exports of coffee from the countries listed in Annex B to other markets. Exporting Members shall also include such provisions in all new trade agreements and in all new sales contracts not covered by trade agreements,

¹ See p. 396 of this volume.

whether such contracts are negotiated with private traders or with government organizations.

- (d) In order to maintain control at all times of exports to countries listed in Annex B, the Council may decide upon further precautionary steps, such as requiring coffee bags destined to those countries to be specially marked and requiring that the exporting Members receive from such countries banking and contractual guarantees to prevent re-exportation to countries not listed in Annex B. The Council may, whenever it deems necessary, engage the services of an internationally recognized world-wide organization to investigate irregularities in, or to verify exports to, countries listed in Annex B. The Council shall call any possible irregularity to the attention of the Members.
- (e) The Council shall annually prepare a comprehensive report on the results obtained in the development of coffee markets in the countries listed in Annex B.
- (f) If coffee exported by a Member to a country listed in Annex B is re-exported to any country not listed in Annex B, the Council shall charge the corresponding amount to the quota of that exporting Member. Should there again be a re-exportation from the same country listed in Annex B, the Council shall investigate the case, and unless it finds extenuating circumstances, may at any time delete that country from Annex B.

(2) Exports of coffee beans as raw material for industrial processing for any purposes other than human consumption as a beverage or foodstuff shall not be charged to quotas, provided that the Council is satisfied from information supplied by the exporting Member that the coffee beans are in fact used for such other purposes.

(3) The Council may, upon application by an exporting Member, decide that coffee exports made by that Member for humanitarian or other non-commercial purposes shall not be charged to its quota.

Article 41

ASSURANCE OF SUPPLIES

In addition to ensuring that the total supplies of coffee are in accordance with estimated world imports, the Council shall seek to ensure that supplies of the types of coffee that consumers require are available to them. To achieve this objective, the Council may, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, decide to use whatever methods it considers practicable.

Article 42

REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL PRICE ARRANGEMENTS

(1) Regional and inter-regional price arrangements among exporting Members shall be consistent with the general objectives of the Agreement, and shall be registered with the Council. Such arrangements shall take into account the interests of both producers and consumers and the objectives of the Agreement. Any Member of the Organization which considers that any of these arrangements are likely to lead to results not in accordance with the objectives of the Agreement may request that the Council discuss them with the Members concerned at its next session.

(2) In consultation with Members and with any regional organization to which they belong, the Council may recommend a scale of price differentials for various grades and qualities of coffee which Members should strive to achieve through their pricing policies.

(3) Should sharp price fluctuations occur within brief periods in respect of those grades and qualities of coffee for which a scale of price differentials has been adopted as the result of recommendations made under paragraph (2) of this Article, the Council may recommend appropriate measures to correct the situation.

Article 43

SURVEY OF MARKET TRENDS

The Council shall keep under constant survey the trends of the coffee market with a view to recommending price policies, taking into consideration the results achieved through the quota mechanism of the Agreement.

CHAPTER VIII

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN AND RE-EXPORT

Article 44

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN AND RE-EXPORT

(1) Every export of coffee from any Member in whose territory that coffee has been grown shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin modelled on the form set forth in Annex C,¹ issued by a qualified agency chosen by that Member. Each such Member shall determine the number of copies of the certificate it will require and each copy shall bear a serial number. The original of the certificate shall accompany the documents of export, and a copy shall be furnished to the

¹ See p. 396 of this volume.

Organization by that Member. The Council shall, either directly or through an internationally recognized world-wide organization, verify the certificates of origin, so that at any time it will be able to ascertain the quantities of coffee which have been exported by each Member.

(2) Every re-export of coffee from a Member shall be accompanied by a certificate of re-export issued by a qualified agency chosen by that Member, in such form as the Council may determine, certifying that the coffee in question was imported in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement, and, if appropriate, containing a reference to the certificate or certificates of origin under which that coffee was imported. The original of the certificate of re-export shall accompany the documents of re-export, and a copy shall be furnished to the Organization by the re-exporting Member.

(3) Each Member shall notify the Organization of the agency or agencies designated by it to perform the functions specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article. The Council may at any time, for cause, declare certification by a particular agency unacceptable to it.

(4) Members shall render periodic reports to the Organization concerning imports of coffee, in such form and at such intervals as the Council shall determine.

(5) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall be put into effect not later than three months after the entry into force of the Agreement. The provisions of paragraph (2) shall be put into effect at such time as the Council shall decide.

(6) After the respective dates provided for under paragraph (5) of this Article, each Member shall prohibit the entry of any shipment of coffee from any other Member which is not accompanied by a certificate of origin or a certificate of re-export.

CHAPTER IX

REGULATION OF IMPORTS

Article 45

REGULATION OF IMPORTS

(1) In order to prevent non-member exporting countries from increasing their exports at the expense of Members, the following provisions shall apply with respect to imports of coffee by Members from non-member countries.

(2) If three months after the Agreement enters into force, or at any time thereafter, the Members of the Organization represent less than 95 per cent of world exports in the calendar year 1961, each Member shall, subject to paragraphs

(4) and (5) of this Article, limit its total annual imports from non-member countries as a group to a quantity not in excess of its average annual imports from those countries as a group during the last three years prior to the entry into force of the Agreement for which statistics are available. However, if the Council so decides, the application of such limitations may be deferred.

(3) If at any time the Council, on the basis of information received, finds that exports from non-member countries as a group are disturbing the exports of Members, it may, notwithstanding the fact that the Members of the Organization represent 95 per cent or more of world exports in the calendar year 1961, decide that the limitations of paragraph (2) shall be applied.

(4) If the Council's estimate of world imports adopted under Article 30 for any coffee year is less than its estimate of world imports for the first full coffee year after the Agreement enters into force, the quantity which each Member may import from non-member countries as a group under the provisions of paragraph (2) shall be reduced by the same proportion.

(5) The Council may annually recommend additional limitations on imports from non-member countries if it finds such limitations necessary in order to further the purposes of the Agreement.

(6) Within one month from the date on which limitations are applied under this Article, each Member shall inform the Council of the quantity of its permissible annual imports from non-member countries as a group.

(7) The obligations of the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall not derogate from any conflicting bilateral or multilateral obligations which importing Members have entered into with non-member countries before 1 August 1962; provided that any importing Member which has such conflicting obligations shall carry them out in such a way as to minimize the conflict with the obligations of the preceding paragraphs, take steps as soon as possible to bring its obligations into harmony with those paragraphs, and inform the Council of the details of the conflicting obligations and of the steps taken to minimize or eliminate the conflict.

(8) If an importing Member fails to comply with the provisions of this Article, the Council may, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, suspend both its voting rights in the Council and its right to have its votes cast in the Board.

CHAPTER X

INCREASE OF CONSUMPTION

Article 46

PROMOTION

(1) The Council shall sponsor a continuing programme for promoting the consumption of coffee. The size and cost of this programme shall be subject to periodic review and approval by the Council. The importing Members will have no obligation as respects the financing of this programme.

(2) If the Council after study of the question so decides, it shall establish within the framework of the Board a separate committee of the Organization, to be known as the World Coffee Promotion Committee.

(3) If the World Coffee Promotion Committee is established, the following provisions shall apply :

- (a) The Committee's rules, in particular those regarding membership, organization, and financial affairs, shall be determined by the Council. Membership in the Committee shall be limited to Members which contribute to the promotional programme established in paragraph (1) of this Article.
- (b) In carrying out its work, the Committee shall establish a technical committee within each country in which a promotional campaign will be conducted. Before a promotional campaign is inaugurated in any Member country, the Committee shall advise the representative of that Member in the Council of the Committee's intention to conduct such a campaign and shall obtain that Member's consent.
- (c) The ordinary administrative expenses relating to the permanent staff of the Committee, other than the costs of their travel for promotion purposes, shall be charged to the administrative budget of the Organization, and shall not be charged to the promotion funds of the Committee.

Article 47

REMOVAL OF OBSTACLES TO CONSUMPTION

(1) The Members recognize the utmost importance of achieving the greatest possible increase of coffee consumption as rapidly as possible, in particular through the progressive removal of any obstacles which may hinder such increase.

(2) The Members affirm their intention to promote full international co-operation between all coffee exporting and importing countries.

(3) The Members recognize that there are presently in effect measures which may to a greater or lesser extent hinder the increase in consumption of coffee, in particular :

- (a) import arrangements applicable to coffee, including preferential and other tariffs, quotas, operations of Government import monopolies and official purchasing agencies, and other administrative rules and commercial practices;
- (b) export arrangements as regards direct or indirect subsidies and other administrative rules and commercial practices; and
- (c) internal trade conditions and domestic legal and administrative provisions which may affect consumption.

(4) The Members recognize that certain Members have shown their concurrence with the objectives stated above by announcing their intention to reduce tariffs on coffee or by taking other action to remove obstacles to increased consumption.

(5) The Members undertake, in the light of studies already carried out and those to be carried out under the auspices of the Council or by other competent international organizations, and of the Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting in Geneva on 30 November 1961 :

- (a) to investigate ways and means by which the obstacles to increased trade and consumption referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article could be progressively reduced and eventually, whenever possible, eliminated, or by which their effects could be substantially diminished;
- (b) to inform the Council of the results of their investigation, so that the Council can review, within the first eighteen months after the Agreement enters into force, the information provided by Members concerning the effect of these obstacles and, if appropriate, the measures planned to reduce the obstacles or diminish their effects;
- (c) to take into account the results of this review by the Council in the adoption of domestic measures and in proposals for international action; and
- (d) to review at the session provided for in Article 72 the results achieved by the Agreement and to examine the adoption of further measures for the removal of such obstacles as may still stand in the way of expansion of trade and consumption, taking into account the success of the Agreement in increasing income of exporting Members and in developing consumption.

(6) The Members undertake to study in the Council and in other appropriate organizations any requests presented by Members whose economies may be affected by the measures taken in accordance with this Article.

CHAPTER XI

PRODUCTION CONTROLS

Article 48

PRODUCTION GOALS

(1) The producing Members undertake to adjust the production of coffee while the Agreement remains in force to the amount needed for domestic consumption, exports, and stocks as specified in Chapter XII.

(2) Not later than one year after the Agreement enters into force, the Council shall, in consultation with the producing Members, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, recommend production goals for each of such Members and for the world as a whole.

(3) Each producing Member shall be entirely responsible for the policies and procedures it applies to achieve these objectives.

Article 49

IMPLEMENTATION OF PRODUCTION-CONTROL PROGRAMMES

(1) Each producing Member shall periodically submit written reports to the Council on the measures it has taken or is taking to achieve the objectives of Article 48, as well as on the concrete results obtained. At its first session the Council shall, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, establish a time-table and procedures for the presentation and discussion of such reports. Before making any observations or recommendations the Council will consult with the Members concerned.

(2) If the Council determines by a distributed two-thirds majority vote either that any producing Member has not, within a period of two years from the entry into force of the Agreement, adopted a programme to adjust its production to the goals recommended by the Council in accordance with Article 48, or that any producing Member's programme is not effective, it may by the same majority decide that such Member shall not enjoy any quota increases which may result from the application of the Agreement. The Council may by the same majority establish whatever procedures it considers appropriate for the purpose of verifying that the provisions of Article 48 have been complied with.

(3) At such time as it considers appropriate, but in any event not later than the review session provided for in Article 72, the Council may, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, in the light of the reports submitted for its consideration by the producing Members in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Article, revise the production goals recommended in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article 48.

(4) In applying the provisions of this Article, the Council shall maintain close contact with international, national and private organizations which have an interest in or are responsible for financing or, in general, assisting the development plans of the primary producing countries.

Article 50

CO-OPERATION OF IMPORTING MEMBERS

Recognizing the paramount importance of bringing the production of coffee into reasonable balance with world demand, the importing Members undertake, consistently with their general policies regarding international assistance, to co-operate with the producing Members in their plans for limiting the production of coffee. Their assistance may be provided on a technical, financial or other basis, and under bilateral, multilateral or regional arrangements, to producing Members implementing the provisions of this Chapter.

CHAPTER XII

REGULATION OF STOCKS

Article 51

POLICY RELATIVE TO COFFEE STOCKS

(1) At its first session the Council shall take measures to ascertain world coffee stocks, pursuant to systems which it shall establish, and taking into account the following points : quantity, countries of origin, location, quality, and condition. The Members shall facilitate this survey.

(2) Not later than one year after the Agreement enters into force, the Council shall, on the basis of the data thus obtained and in consultation with the Members concerned, establish a policy relative to such stocks in order to complement the recommendations provided for in Article 48 and thereby to promote the attainment of the objectives of the Agreement.

(3) The producing Members shall endeavour by all means within their power to implement the policy established by the Council.

(4) Each producing Member shall be entirely responsible for the measures it applies to carry out the policy thus established by the Council.

Article 52

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES FOR REGULATION OF STOCKS

Each producing Member shall periodically submit written reports to the Council on the measures it has taken or is taking to achieve the objectives of

Article 51, as well as on the concrete results obtained. At its first session, the Council shall establish a time-table and procedures for the presentation and discussion of such reports. Before making any observations or recommendations, the Council shall consult with the Members concerned.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS

Article 53

CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION WITH THE TRADE

(1) The Council shall encourage Members to seek the views of experts in coffee matters.

(2) Members shall conduct their activities within the framework of the Agreement in a manner consonant with the established channels of trade.

Article 54

BARTER

In order to avoid jeopardizing the general price structure, Members shall refrain from engaging in direct and individually linked barter transactions involving the sale of coffee in the traditional markets.

Article 55

MIXTURES AND SUBSTITUTES

Members shall not maintain any regulations requiring the mixing, processing or using of other products with coffee for commercial resale as coffee. Members shall endeavour to prohibit the sale and advertisement of products under the name of coffee if such products contain less than the equivalent of 90 per cent green coffee as the basic raw material.

CHAPTER XIV

SEASONAL FINANCING

Article 56

SEASONAL FINANCING

(1) The Council shall, upon the request of any Member who is also a party to any bilateral, multilateral, regional or inter-regional agreement in the field

of seasonal financing, examine such agreement with a view to verifying its compatibility with the obligations of the Agreement.

(2) The Council may make recommendations to Members with a view to resolving any conflict of obligations which might arise.

(3) The Council may, on the basis of information obtained from the Members concerned, and if it deems appropriate and suitable, make general recommendations with a view to assisting Members which are in need of seasonal financing.

CHAPTER XV

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE FUND

Article 57

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE FUND

(1) The Council may establish an International Coffee Fund. The Fund shall be used to further the objective of limiting the production of coffee in order to bring it into reasonable balance with demand for coffee, and to assist in the achievement of the other objectives of the Agreement.

(2) Contributions to the Fund shall be voluntary.

(3) The decision by the Council to establish the Fund and the adoption of guiding principles to govern its administration shall be taken by a distributed two-thirds majority vote.

CHAPTER XVI

INFORMATION AND STUDIES

Article 58

INFORMATION

(1) The Organization shall act as a centre for the collection, exchange and publication of :

- (a) statistical information on world production, prices, exports and imports, distribution and consumption of coffee; and
- (b) in so far as is considered appropriate, technical information on the cultivation, processing and utilization of coffee.

(2) The Council may require Members to furnish such information as it considers necessary for its operations, including regular statistical reports on

coffee production, exports and imports, distribution, consumption, stocks and taxation, but no information shall be published which might serve to identify the operations of persons or companies producing, processing or marketing coffee. The Members shall furnish information requested in as detailed and accurate a manner as is practicable.

(3) If a Member fails to supply, or finds difficulty in supplying, within a reasonable time, statistical and other information required by the Council for the proper functioning of the Organization, the Council may require the Member concerned to explain the reasons for non-compliance. If it is found that technical assistance is needed in the matter, the Council may take any necessary measures.

Article 59

STUDIES

(1) The Council may promote studies in the fields of the economics of coffee production and distribution, the impact of governmental measures in producing and consuming countries on the production and consumption of coffee, the opportunities for expansion of coffee consumption for traditional and possible new uses, and the effects of the operation of the Agreement on producers and consumers of coffee, including their terms of trade.

(2) The Organization shall continue, to the extent it considers necessary, the studies and research previously undertaken by the Coffee Study Group, and shall periodically carry out studies on trends and projections on coffee production and consumption.

(3) The Organization may study the practicability of prescribing minimum standards for exports from Members who produce coffee. Recommendations in this regard may be discussed by the Council.

CHAPTER XVII

WAIVER

Article 60

WAIVER

(1) The Council may, by a two-thirds distributed majority vote, relieve a Member of an obligation which, on account of exceptional or emergency circumstances, *force majeure*, constitutional obligations, or international obligations under the United Nations Charter for territories administered under the trusteeship system, either :

- (a) constitutes a serious hardship;
- (b) imposes an inequitable burden on such Member; or
- (c) gives other Members an unfair or unreasonable advantage.

(2) The Council, in granting a waiver to a Member, shall state explicitly the terms and conditions on which and the period for which the Member is relieved of such obligation.

CHAPTER XVIII

DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

Article 61

DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

(1) Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement which is not settled by negotiation, shall, at the request of any Member party to the dispute, be referred to the Council for decision.

(2) In any case where a dispute has been referred to the Council under paragraph (1) of this Article, a majority of Members, or Members holding not less than one-third of the total votes, may require the Council, after discussion, to seek the opinion of the advisory panel referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article on the issues in dispute before giving its decision.

(3) (a) Unless the Council unanimously agrees otherwise, the panel shall consist of:

- (i) two persons, one having wide experience in matters of the kind in dispute and the other having legal standing and experience, nominated by the exporting Members;
- (ii) two such persons nominated by the importing Members; and
- (iii) a chairman selected unanimously by the four persons nominated under (i) and (ii), or, if they fail to agree, by the Chairman of the Council.

(b) Persons from countries whose Governments are Contracting Parties to this Agreement shall be eligible to serve on the advisory panel.

(c) Persons appointed to the advisory panel shall act in their personal capacities and without instructions from any Government.

(d) The expenses of the advisory panel shall be paid by the Council.

(4) The opinion of the advisory panel and the reasons therefor shall be submitted to the Council which, after considering all the relevant information, shall decide the dispute.

(5) Any complaint that any Member has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement shall, at the request of the Member making the complaint, be referred to the Council, which shall make a decision on the matter.

(6) No Member shall be found to have committed a breach of its obligations under the Agreement except by a distributed simple majority vote. Any finding that a Member is in breach of the Agreement shall specify the nature of the breach.

(7) If the Council finds that a Member has committed a breach of the Agreement, it may, without prejudice to other enforcement measures provided for in other articles of the Agreement, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, suspend that Member's voting right in the Council and its right to have its votes cast in the Board until it fulfils its obligations, or the Council may take action requiring compulsory withdrawal under Article 69.

CHAPTER XIX

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 62

SIGNATURE

The Agreement shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters until and including 30 November 1962 by any Government invited to the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962, and by the Government of any State represented before independence as a dependent territory at that Conference.

Article 63

RATIFICATION

The Agreement shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 31 December 1963. Each Government depositing an instrument of ratification or acceptance shall, at the time of such deposit, indicate whether it is joining the Organization as an exporting Member or an importing Member, as defined in paragraphs (7) and (8) of Article 2.

Article 64

ENTRY INTO FORCE

(1) The Agreement shall enter into force between those Governments which have deposited instruments of ratification or acceptance when Governments

representing at least twenty exporting countries having at least 80 per cent of total exports in the year 1961, as specified in Annex D,¹ and Governments representing at least ten importing countries having at least 80 per cent of world imports in the same year, as specified in the same Annex, have deposited such instruments. The Agreement shall enter into force for any Government which subsequently deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession on the date of such deposit.

(2) The Agreement may enter into force provisionally. For this purpose, a notification by a signatory Government containing an undertaking to seek ratification or acceptance in accordance with its constitutional procedures as rapidly as possible, which is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 December 1963, shall be regarded as equal in effect to an instrument of ratification or acceptance. It is understood that a Government which gives such a notification will provisionally apply the Agreement and be provisionally regarded as a party thereto until either it deposits its instrument of ratification or acceptance or until 31 December 1963, whichever is earlier.

(3) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the first session of the Council, to be held in London within 30 days after the Agreement enters into force.

(4) Whether or not the Agreement has provisionally entered into force in accordance with paragraph (2) of this Article, if by 31 December 1963 it has not definitively entered into force in accordance with paragraph (1), those Governments which have by that date deposited instruments of ratification or acceptance may consult together to consider what action the situation requires, and may, by mutual consent, decide that it shall enter into force among themselves.

Article 65

ACCESSION

The Government of any State Member of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies and any Government invited to the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962, may accede to this Agreement upon conditions that shall be established by the Council. In establishing such conditions the Council shall, if such country is not listed in Annex A, establish a basic export quota for it. If such country is listed in Annex A, the respective basic export quota specified therein shall be the basic export quota for that country unless the Council decides otherwise by a distributed two-thirds majority vote. Each Government depositing an instrument of accession shall, at the time of such deposit, indicate whether it is joining the Organization as an exporting Member or an importing Member, as defined in paragraphs (7) and (8) of Article 2.

¹ See p. 398 of this volume.

Article 66

RESERVATIONS

Reservations may not be made with respect to any of the provisions of the Agreement.

Article 67

NOTIFICATIONS IN RESPECT OF DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

(1) Any Government may, at the time of signature or deposit of an instrument of acceptance, ratification or accession, or at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Agreement shall extend to any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible, and the Agreement shall extend to the territories named therein from the date of such notification.

(2) Any Contracting Party which desires to exercise its rights under Article 4 in respect of any of its dependent territories, or which desires to authorize one of its dependent territories to become part of a Member group formed under Article 5 or 6, may do so by making a notification to that effect to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, either at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, or at any later time.

(3) Any Contracting Party which has made a declaration under paragraph (1) of this Article may at any time thereafter, by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, declare that the Agreement shall cease to extend to the territory named in the notification, and the Agreement shall cease to extend to such territory from the date of such notification.

(4) The Government of a territory to which the Agreement has been extended under paragraph (1) of this Article and which has subsequently become independent may, within 90 days after the attainment of independence, declare by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has assumed the rights and obligations of a Contracting Party to the Agreement. It shall, as from the date of such notification, become a party to the Agreement.

Article 68

VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL

No Contracting Party may give notice of voluntary withdrawal from the Agreement before 30 September 1963. Thereafter, any Contracting Party may withdraw from the Agreement at any time by giving a written notice of withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Withdrawal shall become effective 90 days after the notice is received.

Article 69

COMPULSORY WITHDRAWAL

If the Council determines that any Member has failed to carry out its obligations under the Agreement and that such failure significantly impairs the operations of the Agreement, it may, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, require the withdrawal of such Member from the Organization. The Council shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any such decision. Ninety days after the date of the Council's decision, that Member shall cease to be a Member of the Organization, and, if such Member is a Contracting Party, a party to the Agreement.

Article 70

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH WITHDRAWING MEMBERS

(1) The Council shall determine any settlement of accounts with a withdrawing Member. The Organization shall retain any amounts already paid by a withdrawing Member, and such Member shall remain bound to pay any amounts due from it to the Organization at the time the withdrawal becomes effective; provided, however, that in the case of a Contracting Party which is unable to accept an amendment and consequently either withdraws or ceases to participate in the Agreement under the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 73, the Council may determine any settlement of accounts which it finds equitable.

(2) A Member which has withdrawn or which has ceased to participate in the Agreement shall not be entitled to any share of the proceeds of liquidation or the other assets of the Organization upon termination of the Agreement under Article 71.

Article 71

DURATION AND TERMINATION

(1) The Agreement shall remain in force until the completion of the fifth full coffee year after its entry into force, unless extended under paragraph (2) of this Article, or earlier terminated under paragraph (3).

(2) The Council, during the fifth full coffee year after the Agreement enters into force, may, by vote of a majority of the Members having not less than a distributed two-thirds majority of the total votes, either decide to renegotiate the Agreement, or to extend it for such period as the Council shall determine.

(3) The Council may at any time, by vote of a majority of the Members having not less than a distributed two-thirds majority of the total votes, decide to terminate the Agreement. Such termination shall take effect on such date as the Council shall decide.

(4) Notwithstanding termination of the Agreement, the Council shall remain in being for as long as necessary to carry out the liquidation of the Organization, settlement of its accounts, and disposal of its assets, and shall have during that period such powers and functions as may be necessary for those purposes.

Article 72

REVIEW

In order to review the Agreement, the Council shall hold a special session during the last six months of the coffee year ending 30 September 1965.

Article 73

AMENDMENT

(1) The Council may, by a distributed two-thirds majority vote, recommend an amendment of the Agreement to the Contracting Parties. The amendment shall become effective 100 days after the Secretary-General of the United Nations has received notifications of acceptance from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 per cent of the exporting countries holding at least 85 per cent of the votes of the exporting Members, and from Contracting Parties representing at least 75 per cent of the importing countries holding at least 80 per cent of the votes of the importing Members. The Council may fix a time within which each Contracting Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of its acceptance of the amendment, and, if the amendment has not become effective by such time, it shall be considered withdrawn. The Council shall provide the Secretary-General with the information necessary to determine whether the amendment has become effective.

(2) Any Contracting Party, or any dependent territory which is either a Member or a party to a Member group, on behalf of which notification of acceptance of an amendment has not been made by the date on which such amendment becomes effective, shall as of that date cease to participate in the Agreement.

Article 74

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Governments represented by delegates or observers at the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962, and all other Governments of States Members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies, of each deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, and of the dates on which the Agreement comes provisionally and definitively into force. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall also notify all Contracting Parties of each notification under

Articles 5, 67, 68 or 69; of the date to which the Agreement is extended or on which it is terminated under Article 71; and of the date on which an amendment becomes effective under Article 73.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

The texts of this Agreement in the English, French, Russian, Spanish and Portuguese languages shall all be equally authentic. The originals shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies thereof to each signatory and acceding Government.

For Afghanistan :
Pour l'Afghanistan :
За Афганистан :
Por el Afghanistan :
Pelo Afaganistão :

For Albania :
Pour l'Albanie :
За Албанию :
Por Albania :
Pela Albânia :

For Argentina :
Pour l'Argentine :
За Аргентину :
Por la Argentina :
Pela Argentina :

L. M. CARABALLO

For Australia :
Pour l'Australie :
За Австралию :
Por Australia :
Pela Austrália :

On behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia I hereby give notification in accordance with Article 67 of the Agreement that the Government declares the Agreement shall extend to the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.¹

J. PLIMSOLL

23rd November 1962

¹ [*Traduction — Translation*] Au nom du Gouvernement du Commonwealth d'Australie, je notifie ce qui suit en application de l'article 67 : le Gouvernement déclare que l'Accord s'appliquera au Territoire du Papua et au Territoire sous tutelle de la Nouvelle-Guinée.

For Austria :
Pour l'Autriche :
За Австрию :
For Austria :
Pela Austria :

F. MATSCH

23rd November 1962

For Belgium :
Pour la Belgique :
За Бельгию :
Por Bélgica :
Pela Bélgica :

Walter LORIDAN

For Bolivia :
Pour la Bolivie :
За БОЛИВИЮ :
For Bolivia :
Pela Bolivia :

Jaime CABALLERO TAMAYO

For Brazil :
Pour le Brésil :
За Бразилию :
Por el Brasil :
Pelo Brasil :

Sergio Armando FRAZAO

For Bulgaria :
Pour la Bulgarie :
За България :
Por Bulgaria :
Pela Bulgária :

For Burma :
Pour la Birmanie :
За Бирму :
Por Birmania :
Pela Birmânia :

For Burundi :
Pour le Burundi :
За Бурунди :
Por Burundi :
Por Burúndi :

Pascal BUBIRIZA

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic :
Pour la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie :
За Белорусскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику :
Por la República Socialista Soviética de Bielorrusia :
Pela República Socialista Soviética de Bielo-Rússia :

For Cambodia :
Pour le Cambodge :
За Камбоджу :
Por Camboya :
Por Camboja :

For Cameroon :
Pour le Cameroun :
За Камерун :
Por el Camerún :
Pelos Camarões :

J. ΚΥΟΗ ΜΟΥΚΟΥΡΙ

For Canada :
Pour le Canada :
За Канаду :
Por el Canadá :
Pelo Canadá :

Paul TREMBLAY

Le 16 octobre 1962

For the Central African Republic :
Pour la République centrafricaine :
За Центральноафриканскую Республику :
Por la República Centrafricana :
Pela República Centro-Africana :

M. GALLIN-DOUATHE

Le 16 novembre 1962

For Ceylon :
Pour Ceylan :
За Цейлон :
Por Ceilán :
Pelo Ceilão :

For Chad :
 Pour le Tchad :
 За Чад :
 Por el Chad :
 Pelo Tchad :

For Chile :
 Pour le Chili :
 За Чили :
 Por Chile :
 Pelo Chile :

D. SCHWEITZER

30 de noviembre de 1962

El Gobierno de Chile participó con sumo interés en las deliberaciones que tuvieron lugar durante la celebración de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Café, 1962,

Reconoce con satisfacción los esfuerzos de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas tendientes a encontrar solución a los graves problemas que plantean a los países en vías de desarrollo las constantes fluctuaciones de los precios de los productos básicos y, en este caso particular, su decisivo auspicio para que en una Conferencia Internacional los países productores y consumidores de café llegasen a concertar medidas de mutuo beneficio, y

Haciendo notar que si bien Chile no es productor de café y sus características son las de un pequeño consumidor, participó en la Conferencia Internacional del Café en un gesto de solidaridad con los países americanos productores, cuyas economías dependen en porcentajes elevados de sus ventas y de los precios del café en el mercado mundial.

El Gobierno de Chile declara que aprueba y firma el Convenio Internacional del Café, 1962, como una manifestación de amistad y solidaridad con los países americanos productores de café y como expresión de su anhelo para que, dentro del marco de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas y de la cooperación internacional, se encuentre una solución permanente a las dificultades de comercialización de los productos básicos en el mercado mundial.¹

¹ [Translation] The Government of Chile, having taken part with the greatest interest in the discussions which took place during the United Nations Coffee Conference, 1962,
 (Continued on p. 368)

¹ [Traduction] Ayant participé avec le plus grand intérêt aux délibérations de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le café, 1962,
 (Suite à la p. 368)

For China :
Pour la Chine :
За Китай :
Por la China :
Pela China :

For Colombia :
Pour la Colombie :
За Колумбию :
Por Colombia :
Pela Colômbia :

Carlos SANZ DE SANTAMARÍA

For the Congo (Brazzaville) :
Pour le Congo (Brazzaville) :
За Конго (Браззавиль) :
Por el Congo (Brazzaville) :
Pelo Congo (Brazzaville) :

(Continued from p. 367)

Recognizing with satisfaction the efforts made by the United Nations to find a solution to the serious problems created for developing countries by constant fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities, and, in this particular case, its decisive action in sponsoring an international conference so that coffee-producing and coffee-consuming countries might agree on measures for their common good, and

Drawing attention to the fact that although Chile is not a coffee producer and although its characteristics are those of a small consumer, it took part in the International Coffee Conference as a gesture of solidarity with the American producing countries, whose economies are dependent to a high degree on their sales of coffee and on world coffee prices,

Hereby declares that it approves and signs the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, as an indication of its friendship and solidarity with the American coffee-producing countries and as an expression of its desire for a permanent solution to be found, within the framework of the United Nations and of international co-operation, to the difficulties of trade in primary commodities on the world market.

(Suite de la p. 367)

Reconnaissant avec satisfaction les efforts que l'Organisation des Nations Unies déploie pour résoudre les graves problèmes que posent aux pays en voie de développement les fluctuations constantes du cours des produits de base et, dans ce cas particulier, le rôle décisif qu'elle a joué pour faire que les pays producteurs de café et les pays consommateurs de café se réunissent en conférence internationale en vue de convenir de mesures d'intérêt commun,

Faisant remarquer que, bien que le Chili ne soit pas producteur de café et ne soit qu'un petit consommateur, il a participé à la Conférence internationale du café par solidarité avec les producteurs américains, dont l'économie dépend à un haut degré de leurs ventes de café et du cours du café sur le marché mondial,

Le Gouvernement chilien déclare qu'il approuve et signe l'Accord international de 1962 sur le café, pour manifester son amitié et sa solidarité aux pays américains producteurs de café et pour montrer combien il désire que, sous l'égide de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et grâce à la coopération internationale, on trouve une solution permanente aux difficultés de la commercialisation des produits de base sur le marché mondial.

For the Congo (Leopoldville) :
Pour le Congo (Léopoldville) :
За Конго (Леопольдвиль) :
Por el Congo (Leopoldville) :
Pelo Congo (Léopoldville) :

P. MBOYO

27 novembre 1962

For Costa Rica :
Pour le Costa Rica :
За Коста-Рику :
Por Costa Rica :
Pela Costa Rica :

F. VOLIO J.

For Cuba :
Pour Cuba :
За Кубу :
Por Cuba :
Por Cuba :

Carlos LECHUGA

30 November 1962

El Gobierno de Cuba practica la colaboración económica internacional basada en la igualdad de derechos y el mutuo respeto entre los países y especialmente los acuerdos dirigidos a procurar la estabilización de los mercados de los productos primarios.

Practicando tal política, Cuba ha sido miembro en todos los acuerdos y convenios sobre el café anteriormente aprobados y tomó parte activa en la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Café que culminó en el Convenio Internacional del Café, 1962, que ahora firma.

Tomando en consideración que el artículo 47 (3) del Convenio hace referencia a que las operaciones de los monopolios oficiales de importación y de los organismos oficiales

de compra se oponen, en mayor o menor medida, al aumento del consumo del café, el Gobierno de Cuba considera necesario declarar que dicha referencia no puede interpretarse como aplicable al monopolio del Comercio Exterior de Cuba, porque ese monopolio es un instrumento eficaz de la política de Cuba de desarrollo de su comercio con todos los países sobre bases de mutuo beneficio y respeto, independientemente de sus regímenes económicos, sociales y políticos y para el desarrollo de su economía nacional, lo cual contribuye directamente al aumento del nivel de vida y del consumo popular, como puede constatarse en Cuba en el caso del café y de otros muchos productos primarios¹.

For Cyprus :

Pour Chypre :

За Кипр :

For Chipre :

Por Chipre :

¹ [Translation] The Government of Cuba practises international economic collaboration, based on the equality of rights and on mutual respect between countries, and in particular on the agreements which are aimed at stabilizing the markets for primary commodities.

Pursuing, as it does, such a policy, Cuba has been a member of all the agreements and conventions on coffee which have been concluded in the past, and took an active part in the United Nations Coffee Conference that culminated in the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, which it is now signing.

In view of the fact that in article 47 (3) of the Agreement it is stated that operations of Government import monopolies and official purchasing agencies may to a greater or lesser extent hinder the increase in consumption of coffee, the Government of Cuba considers it necessary to declare that that statement cannot be interpreted as applying to the Cuban foreign trade monopoly, because that monopoly is an efficient instrument of Cuban policy for the development of Cuba's trade with every country, regardless of its economic, social and political system, on a basis of mutual advantage and respect, and for the development of Cuba's national economy, which contributes directly to raising the standard of living and increasing popular consumption, as can be verified in Cuba in the case of coffee and many other primary commodities.

¹ [Traduction] Le Gouvernement cubain pratique la coopération économique internationale fondée sur l'égalité de droits et le respect mutuel entre les pays, et applique en particulier les accords destinés à stabiliser le marché des produits primaires.

Conformément à cette politique, Cuba a été partie à tous les accords et conventions adoptés jusqu'ici au sujet du café et a pris une part active à la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le café dont l'aboutissement a été l'Accord international de 1962 sur le café, qu'il signe présentement.

Comme le paragraphe 3 de l'article 47 de l'Accord déclare que les opérations des monopoles gouvernementaux ou des organismes officiels d'achat peuvent entraver, dans des proportions plus ou moins grandes, l'augmentation de la consommation du café, le Gouvernement cubain estime nécessaire de déclarer que ce passage ne peut pas être interprété comme s'appliquant au monopole du commerce extérieur de Cuba, car ce monopole est un instrument efficace de la politique de Cuba, qui est de développer son commerce avec tous les pays sur la base de l'avantage mutuel et du respect mutuel, indépendamment de leur régime économique, social ou politique, et qui est aussi de développer son économie nationale et de contribuer ainsi directement au relèvement du niveau de vie et de la consommation des masses, comme on peut le constater à Cuba dans le cas du café et de beaucoup d'autres produits primaires.

For Czechoslovakia :
Pour la Tchécoslovaquie :
За Чехословакию :
Por Checoeslovaquia :
Pela Tcheco-Eslováquia :

For Dahomey :
Pour le Dahomey :
За Дагомею :
Por el Dahomey :
Pelo Daomé :

For Denmark :
Pour le Danemark :
За Данию :
Por Dinamarca :
Pela Dinamarca :

Subject to ratification¹

A. HESSELLUND-JENSEN

November 29, 1962

For the Dominican Republic :
Pour la République Dominicaine :
За Доминиканскую Республику :
Por la República Dominicana :
Pela República Dominicana :

M. E. DE MOYA

¹ Sous réserve de ratification.

For Ecuador :
Pour l'Équateur :
За Эквадор :
Por el Ecuador :
Pelo Equador :

M. USCOCOVICH

Noviembre 28 de 1962

For El Salvador :
Pour le Salvador :
За Сальвадор :
Por El Salvador :
Por El Salvador :

F. R. LIMA

For Ethiopia :
Pour l'Éthiopie :
За Эфиопию :
Por Etiópia :
Pela Etiópia :

For the Federal Republic of Germany :
Pour la République fédérale d'Allemagne :
За Федеративную Республику Германии :
Por la República Federal de Alemania :
Pela República Federal da Alemanha :

Sigismund Freiherr VON BRAUN

19 November 1962

For the Federation of Malaya :
Pour la Fédération de Malaisie :
За Малайскую Федерацию :
Por la Federación Malaya :
Pela Federação da Malaia :

For the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland :
Pour la Fédération de la Rhodésie et du Nyassaland :
За Федерацию Родезии и Ньясаленда :
Por la Federación de Rhodesia y Nyasalandia :
Pela Federação da Rodésia e Niassalândia :

For Finland :
Pour la Finlande :
За Финляндию :
Por Finlandia :
Pela Finlândia :

For France :
Pour la France :
За Францию :
Por Francia :
Pela França :

R. SEYDOUX

For Gabon :
Pour le Gabon :
За Габон :
Por el Gabón :
Pelo Gabão :

Jean-Marie NYOUNDOU

Le 12 octobre 1962

For Ghana :
Pour le Ghana :
За Гану :
Por Ghana :
Por Gana :

For Greece :
Pour la Grèce :
За Грецию :
Por Grecia :
Pela Grécia :

For Guatemala :
Pour le Guatemala :
За Гватемалу :
Por Guatemala :
Pela Guatemala :

Roberto ALEJOS

For Guinea :
Pour la Guinée :
За Гвинею :
Por Guinea :
Pela Guiné :

For Haiti :
Pour Haïti :
За Гаити :
Por Haïti :
Pelo Haïti :

Carlet AUGUSTE

For Honduras :
Pour le Honduras :
За Гондурас :
Por Honduras :
Por Honduras :

G. CÁCERES-P.

For Hungary :
Pour la Hongrie :
За Венгрию :
Por Hungria :
Pela Hungria :

For Iceland :
Pour l'Islande :
За Исландию :
Por Islandia :
Pela Islândia :

For India :
Pour l'Inde :
За Индию :
Por la India :
Pela Índia :

S. K. Roy

29 November 1962

For Indonesia :
Pour l'Indonésie :
За Индонезию:
Por Indonesia :
Pela Indonésia :

L. N. PALAR

21 November 1962

For Iran :
Pour l'Iran :
За Иран:
Por Irán :
Pelo Irão :

For Iraq :
Pour l'Irak :
За Ирак:
Por Irak :
Pelo Iraque :

For Ireland :
Pour l'Irlande :
За Ирландию:
Por Irlanda :
Pela Irlanda :

For Israel :
Pour Israël :
За Израиль:
Por Israel :
Por Israel :

For Italy :
Pour l'Italie :
За Италию :
Por Italia :
Pela Itália :

Giuseppe BRUSASCA

For the Ivory Coast :
Pour la Côte-d'Ivoire :
За Берег Слоновой Кости :
Por la Costa de Marfil :
Pela Costa do Marfim :

Konan BÉDIE

24 octobre 1962

For Jamaica :
Pour la Jamaïque :
За Ямайку :
Por Jamaica :
Pela Jamaica :

For Japan :
Pour le Japon :
За Японию :
Por el Japón :
Pelo Japão :

Ad referendum

Katsuo OKAZAKI

For Jordan :
Pour la Jordanie :
За Иорданию :
Por Jordania :
Pela Jordânia :

For Kuwait :
Pour le Koweït :
За Кувейт :
Por Kuweit :
Pelo Kuweit :

For Laos :
Pour le Laos :
За Лаос :
Por Laos :
Por Laus :

For Lebanon :
Pour le Liban :
За Ливан :
Por el Líbano :
Pelo Líbano :

Ad referendum

Georges НАКИМ

12 October 1962

For Liberia :
Pour le Libéria :
За Либерию :
Por Liberia :
Pela Libéria :

For Libya :
Pour la Libye :
За Ливию :
Por Libia :
Pela Libia :

For Luxembourg :
Pour le Luxembourg :
За Люксембург :
Por Luxemburgo :
Pelo Luxemburgo :

M. STEINMETZ

20 novembre 1962

For Madagascar :
Pour Madagascar :
За Мадагаскар :
Por Madagascar :
Por Madagascar :

L. RAKOTOMALALA

For Mali :
Pour le Mali :
За Мали :
Por Mali :
Por Málí :

For Mauritania :
Pour la Mauritanie :
За Мавританию :
Por Mauritania :
Pela Mauritania :

For Mexico :
Pour le Mexique :
За Мексику :
Por México :
Pelo México :

Ad referendum

M. A. CORDERA Jr.

For Mongolia :
Pour la Mongolie :
За Монголию :
Por Mongolia :
Pela Mongólia :

For Morocco :
Pour le Maroc :
За Марокко :
Por Marruecos :
Pelo Marrocos :

For Nepal :
Pour le Népal :
За Непал :
Por Nepal :
Pelo Nepal :

For the Netherlands :
Pour les Pays-Bas :
За Нидерланды :
Por los Países Bajos :
Pelos Países-Baixos :

C. W. A. SCHURMANN

November 30, 1962

For New Zealand :
Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande :
За Новую Зеландию :
Por Nueva Zelandia :
Pela Nova Zelândia :

F. H. CORNER

29 November 1962

For Nicaragua :
Pour le Nicaragua :
За Никарагуа :
Por Nicaragua :
Por Nicarágua :

Ad referendum

J. M. CASTILLO

Octubre 29, 1962

For the Niger :
Pour le Niger :
За Нигер :
Por el Níger :
Pelo Níger :

For Nigeria :
Pour la Nigéria :
За Нигерию :
Por Nigeria :
Pela Nigéria :

S. O. ADEBO

29th November, 1962

For Norway :
Pour la Norvège :
За Норвегию :
Por Noruega :
Pela Noruega :

Sivert A. NIELSEN

30 November 1962

For Pakistan :
Pour le Pakistan :
За Пакистан :
Por el Pakistán :
Pelo Paquistão :

For Panama :
 Pour le Panama :
 За Панамау :
 Por Panamá :
 Pelo Panamá :

Con anexo adjunto

J. M. SÁNCHEZ B.

8 de noviembre de 1962

En vista de que la Zona libre de Colón se considera fuera del territorio aduanero de la República, al firmar el Convenio Internacional del Café dejo constancia que los cafés que pasan en tránsito por la Zona libre de Colón, la República de Panamá los considera como cafés en tránsito internacional por dicha zona y que por consiguiente no pueden ser considerados como cafés importados a la República y reexportados de ella, sino únicamente cafés en tránsito procedentes de países productores a cuya cuota de exportación deben ser imputados, y con destino a países consumidores a cuya cuota de importación deben ser igualmente imputados¹.

For Paraguay :
 Pour le Paraguay :
 За Парагвай :
 Por el Paraguay :
 Pelo Paraguai :

¹ [Translation] With annexed declaration :

In view of the fact that the Free Zone of Colón is considered to be outside the customs territory of the Republic, I hereby place on record, in signing the International Coffee Agreement, that coffee passing in transit through the Free Zone of Colón is regarded by the Republic of Panama as coffee in international transit through the said zone and that consequently it cannot be regarded as coffee imported into or re-exported from the Republic, but solely as coffee in transit proceeding from the producing country, to whose export quota it should be charged, and bound for the consuming country, to whose import quota it should be charged.

¹ [Traduction] Avec la déclaration ci-jointe :

La Zone libre de Colón étant considérée comme en dehors du territoire douanier de la République, j'ai l'honneur de déclarer, en signant l'Accord international sur le café, que la République du Panama considère que le café qui est en transit dans la Zone libre de Colón est en transit international dans cette zone et que, par conséquent, ce café ne peut pas être considéré comme étant importé dans la République et réexporté de la République, mais qu'il ne peut être considéré que comme un produit en transit, qui vient de pays producteurs sur le contingent d'exportation desquels il doit être imputé, et va à des pays consommateurs sur le contingent d'importation desquels il doit être également imputé.

For Peru :
Pour le Pérou :
За Перу :
Por el Perú :
Pelo Peru :

Luis Edgardo LLOSA

For the Philippines :
Pour les Philippines :
За Филиппины :
Por Filipinas :
Pelas Filipinas :

For Poland :
Pour la Pologne :
За Польшу :
Por Polonia :
Pela Polónia :

For Portugal :
Pour le Portugal :
За Португалию :
Por Portugal :
Por Portugal :

Vasco Vieira GARIN
29th November 1962

For the Republic of Korea :
Pour la République de Corée :
За Корейскую Республику :
Por la República de Corea :
Pela República da Coréia :

For the Republic of Viet-Nam :
Pour la République du Viet-Nam :
За Республику Вьетнам :
Por la República de Viet-Nam :
Pela República do Vietnam :

For Romania :
Pour la Roumanie :
За Румынию :
Por Rumania :
Pela Rumânia :

For Rwanda :
Pour le Rwanda :
За Руанду :
Por Rwanda :
Por Ruanda :

Martin UZAMUGURA

2 octobre 1962

For Saudi Arabia :
Pour l'Arabie Saoudite :
За Саудовскую Аравию :
Por Arabia Saudita :
Pela Arábia Saudita :

For Senegal :
Pour le Sénégal :
За Сенегал :
Por el Senegal :
Pelo Senegal :

For Sierra Leone :
Pour le Sierra Leone :
За Сьерра-Леоне:
Por Sierra Leona :
Por Serra Leoa :

Gershon B. O. COLLIER

30th November, 1962

For Somalia :
Pour la Somalie :
За Сомали:
Por Somalia :
Pela Somália :

For South Africa :
Pour l'Afrique du Sud :
За Южную Африку:
Por Sudáfrica :
Pela Africa do Sul :

For Spain :
Pour l'Espagne :
За Испанию:
Por España :
Pela Espanha :

José F. de LEQUERICA

For the Sudan :
Pour le Soudan :
За Судан :
Por el Sudán :
Pelo Sudão :

For Sweden :
Pour la Suède :
За Швецию :
Por Suecia :
Pela Suécia :

Agda RÖSSEL

October 5, 1962

For Switzerland :
Pour la Suisse :
За Швейцарию :
Por Suíza :
Pela Suíça :

Ernest A. THALMANN

30 novembre 1962

For Syria :
Pour la Syrie :
За Сирию :
Por Siria :
Pela Síria :

For Tanganyika :
Pour le Tanganyika :
За Танганьйку :
Por Tanganyika :
Por Tanganica :

A. Z. Nsilo SWAI

For Thailand :
Pour la Thaïlande :
За Таиланд :
Por Tailandia :
Pela Tailândia :

For Togo :
Pour le Togo :
За Того :
Por el Togo :
Pelo Togo :

For Trinidad and Tobago :
Pour la Trinité et Tobago :
За Тринидад и Тобаго :
Por Trinidad y Tobago :
Por Trinidad e Tobago :

Ellis CLARKE

30th November, 1962

For Tunisia :
Pour la Tunisie :
За Тунис :
Por Túnez :
Pela Tunfsia :

For Turkey :
Pour la Turquie :
За Турцію :
Por Turquia :
Pela Turquia :

For Uganda :
Pour l'Ouganda :
За Уганду :
Por Uganda :
Por Uganda :

Apollo K. KIRONDE

21st November 1962

For the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic :
Pour la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine :
За Українську Советську Соціалістическу Республіку :
Por la República Socialista Soviética de Ucrania :
Pela República Socialista Soviética da Ucrânia :

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :
Pour l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques :
За Союз Советских Социалистических Республик :
Por la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas :
Pelo União das Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas :

А. ДОБРЫНИН

С прилагаемой декларацией.

23/XI 62

Правительство Союза Советских Социалистических Республик, желая содействовать расширению и укреплению экономического сотрудничества между странами на базе равноправия и взаимной выгоды, поддерживает международные мероприятия, направленные на стабилизацию рынков сырьевых и продобольственных товаров. Такая политика отвечает интересам всех стран, особенно слаборазвитых в экономическом отношении, поскольку экономика этих стран в значительной степени зависит от состояния рынков сырьевых и продовольственных товаров.

Учитывая, что международное соглашение по кофе является единственным международным инструментом, имеющим своей целью стабилизацию рынка кофе и решение других проблем в области кофе, Правительство Союза Советских Социалистических Республик, желая содействовать достижению этой цели, подписало указанное соглашение.

Ввиду того, что в статье 47 (3) Соглашения содержится ссылка на то, что деятельность правительственных импортных монополий и официальных закупочных агентств в большей или меньшей степени препятствует увеличению потребления кофе, Правительство Союза Советских Социалистических Республик считает необходимым заявить, что указанная ссылка не может толковаться как распространяющаяся на монополию внешней торговли СССР.

Внешняя торговля СССР ведется на основе государственной монополии, которая закреплена в Конституции СССР и является органическим следствием и неотъемлемой частью социально-экономического строя СССР.

Монополия внешней торговли имеет своей целью содействие экономическому развитию страны,

Как подтверждает почти сорокапятилетняя история советской внешней торговли, монополия внешней торговли СССР обеспечивает всестороннее развитие торговли со всеми странами, независимо от их общественного строя и уровня развития. Достаточно сказать, что СССР ведет торговлю более чем с 80 странами и его внешне-торговый оборот в 1961 г. (в сопоставимых ценах) возрос почти в два раза по сравнению с 1955 г. и превысил уровень 1938 г. почти в 10 раз. Монополия внешней торговли не препятствует, а, наоборот, содействует развитию внешней торговли.

Искажение сущности монополии внешней торговли СССР и ее целей не может ни к чему привести и является попыткой дезинформации общественных и деловых кругов о сущности экономических связей СССР.

Правительство Союза Советских Социалистических Республик просит Секретариат Организации Объединенных Наций распространить настоящее Заявление правительствам стран, принявшим участие в Конференции ООН по кофе¹.

¹ [Translation] With annexed declaration :

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desirous of promoting the expansion and strengthening of economic co-operation among countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, upholds international measures aimed at stabilizing the markets for raw materials and foodstuffs. Such a policy meets the interests of all countries, especially the economically under-developed countries, for the economy of the latter is dependent to a substantial degree on conditions in the markets for raw materials and foodstuffs.

Whereas the International Coffee Agreement is the only international instrument aimed at stabilizing the coffee market and solving other coffee problems, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desirous of facilitating the achievement of this aim, has signed the aforesaid Agreement.

In view of the fact that article 47 (3) of the Agreement contains a reference to the effect that operations of Government import monopolies and official purchasing agencies to a greater or lesser extent hinder the increase in consumption of coffee, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics believes it necessary to state that the above-mentioned reference cannot be interpreted as applicable to the foreign-trade monopoly of the USSR.

(Continued on p. 392)

¹ [Traduction] Avec la déclaration ci-jointe :

Le Gouvernement de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, désireux d'aider à étendre et à renforcer la coopération économique entre les pays sur la base de l'égalité des droits et de l'avantage mutuel, appuie les mesures internationales destinées à stabiliser le marché des matières premières et des denrées alimentaires. Une telle politique sert les intérêts de tous les pays, en particulier ceux des pays économiquement sous-développés, dont l'économie dépend dans une large mesure de la situation du marché des matières premières et des denrées alimentaires.

L'Accord international sur le café étant le seul instrument international qui ait pour but de stabiliser le marché du café et de régler d'autres problèmes liés au café, le Gouvernement de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, souhaitant contribuer à la réalisation de cet objectif, a signé cet accord.

Comme le paragraphe 3 de l'article 47 de l'Accord déclare que les opérations des monopoles gouvernementaux ou des organismes officiels d'achat peuvent entraver, dans des proportions plus ou moins grandes, l'augmentation de la consommation du café, le Gouvernement de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques estime nécessaire de déclarer que ce passage ne peut être interprété comme s'appliquant au monopole du commerce extérieur de l'URSS.

(Suite à la p. 392)

For the United Arab Republic :
 Pour la République arabe unie :
 За Объединенную Арабскую Республику :
 Por la República Árabe Unida :
 Pela República Árabe Unida :

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :
 Pour le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord :
 За Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии :
 Por el Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte :
 Pelo Reino Unido da Grã-Bretanha e Irlanda do Norte :

Patrick DEAN

For the United States of America :
 Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique :
 За Соединенные Штаты Америки :
 Por los Estados Unidos de América :
 Pelos Estados Unidos da América :

W. Michael BLUMENTHAL

(Continued from p. 391)

Soviet foreign trade is conducted on the basis of state monopoly, which has been fixed in the Constitution of the USSR and which is an organic consequence and an integral part of the socio-economic system of the USSR.

The foreign-trade monopoly is aimed at promoting the economic development of the country. As the history of nearly forty-five years of Soviet foreign trade confirms, the USSR foreign-trade monopoly ensures the comprehensive development of trade with all countries, irrespective of their social systems and levels of development. Suffice it to say that the USSR is trading with more than eighty countries and the volume of Soviet foreign trade in 1961 (in comparable prices) almost doubled as compared with 1955 and exceeded the 1938 level almost ten times. The foreign-trade monopoly, far from hindering, actually promotes the development of foreign trade.

Distorting the nature of the Soviet foreign-trade monopoly and its goals can lead nowhere and is an attempt to misinform the public and business circles with regard to the nature of the economic ties of the USSR.

(Suite de la p. 391)

Le commerce extérieur de l'URSS se fait sous le régime du monopole d'État, institué par la Constitution de l'URSS et qui est une conséquence organique du système social et économique de l'URSS et en fait partie intégrante.

Le monopole du commerce extérieur a pour but d'avancer le développement économique du pays. L'histoire du commerce extérieur de l'Union soviétique, longue de près de 45 ans, confirme que le monopole du commerce extérieur de l'URSS assure le développement harmonieux de ses échanges extérieurs avec tous les pays, indépendamment de leur système social et de leur niveau de développement. Il suffit d'indiquer que l'URSS entretient des relations commerciales avec plus de 80 pays et qu'en 1961 le volume de ses échanges avec l'étranger (en prix comparables) avait presque doublé depuis 1955 et était près de 10 fois celui de 1938. Loin d'entraver le développement du commerce extérieur, le monopole du commerce extérieur aide au contraire à l'avancer.

Il est inutile d'essayer de travestir le caractère et les buts du monopole du commerce extérieur de l'URSS : c'est chercher à induire en erreur les milieux officiels et les milieux d'affaires sur le caractère des relations économiques de l'URSS.

For the Upper Volta :
Pour la Haute-Volta :
За Верхнюю Вольту :
Por el Alto Volta :
Pelo Alto Volta :

For Uruguay :
Pour l'Uruguay :
За Уругвай :
Por el Uruguay :
Pelo Uruguai :

For Venezuela :
Pour le Venezuela :
За Венесуэлу :
Por Venezuela :
Pela Venezuela :

Ad referendum

Mauricio BÁEZ

For Yemen :
Pour le Yémen :
За Йемен :
Por el Yemen :
Pelo Iémen :

For Yugoslavia :
Pour la Yougoslavie :
За Югославию :
Por Yugooslavia :
Pela Iugoslávia :

ANNEXES TO THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT, 1962

ANNEX A

BASIC EXPORT QUOTAS

(60-kilogramme bags)

Brazil	18,000,000	Gabon	18,000
Colombia	6,011,280	Ivory Coast	2,324,278
Costa Rica	950,000	Malagasy Republic	828,828
Cuba	200,000	Togo	170,000
Dominican Republic ^a	425,000	Kenya	516,835
Ecuador	552,000	Uganda	1,887,737
El Salvador	1,429,500	Tanganyika	435,458
Guatemala	1,344,500	Portugal	2,188,648
Haiti ^a	420,000	Congo (Leopoldville) ^b	700,000
Honduras	285,000	Ethiopia	850,000
Mexico	1,509,000	India	360,000
Nicaragua	419,100	Indonesia	1,176,000
Panama	26,000	Nigeria	18,000
Peru	580,000	Rwanda and Burundi ^b	340,000
Venezuela	475,000	Sierra Leone	65,000
Cameroun	762,795	Trinidad	44,000
Central African Republic	150,000	Yemen	77,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	11,000		
Dahomey	37,224		
		GRAND TOTAL	45,587,183

^a The Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic shall be permitted to export 20 per cent more than their respective adjusted basic quotas in the coffee year 1963-64. In no event, however, shall such increases be taken into account for the purpose of calculating the distribution of votes. In the review of the Agreement, provided for in Article 72, the two-year production cycle in those countries shall be given special consideration.

^b In the first coffee year, the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville), after presentation to the Council of acceptable evidence of an exportable production larger than 700,000 bags, shall be authorized by the Council to export up to 900,000 bags. In the second and third coffee years it is permitted to increase its coffee exports by an amount not to exceed 20 per cent over those for the previous year. After presentation to the Council of acceptable evidence of an exportable production larger than 340,000 bags, Rwanda and Burundi may be authorized by the Council to export a combined total of up to 450,000 bags in the first coffee year, 500,000 bags in the second coffee year and 565,000 bags in the third coffee year. In no event, however, shall the increases allowed those countries in the first three years be taken into account for the purpose of calculating the distribution of votes.

ANNEX B

NON-QUOTA COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 40, CHAPTER VII

The geographical areas below are non-quota countries for purposes of this Agreement :

Bahrein	Poland
Basutoland	Qatar
Bechuanaland	Republic of Korea
Ceylon	North Korea
China (Taiwan)	Republic of Viet-Nam
China (mainland)	North Viet-Nam
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	Romania
Hungary	Saudi Arabia
Iran	Somalia
Iraq	South West Africa
Japan	Sudan
Jordan	Swaziland
Kuwait	Thailand
Muscat and Oman	Republic of South Africa
Oman	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Philippines	

ANNEX C

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN

This certificate is made pursuant to the International Coffee Agreement. A copy of this certificate must be submitted with export documents and will be required for export (and import) clearance.

No. Member
 (to be cited in any future correspondence) (producing country)

I hereby certify that the green, soluble, roasted, semi-roasted or other coffee described below has been produced in (producing country).

per S. S. : or other carrier

from : (name of port or other point of embarkation)

to : (name of port or country of final destination)

via :

on or about : (date)

Shipping Marks or other identification	Quantity (number of units)	Total Weight		Observations
		Kg.	lbs.	
Green		Gross	Gross	
		Net	Net	
Roasted or Soluble		Gross	Gross	
		Net	Net	
Other (specify)				
Date		Signature		
		(Certifying Officer)		
			
		(Certifying Agency)		

ANNEX D

LIST OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN 1961

I. EXPORTS

(thousands of 60-kilogramme bags)

Country	Bags	Per cent	Country	Bags	Per cent
Bolivia	^a	0.0	Jamaica	^a	0.0
Brazil	16,971	39.2	Liberia	41	0.1
Burundi and Rwanda	397	0.9	Madagascar	651	1.5
Cameroon	591	1.4	Mauritania	^a	0.0
Central African Republic	121	0.3	Mexico	1,483	3.5
Colombia	5,651	13.1	Nicaragua	349	0.8
Congo (Brazzaville)	^a	0.0	Nigeria	^a	0.0
Congo (Leopoldville)	499	1.2	Panama	^a	0.0
Costa Rica	835	1.9	Paraguay	25	0.1
Cuba	85	0.2	Peru	567	1.3
Dahomey	40	0.1	Portugal	1,976	4.5
Dominican Republic	327	0.8	Rwanda (see Burundi)		
Ecuador	381	0.9	Sierra Leone	85	0.2
El Salvador	1,430	3.3	Tanganyika	438	1.0
Ethiopia	950	2.2	Togo	171	0.4
Gabon	^a	0.0	Trinidad and Tobago	38	0.1
Ghana	28	0.1	United Kingdom (Kenya)	536	1.2
Guatemala	1,255	2.9	United Kingdom (Uganda)	1,806	4.2
Guinea	200	0.5	Upper Volta	^a	0.0
Haiti	348	0.8	Venezuela	406	0.9
Honduras	210	0.5	Yemen	80	0.2
India	539	1.2			
Indonesia	1,091	2.5			
Ivory Coast	2,618	6.0			
			TOTAL	43,219	100.0

^a Less than 22,000 bags.

II. IMPORTS

(thousands of 60-kilogramme bags)

Country	Bags	Per cent	Country	Bags	Per cent
Afghanistan	a	0.0	Luxembourg (included in Belgium)		
Albania	a	0.0	Mali	a	0.0
Argentina	574	1.3	Mongolia	a	0.0
Australia	156	0.4	Morocco	129	0.3
Austria	218	0.5	Nepal	a	0.0
Belgium	1,036	2.4	Netherlands	1,147	2.6
Bulgaria	60	0.1	New Zealand	35	0.1
Burma	a	0.0	Niger	a	0.0
Byelorussian SSR (included in USSR)			Norway	450	1.0
Cambodia	a	0.0	Pakistan	a	0.0
Canada	1,119	2.6	Philippines	a	0.0
Ceylon	a	0.0	Poland	89	0.2
Chad	a	0.0	Republic of Korea	a	0.0
Chile	113	0.3	Republic of Viet-Nam	a	0.0
China	a	0.0	Romania	a	0.0
Cyprus	a	0.0	Saudi Arabia	a	0.0
Czechoslovakia	175	0.4	Senegal	a	0.0
Denmark	727	1.7	Somalia	a	0.0
Federal Republic of Germany	3,540	8.1	South Africa	185	0.4
Federation of Malaya	109	0.2	Spain	300	0.7
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	a	0.0	Sudan	154	0.3
Finland	638	1.5	Sweden	1,295	3.0
France	3,882	8.9	Switzerland	541	1.2
Greece	132	0.3	Syria	31	0.1
Hungary	39	0.1	Thailand	83	0.2
Iceland	29	0.1	Tunisia	48	0.1
Iran	a	0.0	Turkey	36	0.1
Iraq	a	0.0	Ukrainian SSR (included in USSR)		
Ireland	a	0.0	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	371	0.9
Israel	74	0.2	United Arab Republic	70	0.2
Italy	1,753	4.0	United Kingdom	978	2.3
Japan	244	0.6	United States	22,464	51.7
Jordan	23	0.1	Uruguay	45	0.1
Kuwait	a	0.0	Yugoslavia	143	0.3
Laos	a	0.0			
Lebanon	158	0.4			
Libya	a	0.0			
			TOTAL	43,393	100.0

* Less than 22,000 bags.