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INTRODUCTION

America's foreign food assistance is provided under the authority of P.L. 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

P.L. 480, popularly called the Food for Peace program, consists of two operative titles.

Under title I, the Commodity Credit Corporation, a public lending institution within the U.S. Department of Agriculture, makes loans on highly favorable terms to finance the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing nations.

Title II provides authority for the President to buy American farm products and donate them to American voluntary agencies, the World Food Program, or to foreign governments for distribution to needy individuals abroad.

For over 20 years our Food for Peace program has served as a model of humanitarian food assistance. Not only have concessional sales been an important factor in the expansion of markets for our farm products abroad, but food assistance has provided essential help for the poorest countries of the world to reach for self-sustained economic growth. ?

Every year almost 90 million people benefit from maternal and child care, school lunch, food for work, and other humanitarian programs. For millions of disaster victims throughout the world, Food for Peace shipments have meant life itself. In more than 100 countries throughout the world, the burlap bags of farm commodities marked with the phrase, "Given by the People of the United States of America" are a familiar reminder that America still practices the ethic of sharing its abundance.

Over the years, Congress has modified P.L. 480 to meet changes in the world food situation and supply and demand conditions in the United States.

The objectives of the program are outlined in section 2 of the Act itself. Broadly stated, they are:

- expanding international trade;
- developing and expanding overseas markets for American farm products;
- preventing or alleviating malnutrition and hunger throughout the world;
- encouraging economic development and improving food production in less developed countries;
- providing an additional outlet for the products of American farms and ranches, especially in times of surplus; and
- advancing the objectives of U.S. foreign policy.

The emphasis on any one objective will vary, over time, as circumstances vary over the years.

Exports under P.L. 480 agreements in the past have increased overall U.S. agricultural exports when there has been a need to do so. Most agreements also require the recipient country to buy specified quantities on a commercial basis from the world market, in many cases from the United States.

In order to provide those interested in and working with our Food for Peace program with an updated version of P.L. 480, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has compiled P.L. 480, as amended (most recently, by the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975), along with background material on the operations of our Food for Peace efforts.

It is the hope of the Committee that this material will provide useful background and current reference to those interested in P.L. 480 legislative and program activities.

P.L. 480 traditionally has been used to increase the export of U.S. agricultural commodities and support farm income by providing concessional terms for countries unable to buy on commercial terms.

The program also has supported market development activities in both recipient countries and other countries where P.L. 480 earnings could be used. Title I has been the primary means of achieving this objective although the programs under title II have market development implications.

Another objective of the program is to promote economic development in less developed countries.

Under title I agreements, the funds generated by the P.L. 480 commodities are used by the recipient government to promote economic development, including agricultural self-help projects. Commodities donated under title II are often used for food-for-work projects which are part of overall development plans.

In recent years, P.L. 480 shipments have leveled off at about \$1 billion, down from a high of \$1.5 billion in the mid-sixties. However, considerably smaller quantities are being shipped due to substantially higher prices for the commodities programed.

Whereas the annual average volume of shipments between 1968 and 1972 was over 11 million metric tons, the average between 1973 and 1975 fell to about 5.5 million metric tons.

HOW P.L. 480 PROGRAMS OPERATE

TITLE I

Title I of P.L. 480 provides for concessional sales of agricultural commodities to friendly countries. Until the end of 1971, the law permitted sales agreements which provided for payment in local currencies on delivery. Since 1972, sales agreements have been negotiated only for long-term credit repayable in dollars or in currencies convertible to dollars. Convertible local currency agreements usually allow a longer period for repayment than dollar credit agreements and are used when a complete transition from local currency sales to dollar credit is not feasible.

Dollar credit agreements may provide for a specific down payment in dollars, foreign currency or both, upon delivery of the commodities. The balance of the agreement is repaid in dollars in approximately equal annual installments over a period of up to 20 years. Such agreements may also include a grace period of up to 2 years, during which principal payments are not required.

Repayment under convertible local currency agreements is in dollars or, at the option of the United States, in convertible foreign currency. The maximum term available under this type of financing is 40 years, including a grace period up to 10 years. A down payment, in dollars, foreign currency, or both, also may be required in this kind of agreement. Interest rates under both types of financing are set by law at minimums of 2 percent during a grace period and 3 percent thereafter. The minimum rates have been used in the majority of title I sales agreements.

Although the Commodity Credit Corporation finances the sale and export of commodities under title I, actual sales are made by private U.S. suppliers to foreign importers, government agencies, or private trade entities.

Section 401 of the Act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture must determine the availability for concessional export of commodities included in sales agreements. In determining this availability, the Secretary must consider U.S. productive capacity, domestic requirements, farm and consumer price levels, adequacy of carryover stocks, and anticipated exports for dollars.

Each sales agreement under title I begins with a request from a foreign government or private trade entity for commodities. The request is generally submitted to the American Embassy in the host country, and is then transmitted directly to Washington accompanied by recommendations of the Embassy and supporting evidence of need for commodities in excess of likely domestic production and normal commercial imports. Such factors as production and consumption patterns, export of similar commodities and the supply position of the participating country are considered.

In Washington the request is forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, where the submission is analyzed. From that analysis, USDA develops a program which provides for suitable commodity quantities, establishes levels of required commercial imports from the United States and friendly countries (usual marketing requirements), and includes self-help measures suitable to the needs of the requesting country. The program proposal also deals with the use of sales proceeds to be generated under the proposed agreement, on the basis of recommendations of AID, and incorporates all other necessary details.

The Department of Agriculture submits its proposed program to the P.L. 480 Interagency Staff Committee (ISC). This committee is chaired by the Department of Agriculture and includes Treasury, State/AID, Defense, Commerce, and Office of Management and Budget representatives. The committee considers factors bearing on the program, such as:

- a. The country's need for the commodity, foreign exchange position, and overall economic status;
- b. The possible impact of a title I program on U.S. dollar sales and other export programs, as well as U.S. needs for local currency;
- c. The effect of such a program on export markets of friendly supply countries; and
- d. The relationship of the proposed program to the foreign aid program and the foreign policy of the United States.

Once committee approval is obtained, the proposed credit terms are submitted to the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies and consultations with friendly third countries are undertaken. Congressional agricultural committees are informed of the proposed program at this time. Negotiating instructions are prepared in Washington and forwarded to the concerned U.S. Embassy. Negotiations are carried on by the Ambassador or his designees with officials of the host government. Private trade entity agreements follow the same procedure but are generally negotiated in Washington by officials of USDA and the requesting organizations.

Once a title I sales agreement is negotiated and signed, purchase authorizations are issued by the Department of Agriculture. The purchase authorizations provide for financing of specific commodity sales and specify conditions under which financing will be made available. Where the applicable sales agreement provides for a relatively small amount of a commodity, a purchase authorization may be issued for the full amount in the agreement. Where agreement amounts are large, authorizations are generally spaced over the supply period, which is usually either a calendar year or a U.S. Government fiscal year. For private trade entity agreements, purchase authorizations are timed to coincide with the project requirements of the private trade entity.

Concurrently with the issuance of a purchase authorization, the importing country or private trade entity generally applies to the Commodity Credit Corporation for a "letter of commitment." The letter of commitment is a document issued by the CCC to the importing country's designated American bank, promising to reimburse the bank for any payments made to American suppliers for approved

sales made under the purchase authorization. When an agreement requires an initial payment, the letter of commitment provides financing only for the balance of a purchase authorization's value. For example, when title I sales agreements provide for an initial payment of 5 percent, all purchase authorizations issued under that agreement will indicate CCC financing of 95 percent, and the CCC will not issue letters of commitment in excess of 95 percent of the value of the authorization. The remainder must be paid by the importing country, usually through letters of credit.

Seven days after issuance of the purchase authorization, contracts may be signed between an importer and U.S. commodity suppliers. All sales contracts are subject to review and approval by USDA to insure that they meet the requirements of purchase authorizations and fall within a prevailing range of market prices. Suppliers then deliver the commodities to vessels specified by the importing country, and obtain documents such as on-board bills of lading, inspection, and weight certificates, USDA Notice of Vessel Approval, etc., which must be presented to the importing country's designated American bank for payment. The bank pays the supplier and forwards the required documents, including commodity title documents, to the "approved applicant," usually a bank. CCC notifies the American Embassy in the importing country of the disbursement.

TITLE II

Food donations are provided under title II to support mother and child feeding activities, school feeding projects, food-for-work, and emergency efforts to alleviate the sufferings of victims of natural and man-made disasters.

Title II programs are carried out under a variety of arrangements. Each program must have a "cooperating sponsor." The sponsor may be the government of a recipient country, a U.S. nonprofit voluntary agency or a combination of such agencies, or intergovernmental organizations such as the World Food Program of the United Nations.

The administration of the title II program is shared jointly by the Agency for International Development (AID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). AID is generally responsible for program operations while USDA determines commodity availabilities together with their volumes and values. AID and USDA participate jointly in the programming process through the Interagency Staff Committee. With the exception of those commodities made available to voluntary agencies, USDA arranges ocean transportation for all title II commodities.

Program proposals originate from the overseas staffs of U.S. nonprofit voluntary agencies or from AID overseas missions, generally after a specific request by the recipient country. Program proposals submitted by voluntary agencies are coordinated at overseas posts with AID, Food for Peace officers or other U.S. staff members designated for such responsibility. Such assigned or designated U.S. foreign service staff members advise and assist voluntary agencies in program development and implementation. They also receive, analyze, and comment on proposals for bilateral food grant assistance. U.S. overseas missions also coordinate and cooperate with the representatives

of the United Nations agencies such as UNICEF, or the World Food Program regarding proposals for food grant assistance under multi-lateral arrangements.

In addition, U.S. overseas missions analyze and comment on all food grant proposals as they relate to the host country's development objectives. Finally, the missions are responsible for monitoring all voluntary agency and government-to-government programs.

Based on these above responsibilities and arrangements, AID in Washington coordinates the approval of programs through the Interagency Staff Committee, authorizes the implementation of approved programs, and initiates the procedures which result in title II commodities becoming available to cooperating sponsors and recipients. The program coordination process in Washington includes the Departments of Treasury and Commerce and the Office of Management and Budget.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF P.L. 480

THE EARLY YEARS

P.L. 480 is a product of the American farm. Recognizing that America's agricultural abundance could be put to work toward developing commercial markets for our farm production and helping meet the food needs of the developing world, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry went to work in 1953 on legislation which would permit developing countries to purchase U.S. farm commodities on highly concessional terms for foreign currencies.

On July 24, 1953, Senator Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, reported S. 2475, a bill to authorize the President to use agricultural commodities to improve the foreign relations of the United States and for other purposes. Four days later, the bill passed the Senate by voice vote.

Referred to the House Committee on Agriculture, the bill was not acted upon before the adjournment of the first session of the 83rd Congress and was carried over into the second session.

In the interim, support grew for enactment of a foreign food assistance program.

Representative Clifford Hope reported an expanded version of S. 2475 out of the House Committee on Agriculture on June 9, 1954, and it was passed by the House on June 16, by voice vote.

On June 22, 1954, the Senate requested a conference with the House and appointed Senators Aiken, Young, Thye, Schoeppel, Ellender, Johnston of South Carolina, Holland, and Anderson as conferees.

The House agreed to a conference on the same date and appointed Congressmen Hope, August H. Andresen, Hill, Cooley, and Poage.

On June 29, 1954, the Conference Report (H. Rept. 1947) was submitted to the House. Both Houses of Congress approved the report of the Conference Committee on June 30, and the bill was signed into law on July 10, 1954.

PURPOSES OF P.L. 480

As originally enacted, title I of P.L. 480 provided for the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities to foreign governments for local currencies.

Title I authorized the President to use, with the agreement of the recipient country, foreign currencies earned from the sale of agricultural commodities for eight purposes: for promoting economic development, for developing new markets for American farm products abroad, for the payment of U.S. obligations abroad, for international educational exchange, for the procurement of military supplies and military expenditures abroad, for carrying out programs of U.S.

Government agencies, grants for financing the purchase of goods or services for other countries, and purchase of strategic materials. At least 10 percent of the currencies so generated were to be subject to congressional appropriation.

Title II provided for the donation of food commodities for famine relief or other emergency needs abroad.

Title III authorized food donations for emergency situations within the United States. Title III also permitted the Commodity Credit Corporation to make commodities available to nonprofit organizations for distribution in the United States or abroad. Finally, title III permitted the President to barter agricultural commodities for strategic materials or other goods not produced in the United States.

P.L. 480 extended in 1957 and amended to provide authority for the President to enter into barter arrangements with Soviet satellite nations and to permit foreign currencies generated under title I sales to finance projects which would promote consumption of U.S. agricultural commodities. This latter arrangement, which came to be known as "Cooley loans" further enhanced the development aspect of P.L. 480 and increased the private sector's role.

Restrictions on countries which could receive assistance under P.L. 480 were further liberalized under the 1958 extension of the Act.

"FOOD FOR PEACE"

Throughout the history of P.L. 480, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has led efforts to strengthen and improve the humanitarian aspects of the program.

In 1956, Chairman Ellender commissioned Senator Humphrey to make an extensive study of the program. Among the recommendations of this report, which was submitted to the Committee on February 18, 1958, was the creation of a "Peace Food Administrator" at the White House level.

The informal title of the program was proposed by President Eisenhower in his January 1959 farm message to the Congress in which he referred to the use of American farm commodities to promote the well-being of friendly countries throughout the world as "using food for peace."

The President announced that all the programs using surplus agricultural commodities abroad would be combined under one general administration into the Food for Peace program. In the extension of P.L. 480 that year, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry changed the short title of the Act to read the "Food for Peace Act of 1959."

MARKET DEVELOPMENT

In addition to extending and increasing the title I and title II authorization, the 1959 legislation provided that at least 5 percent of the title I sales proceeds be made available for agricultural market development activities.

The 1959 extension also redefined several other specified uses of foreign currency proceeds. This legislation added a requirement that any commodity which has been determined to be in surplus must be first made available for donation to needy persons in the United States, insofar as possible, before being made available under title I.

A requirement was also placed on titles II and III to identify commodities made available abroad under each program to be identified as being furnished by the people of the United States.

The most important change in the 1959 legislation was the addition of a new title IV which authorized long-term credit sales of agricultural commodities for dollars to friendly nations. Commodities could be delivered annually for periods up to 10 years with payments to be made over a period up to 20 years. This authority for long-term dollar credit was not utilized until 1961, but transition from sales for foreign currencies was mandated in the 1966 legislation, the dollar credit arrangement now exclusively dominates the P.L. 480 sales program.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Responding to a growing awareness of the development needs of the poor nations of the world, the Agriculture Committees of the Congress began to redirect P.L. 480 to stress the humanitarian and development aspects of the program.

In 1960, title II, which at that time was limited to disaster and emergency food relief, was extended for one year to provide for the use of commodities in programs whereby food might be used as payment for the poor and jobless in public works projects in developing countries. This use, which came to be called "food for work," became permanent authority under section 202 the following year.

The Private Trade Entity program (PTE) was established by an amendment to title IV in 1962. Under this authority the Secretary of Agriculture is permitted to enter into agreements with U.S. or foreign private enterprise to finance the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities for dollar credits. The proceeds accruing from resale of such commodities in a developing nation must then be applied to a specified project to improve consumption of U.S. farm products or to contribute to the economic development of the country concerned.

FIGHTING HUNGER

The Agriculture Committees made sweeping changes in 1964 and 1966 which further strengthened the development and humanitarian aspects of the program.

In the 1964 report of the Committee on legislation to extend P.L. 480, the program was claimed to be of "... incalculable benefit to many recipient countries of the free world as well as to the United States..." in terms of "opening... effective outlets for America's abundance..." and for enabling the "... United States to combat famine, malnutrition, and hunger in less developed countries and to promote their growth—a growth it is hoped, that eventually will mean enlarged commercial export markets for U.S. agriculture and industry."

In order to better address these objectives, the Congress made several changes in the extension of 1964. The limitations on the accumulation of currencies generated from title I sales which could be used for Cooley loans was eliminated and the percentage of foreign currencies for use by U.S. agencies abroad was increased from 10 percent to 20 percent.

The Act was further amended to provide that foreign currencies be convertible into dollars insofar as those currencies were not needed for the purposes described in the Act.

The 1964 extending legislation also amended the terms of sale under title I by providing that the exchange rate used in sales for local currencies shall be the highest rate obtainable by any other nation.

Another amendment provided that long-term dollar credit sales under title IV could not be more favorable to the recipient country than the terms extended for development loans under the Foreign Assistance Act.

The 1964 legislation placed a prohibition on the sale of title I commodities to communist-controlled governments, countries trading with Cuba, countries which are involved in military aggression against nations with which the United States has diplomatic ties, and countries using funds from the United States for purposes which are against American interests. Internal security was added to the Act as an acceptable use of foreign currencies generated from title I sales. In addition, congressional scrutiny over agreements providing for the grant of foreign currencies for other than military purposes or any use of loan repayments was increased by requiring the review of all such agreements by the House and Senate Agriculture Committees.

The 1964 legislation also established an advisory committee to oversee and advise the President on the status and use of foreign currencies accrued under title I, composed of the chairmen and ranking minority members of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees and the chief executive officers of the Bureau of the Budget, Agency for International Development, and Department of Agriculture. While the functions and membership of the Committee were subsequently expanded, this body has met infrequently.

This legislation established authority for the purchase of foreign currencies accruing under title I to be used to carry self-help activities under donation programs.

Finally, the 1964 extension also included permanent authority for the Commodity Credit Corporation to finance the differential between U.S. and world shipping rates which arises as a result of the requirement that 50 percent of title I shipments are transported on U.S. vessels.

A FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT

The most comprehensive restructuring of the law was accomplished in 1966. Congress combined title I foreign currency sales and title IV long-term dollar credit sales into the present title I.

A progressive transition away from sales for foreign currencies was required under these amendments and a mechanism by which the United States could accept convertible local currencies over 40 years with a 10-year grace period was authorized to ease the transition requirement. The Act was also amended to require a down payment of at least 5 percent on title I sales whenever practicable.

The reorganization also folded title III (donations through non-profit voluntary and international agencies) into title II (donations for famine relief). The barter authority remained under title III.

A significant addition was a mandate that its assistance be used to the maximum extent possible to complement the development activities within the recipient countries. These amendments required that countries receiving assistance under title I demonstrate an interest and an effort to develop their agricultural production potential. Twenty

percent of the foreign currencies accumulated under title I sales were required to be used for such "self-help" programs in these countries.

It was at this time that the Agriculture Committees formally removed the emphasis of the program from surplus disposal toward market development and humanitarian and development assistance. Maternal and child care activities and population control were added to the list of programs which could be funded with foreign currencies grants under title I. Up to 25 percent of the U.S. held foreign currencies were specified for sale to American tourists in excess currency countries, and most of the foreign currency uses were made subject to the congressional appropriations process.

The 1966 extension also added countries trading with North Vietnam to the list of nations ineligible for title I assistance.

Title I was amended to require that the President take steps to assure that the United States obtain a fair share of any increased agricultural purchases of a participating developing country. The title III barter program was amended to prevent transshipments of U.S. agricultural commodities obtained under the authority of that title.

The 1966 extension reduced the membership of the congressional executive Advisory Committee, provided for four meetings of the committee annually, and specified rotation of the chairmanship.

POPULATION PROGRAMS

The 1968 extension made several changes. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry amended the Act to provide that 5 percent of title I local currencies be made available for voluntary population control programs, and established voluntary population control programs as one of the self-help measures to be considered before entering into a title I agreement.

The Committee also added language to the Act requiring that at least 2 percent of the local currency received from each country be set aside to finance international, educational and cultural exchange activities and activities of American educational institutions under various education acts.

The amounts of foreign currencies needed for five selected currency uses were required to be specified under the title I sales agreement. Where currencies are so used such amount would be paid at the time the commodities were delivered and would then be considered as an advance payment of the earliest installments of such agreements.

Up to 50 percent of the foreign currencies earned from the sale of title I commodities could be converted for sale to U.S. or participating country contractors to pay wages earned in public works projects and 50 percent of the foreign currencies could be converted for sale to U.S. importers who buy materials from the participating country.

The 1968 extension authorized the use of foreign currencies for carrying out programs to control rodents, insects, weeds, and other animal and plant pests.

Finally, the extension tightened the prohibition on sales to North Vietnam by excluding any exporter doing business directly or indirectly with that country from title I financing.

INTO THE 1970'S

Between 1968 and 1975, P.L. 489 was amended infrequently.

The Agricultural Act of 1970 extended the authorization for the program and added uses of foreign currencies by U.S. agencies for educational and cultural exchange to those uses which may be subject to the congressional appropriations process.

The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 extended P.L. 480 through 1977 with minor amendments. It required that the President assure that commercial supplies were available to meet demands developed through P.L. 480 programs. Another amendment prohibited sales or donations to North Vietnam unless specifically authorized by act of Congress enacted after July 1, 1973.

Amendments to the Foreign Assistance Acts of 1973 and 1974 affected the title I program. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 prohibited the use of foreign currency proceeds from loan repayments to be used for common defense or military purposes. This effectively repealed the common defense currency uses of P.L. 480. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 provided that, for fiscal year 1975, not more than 30 percent of U.S. foreign food assistance be made available to countries other than those designated by the United Nations as "most seriously affected" by the current economic crisis.

THE HUMANITARIAN PHASE

Legislative jurisdiction of P.L. 480 was modified in the House of Representatives in an overall reorganization for the 94th Congress.

The Committee on Agriculture retained jurisdiction over the program's acquisition of farm commodities and other domestic operations in the United States, and the Committee on International Relations was given jurisdiction over its foreign distribution aspects.

The House Committee on International Relations in 1975 initiated several amendments to foreign assistance and food assistance programs; in the Senate, the bill was considered and amended by, in turn, the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The result was the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-161), which amended P.L. 480 in several ways, continuing the strengthening of the program's humanitarian and agricultural development objectives.

At least 75 percent of P.L. 480 title I programing is to be assigned to those countries with per capita incomes of \$300 or less annually, a criterion which replaced the 1974 language which used a United Nations list of most seriously affected nations as the basis for programing and directed 75 percent of title I programing to these nations.

The new law also directed the President to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture and International Affairs, by November 1 of each year, a revised global assessment of food production and needs, along with an updated program of food assistance for the current fiscal year which reflected the availability of food to meet the need.

In addition, it directed the President to seek international agreement subject to congressional approval, on a system of food reserves to meet emergency food shortages, with strong recommendations that it safeguard farmers and consumers against market price disruptions.

The new law also urges the President to maintain a significant United States contribution toward the World Food Conference target of at least 10 million tons of food assistance annually, and urges him to encourage other donor countries to increase and maintain their contributions.

Other 1975 amendments are designed to encourage self-help in recipient countries to increase farm production, especially through small family agriculture, and improve facilities for transportation, storage, and distribution of food, and to reduce population growth.

The President would have authority to waive repayment of part of title I loans provided that the recipient country used the proceeds for population control or improving local food self-sufficiency, up to 15 percent of the total value of all title I agreements.

The Act deleted a specific provision for waiver of the ban on title I sales to countries dealing with Cuba and North Vietnam, and substituted a provision for the President to waive the ban if he finds it in the national interest to do so—a waiver similar to that in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The President would be required to report any such waiver to the Congress within 10 days.

Also repealed was a provision for the use of foreign currency proceeds for internal security purposes, a provision which had been nullified, in effect, by section 40 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973.

Another new provision requires the U.S. to emphasize the use of foreign currency proceeds from title I sales for activities which improve the lives of the poorest in recipient countries.

The amendments expanded the advisory committee created in 1964 to include also the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on International Relations, and allowed all members to designate alternates to represent them at committee meetings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF 1975 AMENDMENTS

The International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-161) added five subparagraphs to the general policy statement of P.L. 480 to provide that, in furnishing food aid under the Act, the President shall:

(1) give priority consideration in meeting urgent food needs abroad to the requirements of those countries most seriously affected by food shortages, and which are unable to meet those requirements through normal commercial purchases;

(2) continue to urge other donor countries to increase their participation in efforts to address food needs of the developing world;

(3) relate U.S. assistance to self-help by the aid-receiving countries toward increasing their own agricultural production as well as improving their facilities for transportation, storage, and distribution of food commodities;

(4) assure that special consideration in the allocation of commodities or concessional financing under P.L. 480 is given to the potential for expanding export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities; and

(5) give appropriate recognition to and support of a strong American farm economy in providing for the food security of consumers in the United States and throughout the world.

Referring to the World Food Conference recommendation that donor countries provide a total of at least 10 million tons of food assistance annually, a new section 3 urges the President to maintain a significant U.S. contribution to this target and to encourage other countries to maintain and increase their contributions as well.

Section 103 of P.L. 480 was amended in several respects.

Subsection 103(a) was amended to require the President, in exercising title I authority, to take into account self-help efforts aimed at increasing agricultural production, especially through small family farm agriculture, improving their facilities for transportation, storage, and distribution of food commodities, and reducing population growth rates.

Subsection 103(b) was amended to permit foreign currency proceeds from sales under title I which are used for the specified purposes of section 106(b)(2) to be considered as advance payment of title I credits in accordance with agreements between the United States and the foreign government.

The second proviso of subsection 103(d) was deleted. This subsection provided a waiver under specified circumstances of the prohibition on title I sales to countries which sell or furnish goods to, or permit their ships to carry goods to or from, Cuba or North Vietnam. In lieu of this proviso there was inserted a general national interest waiver authority of the same type now applicable to assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The President is required to report the determination of any such waiver to the Congress within 10 days of such action.

Section 104 was amended by repealing subsection (c), which provides for the use of local currency proceeds to procure equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense including internal security. The subsection already had been nullified, in effect, by section 40 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973.

Section 106(b) of P.L. 480 was amended by adding a requirement that the United States, in negotiating agreements with countries receiving title I agricultural commodities, emphasize the use of foreign currency proceeds, from the sale of those commodities, for activities which directly improve the lives of the poorest of their people and their capacity to participate in the development of their countries.

Section 106(b) was also amended to authorize the Executive Branch to conclude agreements under which the use of local currency proceeds for agreed development purposes may, to that extent, be deemed payment of the dollar obligation to the U.S. Government. This amendment directs that, in determining the use of proceeds under this arrangement, greatest emphasis shall be placed on carrying out programs of agricultural development, rural development, nutrition and the activities described under section 406(a)(1) of P.L. 480 in those countries which are undertaking self-help measures (enumerated in section 109 of P.L. 480), consistent with the policy objectives of P.L. 480 and sections 103 and 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

For any fiscal year, payments under this provision may not exceed 15 percent of the total value of all title I agreements. This new authority is prospective only and is not to be used to modify existing agreements.

Uses of local currencies under this provision must be described in reports required by section 408 of P.L. 480 and section 657 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Section 109(a) of P.L. 480 was amended to add a requirement that, in considering self-help measures by developing countries before entering into title I sales agreements with these countries, the President shall take into particular account the extent to which such measures are being carried out so as to contribute directly to development progress in poor rural areas and to enable the poor to participate actively in increased production through small farm agriculture.

Another new section was added to title II of P.L. 480 providing that, except in the case of famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements, no assistance shall be provided under title II of P.L. 480 pursuant to agreements providing for the generation of foreign currency proceeds unless (1) the recipient country is undertaking self-help measures in accordance with section 109 of P.L. 480, (2) the specific uses to which the foreign currencies are to be put are set forth in a written agreement between the United States and the recipient country, and (3) such agreements provide that the currencies will be used for the purposes specified in section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

Information on such uses must be included in the reports required by section 408 of P.L. 480 and section 657 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Section 407 of P.L. 480 was amended to allow members of the P.L. 480 Advisory Committee to designate persons to represent them on the Committee.

The Advisory Committee, as presently established under section 407 of P.L. 480, is composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, the Chairman and the ranking minority member of the House Committee on Agriculture and the House Committee on International Relations, and the Chairman and ranking minority member of both the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Section 408 of P.L. 480 was amended by changing the annual report required by this section to a "fiscal year" rather than "calendar year" basis.

Two new subsections, (b) and (c) were also added to section 408.

Subsection 408(b) requires the President, in his annual report to designated committees of the Congress of planned programing of food assistance for each fiscal year, to include a global assessment of food production and needs; self-help steps being taken under P.L. 480, section 109(a); steps being taken to encourage other donors to increase their food assistance efforts; and the relationship between P.L. 480 food assistance and other assistance provided to each country by the United States and other donors.

Subsection 408(c) requires the President to submit to the House Committee on Agriculture, the House Committee on International Relations, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations not later than November 1 of each year a revised global assessment of food production and needs, and revised planned programing of food assistance for the current fiscal year, reflecting to the maximum feasible extent the actual availabilities of food commodities for assistance.

A new section 412 in P.L. 480 authorizes and encourages the President to seek international agreement, subject to congressional approval, for a system of food reserves to meet food shortage emergencies and to provide insurance against unexpected food production shortages, with costs of such a system to be equitably shared among nations, and firm safeguards to be given to farmers and consumers against market price disruption therefrom.

A new section 213 calls upon the President to strengthen the efforts of the United States to carry out the recommendations of the World Food Conference and requires the President to submit a detailed report to the Congress not later than November 1, 1976, describing the steps he has taken to carry out the recommendations of the Conference.

Section 406 of P.L. 480 was amended to transfer the authority to establish and administer a program of farmer-to-farmer assistance from the Department of Agriculture to the President and provides that the program be coordinated with other foreign assistance activities of the United States.

EXTENSION IN 1977

The current authorization for activities conducted under P.L. 480 will expire on December 31, 1977. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the appropriate Committees of the House of Representatives expect to take up legislation in 1977 to extend the authorization.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

(7 U.S.C. 1691-1692, 1701-1709, 1721-1725, 1731-1736d)

Public Law 480—83d Congress

AN ACT To increase the consumption of United States agricultural commodities in foreign countries, to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954".

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to expand international trade; to develop and expand export markets for United States agricultural commodities; to use the abundant agricultural productivity of the United States to combat hunger and malnutrition and to encourage economic development in the developing countries, with particular emphasis on assistance to those countries that are determined to improve their own agricultural production; and to promote in other ways the foreign policy of the United States. (7 U.S.C. 1691.)

In furnishing food aid under this Act, the President shall—

(1) give priority consideration, in helping to meet urgent food needs abroad, to making available the maximum feasible volume of food commodities (with appropriate regard to domestic price and supply situations) required by those countries most seriously affected by food shortages and by inability to meet immediate food requirements on a normal commercial basis;

(2) continue to urge all traditional and potential new donors of food, fertilizer, or the means of financing these commodities to increase their participation in efforts to address the emergency and longer term food needs of the developing world;

(3) relate United States assistance to efforts by aid-receiving countries to increase their own agricultural production, with emphasis on development of small, family farm agriculture, and improve their facilities for transportation, storage, and distribution of food commodities;

(4) give special consideration to the potential for expanding markets for America's agricultural abundance abroad in the allocation of commodities or concessional financing; and

(5) give appropriate recognition to and support of a strong and viable American farm economy in providing for the food security of consumers in the United States and throughout the world.

SEC. 3. Pursuant to the World Food Conference recommendation that donor countries provide a total of at least ten million tons of food assistance to needy nations annually, the President is urged to

maintain a significant United States contribution to this goal and to encourage other countries to maintain and increase their contributions as well.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. In order to carry out the policies and accomplish the objectives set forth in section 2 of this Act, the President is authorized to negotiate and carry out agreements with friendly countries to provide for the sale of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms or for foreign currencies. (7 U.S.C. 1701.) Regulations: 7 CFR Part 17.

SEC. 102. For the purpose of carrying out agreements concluded under this Act the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to finance the sale and exportation of agricultural commodities whether from private stocks or from stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation: *Provided*, That the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not finance the sale and export of agricultural commodities under this Act for any exporter which is engaging in, or in the six months immediately preceding the application for such financing has engaged in, any sales, trade, or commerce with North Vietnam, or with any resident thereof, or which owns or controls any company which is engaging in, or in such period has engaged in, any such sales, trade, or commerce, or which is owned or controlled by any company or person which is engaging in, or which in such period has engaged in, any such sales, trade, or commerce neither directly or through any branch, subsidiary, affiliate, or associated company: *Provided further*, That such application for financing must be accompanied by a statement in which are listed by name, address, and chief executive officers all branches, affiliates, subsidiaries and associated companies, foreign and domestic, in which the applicant has a controlling interest and similar information for all companies which either directly or through subsidiaries or otherwise have a controlling interest in the applicant company. (7 U.S.C. 1702.)

SEC. 103. In exercising the authorities conferred upon him by this title, the President shall—

(a) Take into account efforts of friendly countries to help themselves toward a greater degree of self-reliance, including efforts to increase their own agricultural production, especially through small, family farm agriculture, to improve their facilities for transportation, storage, and distribution of food commodities, and to reduce their rate of population growth;

(b) Take steps to assure a progressive transition from sales for foreign currencies to sales for dollars (or to the extent that transition to sales for dollars under the terms applicable to such sales is not possible, transition to sales for foreign currencies on credit terms no less favorable to the United States than those for development loans made under section 201 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and on terms which permit conversion to dollars at the exchange rate applicable to the sales agreement) at a rate whereby the transition can be completed by December 31, 1971: *Provided*, That, except where he determines that it would be inconsistent with the objectives of the Act, the President shall determine the amount of foreign currencies needed for the uses specified in subsection (a), (b),

(c), (e), and (h) of section 104, and in section 106(b)(2) and the agreements for such credit-sales shall provide for payment of such amounts in dollars or in foreign currencies upon delivery of the agricultural commodities. Such payment may be considered as an advance payment of the earliest installments.

(c) Take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that sales under this title will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or normal patterns of commercial trade with friendly countries;

(d) Make sales agreements only with those countries which he determines to be friendly to the United States: *Provided*, That the President shall periodically review the status of those countries which are eligible under this subsection and report the results of such review to the Congress. As used in this Act, "friendly country" shall not include (1) any country or area dominated or controlled by a foreign government or organization controlling a world Communist movement, or (2) for the purpose only of sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies under title I of this Act, any country or area dominated by a Communist government, or (3) for the purpose only of sales of agricultural commodities under title I of this Act, any nation which sells or furnishes or permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport to or from Cuba or North Vietnam (excluding United States installations in Cuba) any equipment, materials, or commodities so long as they are governed by a Communist regime: *Provided*, That this exclusion from the definition of "friendly country" may be waived by the President if he determines that such waiver is in the national interest and reports such determination to the Congress within 10 days of the date of such determination, or (4) for the purposes only of sales under title I of this Act the United Arab Republic, unless the President determines that such sale is in the national interest of the United States. No sales to the United Arab Republic shall be based upon the requirements of that nation for more than one fiscal year. The President shall keep the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives fully and currently informed with respect to sales made to the United Arab Republic under title I of this Act. Notwithstanding any other Act, the President may enter into agreements for the sale of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms under title I of this Act with countries which fall within the definition of "friendly country" for the purpose of such sales and no sales under this Act shall be made with any country if the President finds such country is (a) an aggressor, in a military sense, against any country having diplomatic relations with the United States, or (b) using funds, of any sort, from the United States for purposes inimical to the foreign policies of the United States;

(e) Take appropriate steps to assure that private trade channels are used to the maximum extent practicable both with respect to sales from privately owned stocks and with respect to sales from stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and that small business has adequate and fair opportunity to participate in sales made under the authority of this Act;

(f) Give special consideration to the development and expansion of foreign markets for United States agricultural commodities, with

appropriate emphasis on more adequate storage, handling, and food distribution facilities as well as long-term development of new and expanding markets by encouraging economic growth;

(g) Obtain commitments from purchasing countries that will prevent resale or transshipment to other countries, or use for other than domestic purposes, of agricultural commodities purchased under this title, without specific approval of the President;

(h) Obtain rates of exchange applicable to the sale of commodities under such agreements which are not less favorable than the highest of exchange rates legally obtainable in the respective countries and which are not less favorable than the highest of exchange rates obtainable by any other nation;

(i) Promote progress toward assurance of an adequate food supply by encouraging countries with which agreements are made to give higher emphasis to the production of food crops than to the production of such nonfood crops as are in world surplus;

(j) Exercise the authority contained in title I of this Act to assist friendly countries to be independent of domination or control by any world Communist movement. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing sales agreements under title I with any government or organization controlling a world Communist movement or with any country with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations;

(k) Whenever practicable require upon delivery that not less than 5 per centum of the purchase price of any agricultural commodities sold under title I of this Act be payable in dollars or in the types or kinds of currencies which can be converted into dollars;

(l) Obtain commitments from friendly purchasing countries that will insure, insofar as practicable, that food commodities sold for foreign currencies under title I of this Act shall be marked or identified at point of distribution or sale as being provided on a concessional basis to the recipient government through the generosity of the people of the United States of America, and obtain commitments from purchasing countries to publicize widely to their people, by public media and other means, that the commodities are being provided on a concessional basis through the friendship of the American people as food for peace;

(m) Require foreign currencies to be convertible to dollars to the extent consistent with the effectuation of the purposes of this Act, but in any event to the extent necessary to (1) permit that portion of such currencies made available for payment of United States obligations to be used to meet obligations or charges payable by the United States or any of its agencies to the government of the importing country or any of its agencies, and (2) in the case of excess currency countries, assure convertibility by sale to American tourists, or otherwise, of such additional amount (up to twenty-five per centum of the foreign currencies received pursuant to each agreement entered into after the effective date of the Food for Peace Act of 1966) as may be necessary to cover all normal expenditures of American tourists in the importing country;

(n) Take maximum precautions to assure that sales for dollars on credit terms under this Act shall not displace any sales of United States agricultural commodities which would otherwise be made for cash dollars;

(o) Take steps to assure that the United States obtains a fair share of any increase in commercial purchases of agricultural commodities by the purchasing country and that commercial supplies are available to meet demands developed through programs carried out under this Act;

(p) Assure convertibility at such uniformly applied exchange rates as shall be agreed upon of up to 50 per centum of the foreign currencies received pursuant to each agreement by sale to United States or purchasing country contractors for payment of wages earned in the development and consummation of works of public improvement in the purchasing country; and

(q) Assure convertibility of up to 50 per centum of the foreign currencies received pursuant to each agreement by sale of United States importers for the procurement of materials or commodities in the purchasing country. (7 U.S.C. 1703.)

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may use or enter into agreements with foreign countries or international organizations to use the foreign currencies, including principal and interest from loan repayments, which accrue in connection with sales for foreign currencies under this title for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) For payment of United States obligations (including obligations entered into pursuant to other legislation);

(b) For carrying out programs of United States Government agencies to—

(1) help develop new markets for United States agricultural commodities on a mutually benefiting basis. From sale proceeds and loan repayments under this title not less than the equivalent of 5 per centum of the total sales made each year under this title shall be set aside in the amounts and kinds of foreign currencies specified by the Secretary of Agriculture and made available in advance for use as provided by this paragraph over such period of years as the Secretary of Agriculture determines will most effectively carry out the purpose of this paragraph: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may release such amounts of the foreign currencies so set aside as he determines cannot be effectively used for agricultural market development purposes under this section, except that no release shall be made until the expiration of thirty days following the date on which notice of such proposed release is transmitted by the President to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and to the House Committee on Agriculture and the House Committee on International Relations, if transmitted while Congress is in session, or sixty days following the date of transmittal if transmitted while Congress is not in session. Provision shall be made in sale and loan agreements for the convertibility of such amount of the proceeds thereof (not less than 2 per centum) as the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed to carry out the purpose of this paragraph in those countries which are or offer reasonable potential of becoming dollar markets for United States agricultural commodities. Such sums shall be converted into the types

and kinds of foreign currencies as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph and such sums shall be deposited to a special Treasury account and shall not be made available or expended except for carrying out the provisions of this paragraph. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if sufficient foreign currencies for carrying out the purpose of this paragraph in such countries are not otherwise available, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to enter into agreements with such countries for the same of agricultural commodities in such amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be adequate and for the use of the proceeds to carry out the purpose of this paragraph. In carrying out agricultural market development activities, nonprofit agricultural trade organizations shall be utilized to the maximum extent practicable. The purpose of this paragraph shall include such representation of agricultural industries as may be required during the course of discussions on trade programs relating either to individual commodities or groups of commodities;

(2) finance with not less than 2 per centum of the total sales proceeds received each year in each country activities to assist international educational and cultural exchange and to provide for the strengthening of the resources of American schools, colleges, universities, and other public and nonprofit private educational agencies for international studies and research under the programs authorized by title VI of the National Defense Education Act, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, the International Education Act of 1966, the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, and the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967;

(3) collect, collate, translate, abstract, and disseminate scientific and technological information and conduct research and support scientific activities overseas including programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries such as coordinated research against diseases common to all of mankind or unique to individual regions of the globe, and promote and support programs of medical and scientific research, cultural and educational development, family planning, health, nutrition, and sanitation;

(4) acquire by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, sites and buildings and grounds abroad, for United States Government use, including offices, residence quarters, community and other facilities, and construct, repair, alter, and furnish such buildings and facilities;

(5) finance under the direction of the Librarian of Congress, in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies, (A) programs outside the United States for the analysis and evaluation of foreign books, periodicals, and other materials to determine whether they would provide information of technical or scientific significance in the United States and whether such books, periodicals, and other materials are of cultural or educational significance; (B) the registry, indexing, binding, reproduction, cataloging, abstracting, translat-

ing; and dissemination of books, periodicals, and related materials determined to have such significance; and (c) the acquisition of such books, periodicals, and other materials and the deposit thereof in libraries and research centers in the United States specializing in the areas to which they relate.

(c) [Deleted on December 20, 1975, by Public Law 94-161.]

(d) For assistance to meet emergency or extraordinary relief requirements other than requirements for food commodities: *Provided*, That not more than a total amount equivalent to \$5,000,000 may be made available for this purpose during any fiscal year.

(e) For use to the maximum extent under the procedures established by such agency as the President shall designate for loans to United States business firms (including cooperatives) and branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates of such firms for business development and trade expansion in such countries, including loans for private home construction, and for loans to domestic or foreign firms (including cooperatives) for the establishment of facilities for aiding in the utilization, and distribution, or otherwise increasing the consumption of, and markets for, United States agricultural products: *Provided, however*, That no such loans shall be made for the manufacture of any products intended to be exported to the United States in competition with products produced in the United States and due consideration shall be given to the continued expansion of markets for United States agricultural commodities or the products thereof. Foreign currencies may be accepted in repayment of such loans;

(f) To promote multilateral trade and agricultural and other economic development, under procedures, established by the President, by loans or by use in any other manner which the President may determine to be in the national interest of the United States, particularly to assist programs of recipient countries designed to promote, increase, or improve food production, processing, distribution, or marketing in food-deficit countries friendly to the United States, for which purpose the President may utilize to the extent practicable the services of nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with and approved by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid: *Provided*, That no such funds may be utilized to promote religious activities;

(g) For the purchase of goods or services for other friendly countries;

(h) For financing, at the request of such country, programs emphasizing maternal welfare, child health and nutrition, and activities, where participation is voluntary, related to the problems of population growth, under procedures established by the President through any agency of the United States, or through any local agency which he determines is qualified to administer such activities. Not less than 5 per centum of the total sales proceeds received each year shall, if requested by the foreign country, be used for voluntary programs to control population growth;

(i) For paying, to the maximum extent practicable, the costs outside the United States of carrying out the program authorized in section 406 of this Act;

(j) For sale for dollars to United States citizens and nonprofit organizations for travel or other purposes of currencies determined to be in excess of the needs of departments and agencies of the United

States for such currencies. The United States dollars received from the sale of such foreign currencies shall be deposited to the account of Commodity Credit Corporation; and

(k) for paying, to the maximum extent practicable, the costs of carrying out programs for the control of rodents, insects, weeds, and other animal or plant pests; *Provided, That—*

(1) Section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, shall apply to currencies used for the purposes specified in subsections (a) and (b), and in the case of currencies to be used for the purposes specified in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) the Appropriation Act may specifically authorize the use of such currencies and shall not require the appropriation of dollars for the purchase of such currencies;

(2) Section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1953, shall apply to all foreign currencies used for grants under subsections (f) and (g), to not less than 10 per centum of the foreign currencies which accrue pursuant to agreements entered into on or before December 31, 1964, and to not less than 20 per centum in the aggregate of the foreign currencies which accrue pursuant to agreements entered into thereafter: *Provided, however,* That the President is authorized to waive such applicability of section 1415 in any case where he determines that it would be inappropriate or inconsistent with the purposes of this title,

(3) No agreement or proposal to grant any foreign currencies (except as provided in subsection (c) of this section), or to use (except pursuant to appropriation Act) any principal or interest from loan repayments under this section shall be entered into or carried out until the expiration of thirty days following the date on which such agreement or proposal is transmitted by the President to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and to the House Committee on Agriculture, and the House Committee on International Relations if transmitted while Congress is in session, or sixty days following the date of transmittal if transmitted while Congress is not in session.

(4) Any loan made under the authority of this section shall bear interest at such rate as the President may determine but not less than the cost of funds to the United States Treasury, taking into consideration the current average market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having maturity comparable to the maturity of such loans, unless the President shall in specific instances after consultation with the advisory committee established under section 407 designate a different rate:

Provided, further, That paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of the foregoing proviso shall not apply in the case of any nation where the foreign currencies or credits owned by the United States and available for use by it in such nation are determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be in excess of the normal requirements of the departments and agencies of the United States for expenditures in such nations for the two fiscal years following the fiscal year in which such determination is made. The amount of

any such excess shall be devoted to the extent practicable and without regard to paragraph (1) of the foregoing proviso, to the acquisition of sites, buildings, and grounds under paragraph (4) of subsection (b) of this section and to assist such nation in undertaking self-help measures to increase its production of agricultural commodities and its facilities for storage and distribution of such commodities. Assistance under the foregoing provisions shall be limited to self-help measures additional to those which would be undertaken without such assistance. Upon the determination by the Secretary of the Treasury that such an excess exists with respect to any nation, the President shall advise the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Agriculture and the House Committee on International Relations of such determination; and shall thereafter report to each such committee as often as may be necessary to keep such committee advised as to the extent of such excess, the purposes for which it is used or proposed to be used, and the effects of such use. (7 U.S.C. 1704.)

SEC. 105. Foreign currencies received pursuant to this Act shall be deposited in a special account to the credit of the United States and shall be used only pursuant to section 104, and any department or agency of the Government using any of such currencies for a purpose for which funds have been appropriated shall reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount equivalent to the dollar value of the currencies used. The President shall utilize foreign currencies received pursuant to this Act in such manner as will, to the maximum extent possible, reduce any deficit in the balance of payments of the United States. (7 U.S.C. 1705.)

SEC. 106. (a) Payment by any friendly country for commodities purchased for dollars on credit shall be upon terms as favorable to the United States as the economy of such country will permit. Payment for such commodities shall be in dollars with interest at such rates as the Secretary may determine but not less than the minimum rate required by section 201 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for loans made under that section. Payment may be made in reasonable annual amounts over periods of not to exceed twenty years from the date of the last delivery of commodities in each calendar year under the agreement, except that the date for beginning such annual payment may be deferred for a period not later than two years after such date of last delivery, and interest shall be computed from the date of such last delivery. Delivery of such commodities shall be made in annual installments for not more than ten years following the date of the sales agreement and subject to the availability of the commodities at the time delivery is to be made.

(b)(1) Agreements hereunder for the sale of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms shall include provisions to assure that the proceeds from the sale of the commodities in the recipient country are used for such economic development purposes as are agreed upon in the sales agreement or any amendment thereto. (7 U.S.C. 1706.)

In negotiating such agreements with recipient countries, the United States shall emphasize the use of such proceeds for purposes which directly improve the lives of the poorest of their people and their capacity to participate in the development of their countries.

(2) Greatest emphasis shall be placed on the use of such proceeds to carry out programs of agricultural development, rural development, nutrition, and population planning, and to carry out the program described in section 406(a)(1) of this Act, in those countries which are undertaking self-help measures to increase agricultural production, improve storage, transportation, and distribution of commodities, and reduce population growth in accordance with section 109 of this Act, and which programs are directed at and likely to achieve the policy objectives of sections 103 and 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and are consistent with the policy objectives of this Act, pursuant to agreements between the United States and foreign governments under which uses of such proceeds shall be made for such purposes. Such uses shall be deemed payments for the purpose of section 103(b) of this Act, except that for any fiscal year the total value of such payments may not exceed 15 per centum of the total value of all agreements entered into under title I of this Act for such fiscal year. Such payments shall be described in the reports required by section 408 of this Act and section 657 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(3) In entering into agreements for the sale of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms under this title, priority shall be given to countries which agree to use the proceeds from the sale of the commodities in accordance with the country's agricultural development plan which—

(A) is designed to increase the access of the poor in the recipient country to an adequate, nutritious, and stable food supply;

(B) provides for such objectives as—

(i) making farm production equipment and facilities available to farmers,

(ii) credit on reasonable terms and conditions for small farmers, and

(iii) farm extension and technical information services designed to improve the marketing, storage, transportation, and distribution system for agricultural commodities and to develop the physical and institutional infrastructure supporting the small farmer;

(C) provides for participation by the poor, insofar as possible, in the foregoing at the regional and local levels; and

(D) is designed to reach the largest practicable number of farmers in the recipient country.

SEC. 107. (a) It is also the policy of the Congress to stimulate and maximize the sale of United States agricultural commodities for dollars through the private trade, and to further the use of private enterprise to the maximum, thereby strengthening the development and expansion of foreign commercial markets for United States agricultural commodities. In furtherance of this policy, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to enter into agreements with foreign and United States private trade for financing the sale of agricultural commodities for export over such periods of time and on such credit terms as the Secretary determines will accomplish the objectives of this section. Any agreement entered into under this section shall provide for the development and execution of projects which will result in the establishment of facilities designed to

improve the storage or marketing of agricultural commodities, or which will otherwise stimulate and expand private economic enterprise in any friendly country. Any agreement entered into under this section shall also provide for the furnishing of such security as the Secretary determines necessary to provide reasonable and adequate assurance of payment of the purchase price in dollars with interest at a rate which will as nearly as practicable be equivalent to the average cost of funds to the United States Treasury, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having maturities comparable to maturities of credits extended under this section. In no event shall the rate of interest be less than the minimum rate, or the delivery period, deferral of first payment, or term of credit be longer than the maximum term, authorized in section 106. In carrying out this Act, the authority provided in this section for making dollar sales shall be used to the maximum extent practicable.

(b) In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary shall take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to avoid displacing any sales of United States agricultural commodities which the Secretary finds and determines would otherwise be made for cash dollars.

(c) The Secretary shall obtain commitments from purchasers that will prevent resale or transshipment to other countries, or use for other than domestic purposes, of agricultural commodities purchased under this section.

(d) In carrying out this Act, the provisions of sections 102, 103(a), 103(d), 103(e), 103(f), 103(j), 103(k), 110, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 407, 408, and 409 shall be applicable to sales under this section. (7 U.S.C. 1707.)

Sec. 108. The Commodity Credit Corporation may finance ocean freight charges incurred pursuant to agreements for sales for foreign currencies (other than those providing for conversion to dollars as described in section 103(b) of this Act) entered into hereunder only to the extent that such charges are higher (than would otherwise be the case) by reason of a requirement that the commodities be transported in United States-flag vessels. Such agreements shall require the balance of such charges for transportation in United States vessels to be paid in dollars by the nations or organizations with whom such agreements are entered into. (7 U.S.C. 1708.)

Sec. 109. (a) Before entering into agreements with developing countries for the sale of United States agricultural commodities on whatever terms, the President shall consider the extent to which the recipient country is undertaking wherever practicable self-help measures to increase per capita production and improve the means for storage and distribution of agricultural commodities, including:

- (1) devoting land resources to the production of needed food rather than to the production of nonfood crops—especially non-food crops in world surplus;
- (2) development of the agricultural chemical, farm machinery and equipment, transportation and other necessary industries through private enterprise;
- (3) training and instructing farmers in agricultural methods and techniques;

- (4) constructing adequate storage facilities;
- (5) improving marketing and distribution systems;
- (6) creating a favorable environment for private enterprise and investment, both domestic and foreign, and utilizing available technical know-how;
- (7) establishing and maintaining Government policies to insure adequate incentives to producers;
- (8) establishing and expanding institutions for adaptive agricultural research;
- (9) allocating for these purposes sufficient national budgetary and foreign exchange resources (including those supplied by bilateral, multilateral and consortium aid programs) and local currency resources (resulting from loans or grants to recipient governments of the proceeds of local currency sales);
- (10) carrying out voluntary programs to control population growth.

In taking these self-help measures into consideration the President shall take into particular account the extent to which they are being carried out in ways designed to contribute directly to development progress in poor rural areas and to enable the poor to participate actively in increasing agricultural production through small farm agriculture.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, in agreements with nations not engaged in armed conflict against Communist forces or against nations with which the United States has no diplomatic relations, not less than 20 per centum of the foreign currencies set aside for purposes other than those in sections 104(a), (b), (c), and (j) shall be allocated for the self-help measures set forth in this section.

(c) Each agreement entered into under this title shall describe the program which the recipient country is undertaking to improve its production, storage, and distribution of agricultural commodities; and shall provide for termination of such agreement whenever the President finds that such program is not being adequately developed. (7 U.S.C. 1709.)

Sec. 110. Agreements shall not be entered into under this title during any calendar year which will call for an appropriation to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount in excess of \$1,900,000,000, plus any amount by which agreements entered into under this title in prior years have called or will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in amounts less than authorized for such prior years.

Sec. 111. Not more than 25 per centum of the food aid commodities provided under this title in each fiscal year shall be allocated and agreed to be delivered to countries other than those with an annual per capita gross national product of \$300 or less and affected by inability to secure sufficient food for their immediate requirements through their own production or commercial purchase from abroad, unless the President certifies to the Congress that the use of such food assistance is required for humanitarian food purposes and neither House of Congress disapproves such use, by resolution, within thirty calendar days after such certification. In determining per capita gross national product for the purposes of this section, the President is authorized and directed to make use of data developed by the World

Bank for its most recent annual report and relied upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. A reduction below 75 per centum in the proportion of food aid allocated and agreed to be delivered to countries with a per capita gross national product of \$300 or less and affected by inability to secure sufficient food for their immediate requirements through their own production or commercial purchase from abroad which results from significantly changed circumstances occurring after the initial allocation shall not constitute a violation of the requirements of this section. Any reallocation of food aid shall be in accordance with this section so far as practicable. The President shall report promptly any such reduction, and the reasons therefor, to the Congress.

SEC. 201. (a) The President is authorized to determine requirements and furnish agricultural commodities, on behalf of the people of the United States of America, to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements; to combat malnutrition, especially in children; to promote economic and community development in friendly developing areas; and for needy persons and nonprofit school lunch and preschool feeding programs outside the United States. The Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available to the President such agricultural commodities determined to be available under section 401 as he may request. (7 U.S.C. 1721.)

(b) The minimum quantity of agricultural commodities distributed under this title shall be 1,300,000 tons of which the minimum distributed through nonprofit voluntary agencies and the World Food Program shall be one million tons in each fiscal year, unless the President determines and reports to the Congress, together with his reasons, that such quantity cannot be used effectively to carry out the purposes of this title: *Provided*, That such minimum quantity shall not exceed the total quantity of commodities determined to be available for disposition under this Act pursuant to section 401, less the quantity of commodities required to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements.

SEC. 202. The President may furnish commodities for the purposes set forth in section 201 through such friendly governments and such agencies, private or public, including intergovernmental organizations such as the World Food Program and other multilateral organizations in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate. The President shall, to the extent practicable, utilize nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with, and approved by, the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. Insofar as practicable, all commodities furnished hereunder shall be clearly identified by appropriate marking on each package or container in the language of the locality where they are distributed as being furnished by the people of the United States of America. The assistance to needy persons shall insofar as practicable be directed toward community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the causes of the need for such assistance. Except in the case of emergency, the President shall take reasonable precaution to assure that commodities furnished hereunder will not displace or interfere with sales which might otherwise be made. (7 U.S.C. 1722.)

SEC. 203. The Commodity Credit Corporation may, in addition to the cost of acquisition, pay with respect to commodities made available under this title costs for packaging, enrichment, preservation, and

fortification; processing, transportation, handling, and other incidental costs up to the time of their delivery free on board vessels in United States ports; ocean freight charges from United States ports to designated ports of entry abroad, or in the case of landlocked countries, transportation from United States ports to designated points of entry abroad; and charges for general average contributions arising out of the ocean transport of commodities transferred pursuant thereto. (7 U.S.C. 1723.)

SEC. 204. Programs of assistance shall not be undertaken under this title during any calendar year which call for an appropriation of more than \$600,000,000 to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for all costs incurred in connection with such programs (including the Corporation's investment in commodities made available) plus any amount by which programs of assistance undertaken under this title in the preceding calendar year have called or will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in amounts less than were authorized for such purpose during such preceding year. In addition to other funds available for such purposes under any other Act, funds made available under this title may be used in an amount not exceeding \$7,500,000 annually to purchase foreign currencies accruing under title I of this Act in order to meet costs (except the personnel and administrative costs of cooperating sponsors, distributing agencies, and recipient agencies, and the costs of construction or maintenance of any church owned or operated edifice or any other edifices to be used for sectarian purposes) designed to assure that commodities made available under this title are used to carry out effectively the purposes for which such commodities are made available or to promote community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the causes of the need for such assistance: *Provided, however,* That such funds shall be used only to supplement and not substitute for funds normally available for such purposes from other non-United States Government sources. (7 U.S.C. 1724.)

SEC. 205. It is the sense of the Congress that the President should encourage other advanced nations to make increased contributions for the purpose of combating world hunger and malnutrition, particularly through the expansion of international food and agricultural assistance programs. It is further the sense of the Congress that as a means of achieving this objective, the United States should work for the expansion of the United Nations World food program beyond its present established goals. (7 U.S.C. 1725.)

SEC. 206. Except to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements, no assistance under this title shall be provided under an agreement permitting generation of foreign currency proceeds unless (1) the country receiving the assistance is undertaking self-help measures in accordance with section 109 of this Act, (2) the specific uses to which the foreign currencies are to be put are set forth in a written agreement between the United States and the recipient country, and (3) such agreement provides that the currencies will be used for purposes specified in section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The President shall include information on currencies used in accordance with this section in the reports required under section 408 of this Act and section 657 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

TITLE III

SEC. 301. [This section contains an amendment to section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, authorizing Commodity Credit Corporation to make commodities available to relieve distress.]

SEC. 302. [This section contains a revision of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, which authorizes various methods of disposition by Commodity Credit Corporation of commodities in surplus supply.]

SEC. 303. The Secretary shall, whenever he determines that such action is in the best interest of the United States, and to the maximum extent practicable, barter or exchange agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation for (a) such strategic or other materials of which the United States does not domestically produce its requirements and which entail less risk of loss through deterioration or substantially less storage charges as the President may designate, or (b) materials, goods, or equipment required in connection with foreign economic and military aid and assistance programs, or (c) materials or equipment required in substantial quantities for offshore construction programs. He is hereby directed to use every practicable means, in cooperation with other Government agencies, to arrange and make, through private channels, such barters or exchanges or to utilize the authority conferred on him by section 4(h) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, to make such barters or exchanges. In carrying out barters or exchanges authorized by this section, no restrictions shall be placed on the countries of the free world into which surplus agricultural commodities may be sold, except to the extent that the Secretary shall find necessary in order to take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that barters or exchanges under this Act will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or replace cash sales for dollars. The Secretary may permit the domestic processing of raw materials of foreign origin. The Secretary shall endeavor to cooperate with other exporting countries in preserving normal patterns of commercial trade with respect to commodities covered by formal multilateral international marketing agreements to which the United States is a party. Agencies of the United States Government procuring such materials, goods, or equipment are hereby directed to cooperate with the Secretary in the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities by means of barter or exchange. The Secretary is also directed to assist, through such means as are available to him, farmers' cooperatives in effecting exchange of agricultural commodities in their possession for strategic materials. Barter or exchange of agricultural commodities under clause (a) of this section shall be limited to exchange for materials which originate in the country to which the surplus agricultural commodities are exported and to arrangements which will prevent resale or transshipment of the agricultural commodities to other countries. (7 U.S.C. 1692.)

SEC. 304-308. [Repealed on November 11, 1966, by Public Law 89-808.]

TITLE IV

SEC. 401. After consulting with other agencies of the Government affected and within policies laid down by the President for implement-

ing this Act, and after taking into account productive capacity, domestic requirements, farm and consumer price levels, commercial exports, and adequate carryover, the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the agricultural commodities and quantities thereof available for disposition under this Act, and the commodities and quantities thereof which may be included in the negotiations with each country. No commodity shall be available for disposition under this Act if such disposition would reduce the domestic supply of such commodity below that needed to meet domestic requirements, adequate carryover, and anticipated exports for dollars as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture at the time of exportation of such commodity. (7 U.S.C. 1731.)

SEC. 402. The term "agricultural commodity" as used in this Act shall include any agricultural commodity produced in the United States or product thereof produced in the United States: *Provided, however,* That the term "agricultural commodity" shall not include alcoholic beverages, and for the purposes of title II of this Act, tobacco or products thereof. The foregoing proviso shall not be construed as prohibiting representatives of the domestic wine industry from participating in market development activities carried out with foreign currencies made available under title I of this Act which have as their purpose the expansion of export sales of United States agricultural commodities. (7 U.S.C. 1732.) Subject to the availability of appropriations therefor, any domestically produced fishery product may be made available under this Act. (7 U.S.C. 1732.)

SEC. 403. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act including such amounts as may be required to make payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation, to the extent the Commodity Credit Corporation is not reimbursed under sections 104(j) and 105, for its actual costs incurred or to be incurred. In presenting his budget, the President shall classify expenditures under this Act as expenditures for international affairs and finance rather than for agriculture and agricultural resources. (7 U.S.C. 1733.)

SEC. 404. The programs of assistance undertaken pursuant to this Act shall be directed toward the attainment of the humanitarian objectives and national interest of the United States. (7 U.S.C. 1734.)

SEC. 405. The authority and funds provided by this Act shall be utilized in a manner that will assist friendly countries that are determined to help themselves toward a greater degree of self-reliance in providing enough food to meet the needs of their people and in resolving their problems relative to population growth. (17 U.S.C. 1735.)

SEC. 406. (a) In order to further assist friendly developing countries to become self-sufficient in food production, the President is authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) To establish and administer a program of farmer-to-farmer assistance between the United States and such countries to help farmers in such countries in the practical aspects of increasing food production and distribution and improving the effectiveness of their farming operations;

(2) to enter into contracts or other cooperative agreements with, or make grants to, land-grant colleges and universities and other

institutions of higher learning in the United States to recruit persons who by reason of training, education, or practical experience are knowledgeable in the practical arts and sciences of agriculture and home economics, and to train such persons in the practical techniques of transmitting to farmers in such countries improved practices in agriculture, and to participate in carrying out the program in such countries including, where desirable, additional courses for training or retraining in such countries;

(3) To consult and cooperate with private non-profit farm organizations in the exchange of farm youth and farm leaders with developing countries and in the training of farmers of such developing countries within the United States or abroad;

(4) To conduct research in tropical and subtropical agriculture for the improvement and development of tropical and subtropical food products for dissemination and cultivation in friendly countries;

(5) To coordinate the program authorized in this section with other foreign assistance activities of the United States;

(6) To establish by such rules and regulations as he deems necessary the conditions for eligibility and retention in and dismissal from the program established in this section, together with the terms, length and nature of service, compensation, employee status; oaths of office, and security clearances, and such persons shall be entitled to the benefits and subject to the responsibilities applicable to persons serving in the Peace Corps pursuant to the provisions of section 612, volume 75 of the Statutes at Large, as amended; and

(7) To the maximum extent practicable, to pay the costs of such program through the use of foreign currencies accruing from the sale of agricultural commodities under this Act, as provided in section 104(i).

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$33,000,000 during any fiscal year for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section. (7 U.S.C. 1736.)

SEC. 407. There is hereby established an Advisory Committee composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, the chairman and the ranking minority member of both the House Committee on Agriculture and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the chairman and the ranking minority member of both the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, or their designees (who shall be members of such committees or, in the case of members from the executive branch, who shall have been confirmed by the Senate).

The Advisory Committee shall survey the general policies relating to the administration of the Act, including the manner of implementing the self-help provisions, the uses to be made of foreign currencies which accrue in connection with sales for foreign currencies under title I, the amount of currencies to be reserved in sales agreements for loans to private industry under section 104(e), rates of exchange, interest rates, and the terms under which dollar credit sales are made, and shall advise the President with respect thereto. The Advisory

Committee shall meet not less than four times during each calendar year at the call of the Acting Chairman of such Committee who shall preside in the following order: The chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. (7 U.S.C. 1736a.)

SEC. 408. (a) The President shall make a report to Congress not later than April 1 each year with respect to the activities carried out under this Act during the preceding fiscal year. Such report shall describe the progress of each country with which agreements are in effect under title I in carrying out its agreements under such title. (7 U.S.C. 1736b.)

(b) In his presentation to the Congress of planned programming of food assistance for each fiscal year, the President shall include a global assessment of food production and needs, self-help steps which are being taken by food-short countries under section 109(a) of this Act, steps which are being taken to encourage other countries to increase their participation in food assistance or the financing of food assistance, and the relationship between food assistance provided to each country under this Act and other foreign assistance provided to such country by the United States and other donors.

(c) Not later than November 1 of each calendar year the President shall submit to the House Committee on Agriculture, the House Committee on International Relations, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations a revised global assessment of food production and needs, and revised planned programming of food assistance for the current fiscal year, to reflect, to the maximum extent feasible, the actual availability of commodities for food assistance.

SEC. 409. No agreements to finance sales under title I and no programs of assistance under title II shall be entered into after December 31, 1977. (7 U.S.C. 1736c.)

SEC. 410. The provisions of section 620(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (referring to nationalization, expropriation, and related governmental Acts affecting property owned by United States citizens), shall be applicable to assistance provided under title I of this Act. (7 U.S.C. 1736d.)

SEC. 411. No agricultural commodities shall be sold under title I or title III or donated under title II of this Act to North Vietnam, unless by an Act of Congress enacted subsequent to July 1, 1973, assistance to North Vietnam is specifically authorized.

SEC. 412. The President is authorized and encouraged to seek international agreement, subject to congressional approval, for a system of food reserves to meet food shortage emergencies and to provide insurance against unexpected shortfalls in food production, with costs of such a system to be equitably shared among nations and with farmers and consumers to be given firm safeguards against market price disruption from such a system.

STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO PUBLIC LAW 480

TABLE I.—VALUE OF U.S. FARM PRODUCTS SHIPPED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480 ANNUALLY, 1955-77

[In thousands of dollars]

| | Total | Title I | Title II |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1955 | 384,425 | 197,584 | 186,841 |
| 1956 | 984,903 | 737,236 | 247,667 |
| 1957 | 1,525,062 | 1,308,283 | 216,779 |
| 1958 | 981,033 | 757,292 | 223,741 |
| 1959 | 1,017,286 | 856,402 | 160,884 |
| 1960 | 1,115,866 | 973,104 | 142,762 |
| 1961 | 1,316,366 | 1,095,449 | 220,917 |
| 1962 | 1,495,498 | 1,246,768 | 248,730 |
| 1963 | 1,456,269 | 1,192,805 | 263,464 |
| 1964 | 1,417,993 | 1,148,043 | 269,950 |
| 1965 | 1,570,487 | 1,331,739 | 238,748 |
| 1966 | 1,345,879 | 1,079,357 | 266,522 |
| 1967 | 1,270,818 | 1,003,450 | 267,368 |
| 1968 | 1,279,464 | 1,029,326 | 250,138 |
| 1969 | 1,038,590 | 773,853 | 264,737 |
| 1970 | 1,055,815 | 815,221 | 240,594 |
| 1971 | 1,022,963 | 743,018 | 279,945 |
| 1972 | 1,082,741 | 679,000 | 403,741 |
| 1973 | 957,361 | 667,400 | 289,961 |
| 1974 | 858,291 | 575,376 | 282,915 |
| 1975 | 1,098,057 | 763,620 | 334,437 |
| 1976 estimate | 1,359,147 | 983,000 | 376,147 |
| 1977 estimate | 1,231,000 | 866,000 | 365,000 |

TABLE II.—ANNUAL VOLUME OF TOTAL PUBLIC LAW 480 SHIPMENTS, FISCAL YEARS 1955-77¹

[Metric tons/metric tons grain equivalent]

| Fiscal year | Total | | Wheat/ wheat products | Feedgrains | Rice | Veget | Nonfat dry milk | Blended foods | Other |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Grains | Nongrains | | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 3,101,948 | 316,518 | 2,367,143 | 720,652 | 14,153 | 50,550 | 128,663 | | 137,305 |
| 1956 | 9,207,440 | 863,128 | 4,788,590 | 4,159,119 | 259,731 | 242,734 | 204,673 | | 415,732 |
| 1957 | 12,965,169 | 1,306,159 | 8,569,600 | 3,427,439 | 968,130 | 311,445 | 224,155 | | 770,559 |
| 1958 | 8,253,239 | 975,320 | 6,003,928 | 1,963,213 | 280,098 | 233,645 | 289,945 | | 451,730 |
| 1959 | 10,438,493 | 1,049,794 | 7,727,448 | 2,396,688 | 314,357 | 351,938 | 296,028 | | 401,823 |
| 1960 | 13,543,473 | 781,798 | 9,925,183 | 3,044,478 | 573,803 | 339,214 | 176,468 | | 267,116 |
| 1961 | 15,458,030 | 884,040 | 11,942,490 | 2,858,001 | 657,539 | 284,059 | 242,900 | | 357,031 |
| 1962 | 17,686,602 | 1,091,605 | 13,670,392 | 3,594,941 | 421,269 | 361,816 | 278,036 | | 451,753 |
| 1963 | 16,055,762 | 1,310,815 | 13,538,967 | 1,902,349 | 614,446 | 298,209 | 335,048 | | 677,558 |
| 1964 | 15,637,976 | 1,138,072 | 13,425,887 | 1,537,718 | 674,321 | 336,957 | 300,794 | | 500,321 |
| 1965 | 17,307,701 | 1,103,331 | 15,365,608 | 1,376,403 | 565,685 | 472,206 | 269,236 | | 421,889 |
| 1966 | 17,390,714 | 766,714 | 14,720,342 | 2,310,984 | 359,388 | 320,004 | 217,835 | | 228,875 |
| 1967 | 12,994,477 | 962,670 | 8,327,216 | 3,838,942 | 828,319 | 342,853 | 137,911 | 87,926 | 393,980 |
| 1968 | 13,503,784 | 1,048,277 | 10,733,351 | 2,062,828 | 734,605 | 400,798 | 134,560 | 117,912 | 395,017 |
| 1969 | 8,911,746 | 1,084,672 | 6,891,311 | 1,027,391 | 993,084 | 367,737 | 142,655 | 187,824 | 386,456 |
| 1970 | 10,008,604 | 929,589 | 7,629,266 | 1,432,333 | 947,005 | 330,546 | 138,000 | 149,287 | 1,311,756 |
| 1971 | 8,927,958 | 906,879 | 6,619,919 | 1,384,933 | 923,076 | 379,001 | 150,534 | 178,251 | 199,033 |
| 1972 | 8,993,769 | 911,864 | 6,448,026 | 1,484,342 | 1,061,401 | 380,663 | 125,582 | 265,783 | 139,836 |
| 1973 | 6,637,482 | 663,526 | 4,051,217 | 1,589,315 | 996,950 | 217,738 | 27,637 | 269,314 | 148,837 |
| 1974 | 2,916,470 | 352,517 | 1,421,616 | 934,234 | 605,620 | 118,857 | | 182,347 | 51,313 |
| 1975 | 4,520,424 | 303,414 | 3,435,390 | 321,783 | 763,251 | 70,208 | 44,334 | 192,800 | 15,572 |
| 1976 estimate | 6,026,100 | 415,408 | 4,703,100 | 523,000 | 800,000 | 139,758 | 25,900 | 185,250 | 64,500 |
| 1977 estimate | 5,742,600 | 530,400 | 4,722,600 | 370,000 | 650,100 | 180,000 | 70,000 | 230,000 | 50,400 |
| Cumulative total | 246,301,951 | 19,696,510 | 187,028,490 | 44,267,130 | 15,006,331 | 6,531,425 | 3,899,884 | 2,026,694 | 7,238,507 |

¹ Category total does not reflect 9,000 cattle hides.

TABLE III.—ANNUAL VOLUME OF PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE I SHIPMENTS, FISCAL YEARS 1955-77

[Metric tons/metric tons grain equivalent]

| Fiscal year | Total | | Wheat/ wheat products | Feedgrains | Rice | Vegetil | Nonfat dry milk | Blended foods | Other |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Grains | Nongrains | | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 2,538,993 | 49,074 | 1,905,547 | 633,219 | 227 | 31,938 | 454 | | 16,682 |
| 1956 | 8,591,868 | 453,221 | 4,386,181 | 4,081,809 | 123,878 | 226,250 | 5,572 | | 221,399 |
| 1957 | 11,865,059 | 971,051 | 7,879,042 | 3,133,974 | 852,043 | 310,568 | 1,099 | | 659,384 |
| 1958 | 6,850,599 | 609,823 | 5,133,522 | 1,485,650 | 231,427 | 233,645 | 22,214 | | 353,964 |
| 1959 | 9,205,472 | 772,226 | 6,860,157 | 2,058,673 | 286,642 | 351,938 | 37,548 | | 382,740 |
| 1960 | 12,091,543 | 632,428 | 8,945,858 | 2,660,787 | 484,898 | 339,214 | 28,275 | | 264,939 |
| 1961 | 13,113,956 | 644,950 | 10,286,984 | 2,266,050 | 560,922 | 280,384 | 22,230 | | 342,336 |
| 1962 | 15,157,212 | 693,416 | 11,991,169 | 2,765,968 | 400,075 | 313,403 | 15,885 | | 364,128 |
| 1963 | 13,712,446 | 839,807 | 11,691,037 | 1,407,548 | 613,811 | 251,158 | 19,988 | | 568,661 |
| 1964 | 13,269,830 | 746,122 | 11,563,364 | 1,032,145 | 674,321 | 313,946 | 14,892 | | 417,284 |
| 1965 | 15,311,342 | 771,159 | 13,861,892 | 883,765 | 585,685 | 366,005 | 10,561 | | 394,693 |
| 1966 | 15,030,755 | 423,219 | 12,833,194 | 1,838,173 | 359,388 | 196,092 | 7,492 | | 219,635 |
| 1967 | 10,999,412 | 613,083 | 6,987,321 | 3,183,772 | 828,319 | 219,358 | 1,196 | | 392,529 |
| 1968 | 11,721,976 | 674,262 | 9,392,327 | 1,595,044 | 734,605 | 300,575 | 4,967 | | 368,720 |
| 1969 | 7,093,259 | 609,314 | 5,388,589 | 721,038 | 983,632 | 290,278 | 8,675 | | 370,361 |
| 1970 | 8,160,618 | 566,069 | 6,152,320 | 1,068,756 | 939,542 | 249,925 | 5,386 | | 1,310,758 |
| 1971 | 6,989,468 | 501,207 | 5,204,369 | 862,023 | 923,076 | 292,932 | 9,182 | | 199,093 |
| 1972 | 6,823,904 | 343,478 | 4,797,553 | 1,212,774 | 813,577 | 193,526 | 10,116 | | 139,836 |
| 1973 | 4,699,244 | 257,016 | 2,461,441 | 1,273,759 | 964,044 | 106,225 | 1,954 | | 148,837 |
| 1974 | 1,700,210 | 110,352 | 716,304 | 378,286 | 605,620 | 65,324 | | 1,788 | 43,240 |
| 1975 | 3,553,140 | 44,927 | 2,778,456 | 14,433 | 759,251 | 29,355 | | | 15,572 |
| 1976 estimate | 4,938,900 | 150,080 | 4,088,400 | 50,000 | 800,000 | 87,500 | | 5,000 | 43,240 |
| 1977 estimate | 4,742,600 | 175,400 | 3,992,500 | 100,000 | 650,100 | 125,000 | | | 50,400 |
| Cumulative total | 208,161,806 | 11,711,604 | 159,299,077 | 34,707,646 | 14,155,083 | 5,174,539 | 227,686 | 6,788 | 6,302,591 |

¹ Category total does not reflect 9,000 cattle hides.

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TABLE IV.—ANNUAL VOLUME OF PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE II SHIPMENTS

[Metric tons/metric tons grain equivalent]

| Fiscal year | Total | | Wheat/ wheat products | Feedgrains | Rice | Veget | Nonfat dry milk | Blended foods | Other |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|---------|
| | Grains | Nongrains | | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 562,955 | 267,444 | 461,596 | 87,433 | 13,926 | 18,612 | 128,209 | | 120,623 |
| 1956 | 615,572 | 409,907 | 402,409 | 77,310 | 135,853 | 16,473 | 199,101 | | 194,333 |
| 1957 | 1,100,110 | 335,108 | 690,558 | 293,465 | 116,087 | 877 | 223,056 | | 111,175 |
| 1958 | 1,402,640 | 365,497 | 870,406 | 483,563 | 48,671 | | 267,731 | | 97,766 |
| 1959 | 1,233,021 | 277,568 | 867,291 | 338,015 | 27,715 | | 258,480 | | 19,088 |
| 1960 | 1,451,930 | 149,370 | 979,325 | 383,700 | 88,905 | | 147,193 | | 2,177 |
| 1961 | 2,344,074 | 239,090 | 1,655,506 | 591,951 | 96,617 | 3,675 | 220,670 | | 14,745 |
| 1962 | 2,529,390 | 398,189 | 1,679,223 | 828,973 | 21,194 | 48,413 | 262,151 | | 87,625 |
| 1963 | 2,343,316 | 471,008 | 1,847,880 | 494,801 | 635 | 47,051 | 315,060 | | 108,897 |
| 1964 | 2,368,095 | 391,950 | 1,862,523 | 505,573 | | 23,011 | 285,902 | | 83,037 |
| 1965 | 1,996,359 | 332,172 | 1,503,716 | 492,643 | | 106,201 | 198,675 | | 27,296 |
| 1966 | 2,359,959 | 343,495 | 1,887,148 | 472,811 | | 123,912 | 210,343 | | 9,240 |
| 1967 | 1,995,056 | 349,597 | 1,339,895 | 655,170 | | 123,495 | 136,715 | 87,936 | 1,451 |
| 1968 | 1,808,808 | 374,015 | 1,341,024 | 467,784 | | 100,223 | 129,583 | 117,912 | 26,297 |
| 1969 | 1,818,527 | 415,358 | 1,502,722 | 305,353 | 9,452 | 77,459 | 133,980 | 187,824 | 16,095 |
| 1970 | 1,847,986 | 361,520 | 1,476,946 | 363,577 | 7,463 | 80,621 | 132,614 | 147,287 | 598 |
| 1971 | 1,938,490 | 405,672 | 1,415,550 | 522,940 | | 86,069 | 141,352 | 178,251 | |
| 1972 | 2,169,865 | 568,385 | 1,650,473 | 271,568 | 247,824 | 187,137 | 115,466 | 265,783 | |
| 1973 | 1,938,238 | 406,510 | 1,489,776 | 315,556 | 32,906 | 111,513 | 25,683 | 269,314 | |
| 1974 | 1,261,260 | 242,165 | 705,312 | 555,948 | | 53,533 | | 180,559 | 8,073 |
| 1975 | 967,284 | 258,487 | 655,934 | 307,750 | 4,000 | 41,353 | 44,334 | 172,800 | |
| 1976 estimate | 1,087,200 | 265,358 | 614,200 | 473,000 | | 52,208 | 25,900 | 180,250 | 7,000 |
| 1977 estimate | 1,000,000 | 355,000 | 730,000 | 270,000 | | 55,000 | 70,000 | 230,000 | |
| Cumulative total | 38,140,145 | 7,982,866 | 27,729,413 | 9,559,484 | 851,248 | 1,356,835 | 3,672,198 | 2,017,916 | 935,916 |

TABLE V.—PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS OF PROJECTED PROGRAMING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976, PUBLIC LAW 480, TITLE I—VALUE AND VOLUME OF COMMODITIES BY COUNTRY

| Region and country | Fiscal year 1974 (thousand) | Fiscal year 1975 (thousand) (estimate) | Fiscal year 1976 proposed | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | | Thousand ¹ | Wheat | | Rice | | Feedgrains | | Vegetable oil | | Nonfood Amount |
| | | | | Thousand metric tons | Thousands of dollars | |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea ² | \$1,583 | \$11,980 | \$4,500 | 10 | \$1,400 | 10 | \$3,100 | | | | | |
| Malagasy Representative ² | | 10,100 | 3,100 | | | 10 | 3,100 | | | | | |
| Mozambique ² | | | 3,400 | 25 | 3,400 | | | | | | | |
| Sudan ² | 3,023 | 809 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania ² | | 8,040 | 6,200 | | | 20 | 6,200 | | | | | |
| Subtotal | 4,606 | 30,929 | 17,200 | 35 | 4,800 | 40 | 12,400 | | | | | |
| Europe: Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10,031 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | 10,031 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latin America: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 12,762 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chile | | 57,800 | 55,100 | 400 | 55,100 | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | 6,989 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 5,733 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | 1,092 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haiti ² | | 2,400 | 3,400 | 25 | 3,400 | | | | | | | |
| Honduras ² | | 8,020 | 6,500 | 25 | 3,400 | 10 | 3,100 | | | | | |
| Jamaica | 516 | 1,500 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | 27,092 | 69,720 | 65,000 | 450 | 61,900 | 10 | 3,100 | | | | | |
| East Asia: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia ² | 168,305 | \$ 45,600 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 7,649 | 46,600 | 30,100 | | | | | | | | | \$30,100 |
| Korea | 5,200 | 74,000 | 150,000 | 192 | 26,500 | 400 | 123,500 | | | | | |
| Philippines | 4,724 | 1,400 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thailand | 9,933 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vietnam | 230,084 | \$ 15,600 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | 425,895 | 183,200 | 180,100 | 192 | 26,500 | 400 | 123,500 | | | | | 30,100 |

Footnotes at end of tables, p. 38.

TABLE V.—PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS OF PROJECTED PROGRAMING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976, PUBLIC LAW 480, TITLE I—VALUE AND VOLUME OF COMMODITIES BY COUNTRY—Continued

| Region and country | Fiscal year 1974 (thousand) | Fiscal year 1975 (thousand) (estimate) | Fiscal year 1976 proposed | | | | | | | | Nonfood Amount | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | Thousand ¹ | Wheat | | Rice | | Feedgrains | | Vegetable oil | | |
| | | | | Thousand metric tons | Thousands of dollars | Thousand metric tons | Thousands of dollars | Thousand metric tons | Thousands of dollars | Thousand metric tons | | Thousands of dollars |
| Near East-South Asia: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh ² | 18,902 | 240,500 | 154,900 | 700 | 96,400 | 150 | 46,300 | | | 15 | \$12,200 | |
| Egypt ² | | 120,000 | (³) | | | | | | | | | |
| India ² | | 128,000 | 68,900 | 500 | 68,900 | | | | | | | |
| Israel | 29,305 | 9,000 | (³) | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | 6,897 | 6,800 | (³) | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | 6,928 | | 13,800 | 100 | 13,800 | | | | | | | |
| Pakistan ³ | 30,350 | 83,800 | 77,100 | 500 | 68,900 | | | | | 10 | 8,200 | |
| Sri Lanka ³ | 5,219 | 24,500 | 19,000 | 138 | 19,000 | | | | | | | |
| Syria | | 26,520 | (³) | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | 10,410 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | 108,021 | 639,120 | (³) | | | | | | | | | |
| Worldwide reserve⁴ | 1,182 | 152,031 | 280,400 | 1139.5 | 157,000 | 209.2 | 64,600 | 38.7 | \$4,200 | 3.5 | 3,600 | 51,000 |
| Grand total | 576,827 | 1,075,080 | 876,400 | 3,754.5 | 517,200 | 809.2 | 249,900 | 38.7 | 4,200 | 28.5 | 24,000 | 81,100 |

¹ Dollar amounts are based on current price projections from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Fiscal year 1976 country allocations are illustrative only, and are subject to change contingent upon commodity availability, price and program needs.

² U.N. list of countries most seriously affected by the current economic crisis.

³ Estimated deliveries.

⁴ The President has ordered a review of Middle East policy. Public law-480 programs for Middle Eastern countries will be proposed after completion of the review.

⁵ Includes amount for programs for Middle East countries now under review as well as a worldwide reserve for contingent food requirements.

TABLE VI.—PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS OF PROJECTED PROGRAMING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976, PUBLIC LAW 480, TITLE II

[Value and volume of commodities by country; dollars in thousands]

| Region/country | Fiscal year 1976 | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----|
| | Fiscal year 1974 | Fiscal year 1975 | Total value | Wheat | | Feedgrain | | Vegetoil | | |
| | | | | Value | Metric tons | Value | Metric tons | Value | Metric tons | |
| AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana—World food program | \$1,849 | \$2,425 | \$1,959 | | | \$1,615 | 9,012 | \$344 | 332 | |
| Ethiopia (total) | 7,497 | 2,026 | 1,123 | \$1,106 | 7,867 | | | 17 | 17 | |
| Government to Government | 4,619 | 1,357 | 561 | 561 | 3,992 | | | | | |
| Voluntary agencies | 690 | | | | | | | | | |
| World food program | 2,188 | 689 | 562 | 545 | 3,875 | | | 17 | 17 | |
| Ghana (total) | 1,932 | 2,310 | 1,580 | | | 1,454 | 6,455 | 126 | 117 | |
| Voluntary agencies | 1,395 | 2,197 | 1,480 | | | 1,396 | 6,159 | 84 | 77 | |
| World food program | 537 | 113 | 100 | | | 58 | 296 | 42 | 40 | |
| Ivory Coast—World food program | | 517 | 905 | 1,048 | 481 | 2,201 | 111 | 723 | 456 | 440 |
| Lesotho (total) | 2,674 | 2,319 | 2,166 | 343 | 1,966 | 865 | 10,416 | 958 | 885 | |
| Voluntary agencies | 1,413 | 1,357 | 1,618 | 340 | 1,946 | 476 | 5,601 | 802 | 735 | |
| World food program | 1,261 | 962 | 548 | 3 | 20 | 389 | 4,815 | 156 | 150 | |
| Mali (total) | 11,584 | 6,519 | 2,570 | 41 | 236 | 2,505 | 15,648 | 24 | 23 | |
| Government to Government | 10,008 | 6,371 | 999 | | | 999 | 9,979 | | | |
| Voluntary agencies | 122 | | 1,487 | | | 1,487 | 5,571 | | | |
| World food program | 1,454 | 148 | 84 | 41 | 236 | 19 | 98 | 24 | 23 | |
| Mauritania | 6,769 | 1,920 | 2,824 | 271 | 1,745 | 2,486 | 15,550 | 67 | 65 | |
| Government to Government | 6,568 | 1,527 | 999 | | | 999 | 9,979 | | | |
| Voluntary agencies | 12 | | 1,487 | | | 1,487 | 5,571 | | | |
| World food program | 189 | 393 | 338 | 271 | 1,745 | | | 67 | 65 | |
| Mauritius (total) | 2,336 | 2,296 | 1,801 | 1,356 | 7,661 | 117 | 1,065 | 328 | 317 | |
| Government to Government | 1,501 | 1,226 | 1,173 | 897 | 5,068 | | | 276 | 267 | |
| Voluntary agencies | 835 | 1,070 | 628 | 459 | 2,593 | 117 | 1,065 | 52 | 50 | |
| World food program | | | | | | | | 34 | 33 | |
| Niger (total) | 14,320 | 6,258 | 2,589 | 26 | 147 | 2,529 | 16,025 | 34 | 33 | |
| Government to Government | 12,350 | 5,271 | 999 | | | 999 | 9,979 | | | |
| Voluntary agencies | | | 1,487 | | | 1,487 | 5,571 | | | |
| World food program | 1,970 | 987 | 109 | 26 | 147 | 43 | 475 | 34 | 33 | |
| Nigeria—World food program | 2,228 | 2,254 | 3,075 | 1,075 | 6,237 | 1,991 | 17,029 | 9 | 9 | |
| Senegal (total) | 5,205 | 1,550 | 2,314 | 21 | 123 | 2,293 | 16,433 | | | |
| Government to Government | 3,358 | 724 | 999 | | | 999 | 9,979 | | | |
| Voluntary agencies | 489 | 756 | 1,258 | | | 1,258 | 6,076 | | | |
| World food program | 1,358 | 70 | 57 | 21 | 123 | 36 | 378 | | | |
| Sierra Leone (total) | 1,176 | 2,377 | 1,768 | 103 | 544 | 1,002 | 6,065 | 663 | 625 | |
| Voluntary agencies | 981 | 2,173 | 1,580 | | | 999 | 5,908 | 591 | 555 | |
| World food program | 197 | 204 | 188 | 103 | 544 | 13 | 159 | 72 | 70 | |
| Sudan (total) | 1,871 | 9,118 | 4,574 | 2,054 | 14,605 | 783 | 4,858 | 1,737 | 1,667 | |
| Voluntary agencies | 654 | 995 | 959 | | | 783 | 4,858 | 176 | 161 | |
| World food program | 1,217 | 8,123 | 3,615 | 2,054 | 14,605 | | | 1,561 | 1,506 | |
| Tanzania (total) | 2,379 | 11,906 | 2,742 | 200 | 1,168 | 1,318 | 6,538 | 1,224 | 1,123 | |
| Government to Government | | 6,828 | | | | | | | | |
| Voluntary agencies | 1,858 | 2,845 | 2,742 | 200 | 1,168 | 1,318 | 6,538 | 1,224 | 1,123 | |
| World food program | 521 | 2,233 | | | | | | | | |
| Togo (total) | 1,122 | 1,277 | 1,314 | 413 | 1,476 | 513 | 5,066 | 388 | 360 | |
| Voluntary agencies | 762 | 776 | 943 | 413 | 1,476 | 218 | 2,562 | 312 | 296 | |
| World food program | 360 | 501 | 371 | | | 295 | 2,498 | 76 | 74 | |
| Upper Volta (total) | 6,126 | 2,703 | 3,745 | 34 | 195 | 3,407 | 21,520 | 304 | 285 | |
| Government to Government | 4,522 | 774 | 999 | | | 999 | 9,979 | | | |
| Voluntary agencies | 603 | 1,539 | 2,410 | | | 2,226 | 9,730 | 184 | 169 | |
| World food program | 1,001 | 390 | 336 | 34 | 195 | 182 | 1,811 | 120 | 116 | |
| Zaire (total) | 292 | 937 | 1,702 | 4 | 21 | 566 | 4,673 | 1,132 | 1,038 | |
| Voluntary agencies | 292 | 925 | 1,690 | | | 562 | 4,654 | 1,128 | 1,034 | |
| World food program | | 12 | 12 | 4 | 21 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 4 | |
| Subtotal | 69,879 | 59,100 | 38,894 | 7,528 | 46,192 | 23,555 | 156,976 | 7,811 | 7,336 | |
| Other | 13,658 | 15,612 | 7,756 | 2,099 | 12,368 | 3,591 | 23,142 | 2,065 | 1,896 | |
| Total, Africa | 83,537 | 74,712 | 46,650 | 9,627 | 58,560 | 27,146 | 180,118 | 9,877 | 9,232 | |

TABLE VI.—PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS OF PROJECTED PROGRAMING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976,
PUBLIC LAW 480, TITLE II—Continued

[Value and volume of commodities by country; dollars in thousands]

| Region/country | Fiscal year 1974 | Fiscal year 1975 | Fiscal year 1976 | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| | | | Total value | Wheat | | Feedgrain | | Veget | |
| | | | | Value | Metric tons | Value | Metric tons | Value | Metric tons |
| NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan—World food program..... | 44 | 3,810 | 1,850 | 981 | 6,288 | | | 869 | 839 |
| Algeria—World food program..... | | 2,428 | 2,119 | 2,119 | 11,970 | | | | |
| Bangladesh (total)..... | 3,320 | 4,001 | 1,774 | 245 | 1,166 | 852 | 4,404 | 677 | 620 |
| Government to Government..... | 1,319 | 3,300 | | | | | | | |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 2,001 | | 1,774 | 245 | 1,166 | 852 | 4,404 | 677 | 620 |
| World food program..... | | 701 | | | | | | | |
| Egypt (total)..... | 3,153 | 19,197 | 12,821 | 9,806 | 40,509 | 1,787 | 8,601 | 1,128 | 1,034 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 2,899 | 13,761 | 8,312 | 5,397 | 28,206 | 1,787 | 8,601 | 1,128 | 1,034 |
| World food program..... | 254 | 5,436 | 4,509 | 4,509 | 12,303 | | | | |
| India (total)..... | 60,287 | 104,840 | 74,104 | 37,581 | 124,764 | 19,750 | 95,789 | 16,774 | 15,388 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 56,599 | 74,964 | 69,522 | 33,227 | 105,786 | 19,522 | 93,762 | 16,773 | 15,388 |
| World food program..... | 3,688 | 29,876 | 4,582 | 4,354 | 18,978 | 228 | 2,027 | | |
| Jordan (total)..... | 1,147 | 1,787 | 1,980 | 1,218 | 6,599 | 160 | 684 | 602 | 559 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 302 | 815 | 1,107 | 491 | 2,451 | 160 | 684 | 456 | 418 |
| World food program..... | 845 | 972 | 873 | 727 | 4,138 | | | 146 | 141 |
| Jordan, WB—Voluntary agencies..... | 866 | | 1,329 | 459 | 2,269 | 98 | 188 | 772 | 708 |
| Morocco (total)..... | 16,662 | 12,126 | 7,794 | 5,275 | 21,434 | 1,273 | 6,597 | 1,246 | 1,142 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 15,786 | 12,126 | 7,794 | 5,275 | 21,434 | 1,273 | 6,597 | 1,246 | 1,142 |
| World food program..... | | 876 | | | | | | | |
| Pakistan (total)..... | 4,828 | 4,661 | 2,446 | 861 | 2,860 | 880 | 8,175 | 705 | 646 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 233 | 1,002 | 1,378 | 673 | 1,525 | | | 705 | 646 |
| World food program..... | 4,595 | 3,659 | 1,068 | 188 | 1,335 | 880 | 8,175 | | |
| Sri Lanka (total)..... | 2,611 | 4,547 | 4,960 | 4,395 | 13,244 | 512 | 4,650 | 53 | 48 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 2,611 | 2,823 | 3,541 | 3,488 | 8,123 | | | 53 | 48 |
| World food program..... | | 1,724 | 1,419 | 907 | 5,121 | 512 | 4,650 | | |
| Syria (total)..... | 1 | | 2,500 | 1,595 | 11,340 | | | 905 | 873 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| World food program..... | | | 2,500 | 1,595 | 11,340 | | | 905 | 873 |
| Tunisia (total)..... | 6,249 | 5,290 | 6,003 | 3,828 | 19,002 | 577 | 2,274 | 1,598 | 1,498 |
| Government to Government..... | 2,074 | 2,278 | 2,654 | 1,534 | 8,667 | 577 | 2,274 | 543 | 524 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 2,948 | 2,405 | 2,797 | 1,878 | 7,987 | | | 919 | 843 |
| World food program..... | 1,227 | 607 | 552 | 416 | 2,348 | | | 136 | 131 |
| Turkey (total)..... | 3,792 | 3,964 | 1,325 | 1,325 | 9,421 | | | | |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 3,792 | 2,380 | | | | | | | |
| World food program..... | | 1,584 | 1,325 | 1,325 | 9,421 | | | | |
| Yemen (total)..... | 1,560 | 2,387 | 1,300 | 1,178 | 7,480 | 43 | 171 | 79 | 72 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 978 | 2,387 | 1,300 | 1,178 | 7,480 | 43 | 171 | 79 | 72 |
| World food program..... | 582 | | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal..... | 104,520 | 169,038 | 122,305 | 70,965 | 278,336 | 25,932 | 131,553 | 25,407 | 23,427 |
| Other..... | 24,793 | 4,797 | 2,234 | 808 | 3,832 | 1,076 | 8,302 | 350 | 330 |
| Grand total, NESEA..... | 129,313 | 173,835 | 124,539 | 71,774 | 282,168 | 27,008 | 139,855 | 25,757 | 23,757 |
| EAST ASIA | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia (total)..... | 9,151 | 8,270 | 4,060 | 3,590 | 16,828 | 470 | 3,101 | | |
| Government to Government..... | 5,365 | | | | | | | | |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 1,277 | 3,115 | 937 | 659 | 2,058 | 278 | 1,501 | | |
| World food program..... | 2,509 | 5,155 | 3,123 | 2,931 | 14,770 | 192 | 1,600 | | |
| Khmer Republic (total)..... | 15 | 1,764 | | | | | | | |
| Government to Government..... | | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 15 | 1,764 | | | | | | | |
| Korea—World food program..... | 5,553 | 8,646 | 7,559 | 7,316 | 41,327 | 98 | 456 | 45 | 140 |
| Laos (total)..... | 3,441 | 3,199 | 4,718 | 2,589 | 13,550 | 909 | 7,252 | 1,220 | 1,169 |
| Government to Government..... | 3,080 | 2,943 | 3,283 | 1,962 | 10,309 | 810 | 6,632 | 1,051 | 1,014 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 361 | 256 | 895 | 627 | 3,241 | 99 | 620 | 169 | 155 |
| Philippines (total)..... | 11,990 | 9,527 | 10,129 | 2,539 | 11,994 | 7,559 | 47,299 | 31 | 30 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 8,328 | 8,854 | 9,584 | 2,217 | 10,172 | 7,347 | 45,528 | | |
| World food program..... | 3,662 | 673 | 565 | 322 | 1,822 | 212 | 1,771 | 31 | 30 |
| Vietnam (total)..... | 985 | 3,325 | | | | | | | |
| Government to Government..... | 37 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 958 | 3,212 | | | | | | | |
| World food program..... | | 113 | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal..... | 31,145 | 34,731 | 26,465 | 16,034 | 83,699 | 9,036 | 58,148 | 1,396 | 1,339 |
| Other countries in region less than 1,000,000..... | 203 | 454 | 403 | 297 | 1,682 | 36 | 193 | 70 | 148 |
| Grand total, East Asia..... | 31,348 | 35,185 | 26,869 | 16,331 | 85,381 | 9,072 | 58,331 | 1,466 | 1,487 |

TABLE VI.—PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS OF PROJECTED PROGRAMING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976,
PUBLIC LAW 480, TITLE II—Continued

[Value and volume of commodities by country; dollars in thousands]

| Region/country | Fiscal year 1974 | Fiscal year 1975 | Total value | Fiscal year 1976 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| | | | | Wheat | | Feedgrain | | Veget | |
| | | | | Value | Metric tons | Value | Metric tons | Value | Metric tons |
| LATIN AMERICA | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia (total)..... | 1,847 | 4,257 | 4,553 | 1,081 | 5,035 | 2,538 | 4,861 | 934 | 861 |
| Government to Government..... | | 306 | 307 | 159 | 829 | 45 | 297 | 103 | 99 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 1,722 | 3,614 | 4,246 | 922 | 4,206 | 2,493 | 4,564 | 831 | 762 |
| World food program..... | 125 | 337 | | | | | | | |
| Brazil (total)..... | 5,456 | 8,313 | 1,642 | 795 | 4,489 | 614 | 3,171 | 233 | 225 |
| Government to Government..... | 2,270 | 2,115 | | | | | | | |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 2,044 | 4,281 | | | | | | | |
| World food program..... | 1,142 | 1,917 | 1,642 | 795 | 4,489 | 614 | 3,171 | 233 | 225 |
| Chile (total)..... | 3,210 | 3,999 | 4,686 | 3,059 | 11,705 | 389 | 2,066 | 1,238 | 1,137 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 3,210 | 3,736 | 4,451 | 2,883 | 10,708 | 377 | 2,003 | 1,191 | 1,092 |
| World food program..... | | 263 | 235 | 176 | 997 | 12 | 63 | 47 | 45 |
| Columbia (total)..... | 6,844 | 12,835 | 10,335 | 3,635 | 15,779 | 2,683 | 13,815 | 4,017 | 3,763 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 5,093 | 8,830 | 7,721 | 2,929 | 11,789 | 2,433 | 10,718 | 2,359 | 2,163 |
| World food program..... | 1,751 | 4,005 | 2,614 | 706 | 3,990 | 250 | 3,097 | 1,658 | 1,600 |
| Dominican Republic (total)..... | 4,279 | 5,506 | 5,046 | 1,531 | 5,006 | 2,058 | 10,883 | 1,457 | 1,336 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 4,249 | 5,506 | 5,046 | 1,531 | 5,006 | 2,058 | 10,883 | 1,457 | 1,336 |
| World food program..... | 30 | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador (total)..... | 3,328 | 3,505 | 2,559 | 1,294 | 5,572 | 590 | 2,484 | 675 | 626 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 3,328 | 2,907 | 2,022 | 1,006 | 3,910 | 497 | 2,011 | 519 | 476 |
| World food program..... | | 598 | 537 | 288 | 1,662 | 93 | 473 | 156 | 150 |
| Guatemala (total)..... | 1,187 | 5,216 | 4,116 | 989 | 4,587 | 1,895 | 6,216 | 1,232 | 1,130 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 1,180 | 5,170 | 4,077 | 976 | 4,512 | 1,879 | 6,056 | 1,222 | 1,120 |
| World food program..... | 7 | 46 | 39 | 13 | 75 | 16 | 160 | 10 | 10 |
| Haiti (total)..... | 2,012 | 2,640 | 2,390 | 1,242 | 5,685 | 474 | 2,338 | 674 | 622 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 1,952 | 2,349 | 2,066 | 1,117 | 4,982 | 361 | 1,712 | 588 | 539 |
| World food program..... | 60 | 291 | 324 | 125 | 703 | 113 | 1,126 | 86 | 83 |
| Honduras (total)..... | 1,168 | 2,348 | 1,092 | 609 | 2,353 | 204 | 1,068 | 189 | 177 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 783 | 2,066 | 740 | 440 | 1,460 | 204 | 1,068 | 96 | 87 |
| World food program..... | 385 | 282 | 262 | 169 | 893 | | | 93 | 90 |
| Nicaragua (total)..... | 2,029 | 1,742 | 1,486 | 131 | 722 | 926 | 5,114 | 429 | 394 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 521 | 1,617 | 1,382 | 60 | 323 | 893 | 4,814 | 429 | 394 |
| World food program..... | 1,508 | 125 | 104 | 81 | 399 | 33 | 300 | | |
| Panama—Voluntary agencies..... | 712 | 1,890 | 1,103 | 163 | 553 | 618 | 3,341 | 321 | 294 |
| Peru (total)..... | 3,418 | 9,650 | 6,112 | 2,414 | 11,587 | 2,130 | 11,966 | 1,568 | 1,473 |
| Government to Government..... | 403 | 3,972 | 1,975 | 880 | 4,615 | 722 | 2,848 | 373 | 360 |
| Voluntary agencies..... | 2,666 | 3,973 | 2,810 | 1,167 | | 811 | | 832 | |
| World food program..... | 349 | 1,705 | 1,327 | 367 | 2,156 | 597 | 6,203 | 363 | 350 |
| Subtotal..... | 35,490 | 61,901 | 45,030 | 16,944 | 73,073 | 15,119 | 70,823 | 12,967 | 12,038 |
| Other..... | 3,226 | 3,031 | 1,914 | 459 | 2,299 | 995 | 2,660 | 460 | 501 |
| Grant total, Latin America..... | 38,716 | 64,932 | 46,944 | 17,403 | 75,372 | 16,114 | 73,483 | 13,427 | 12,539 |

TITLE II DONATION PROGRAM—REGIONAL SUMMARY

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

| Region/country | Fiscal year— | | Total | Wheat | | Fiscal year 1976 feedgrain | | Veget | |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | | Amount | Metric tons | Amount | Metric tons | Amount | Metric tons |
| Grand total..... | \$384,843 | \$473,561 | \$406,181 | | | | | | |
| Commodity summary by region, subtotal..... | 281,600 | 363,400 | 292,581 | \$138,354 | 650,000 | \$103,700 | 630,000 | \$50,527 | 47,015 |
| Africa..... | 83,537 | 74,712 | 46,650 | 9,627 | 58,560 | 27,146 | 180,118 | 9,877 | 9,232 |
| East Asia..... | 31,348 | 35,185 | 26,869 | 16,331 | 85,381 | 9,072 | 58,331 | 1,466 | 1,487 |
| Near East and South Asia..... | 129,313 | 173,835 | 124,539 | 71,774 | 282,168 | 27,608 | 139,855 | 25,757 | 23,757 |
| Latin America..... | 38,716 | 64,932 | 46,944 | 17,403 | 75,372 | 16,114 | 73,483 | 13,427 | 12,539 |
| Emergency reserve/unallocated..... | | 14,736 | 47,579 | 23,219 | 148,519 | 24,360 | 178,213 | | |
| Title II miscellaneous recoveries..... | 1,314 | | | | | | | | |
| Grants of title I currencies..... | 1,681 | 1,500 | —2,000 | | | | | | |
| Ocean freight..... | 101,561 | 108,661 | 111,600 | | | | | | |

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE II SHIPMENTS BY SPONSOR
 [In metric tons grain equivalent]

| Item | Fiscal year— | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 estimate | 1976 projected |
| Voluntary agencies total..... | 1,637,146 | 1,065,982 | 705,977 | 750,482 | 620,652 |
| Wheat..... | 1,018,749 | 710,560 | 495,946 | 432,678 | 281,005 |
| Feed grains..... | 279,118 | 285,578 | 170,297 | 275,192 | 298,532 |
| Vegoil..... | 109,400 | 64,820 | 37,754 | 32,527 | 41,115 |
| Other..... | 229,879 | 5,024 | 880 | 10,085 | ----- |
| World food program total..... | 380,318 | 361,127 | 341,518 | 365,469 | 310,040 |
| Wheat..... | 226,669 | 250,047 | 179,279 | 202,271 | 204,225 |
| Feed grains..... | 111,980 | 95,180 | 150,847 | 111,929 | 92,527 |
| Vegoil..... | 20,553 | 14,514 | 11,392 | 13,830 | 13,288 |
| Other..... | 21,116 | 1,386 | ----- | 38,439 | ----- |
| Subtotal voluntary agencies and world food programs..... | 2,017,464 | 1,427,109 | 1,047,495 | 1,116,951 | 930,692 |
| Government to Government total..... | 689,090 | 844,048 | 456,200 | 318,329 | 374,057 |
| Wheat..... | 416,163 | 643,312 | 61,514 | 66,188 | 133,703 |
| Feed grains..... | 99,428 | 135,839 | 390,300 | 127,319 | 236,938 |
| Vegoil..... | 57,183 | 32,177 | 4,386 | 2,322 | 3,416 |
| Other..... | 116,316 | 32,720 | ----- | 122,500 | ----- |
| Grand total..... | 2,706,554 | 2,271,157 | 1,503,695 | 1,435,280 | 1,304,749 |
| Wheat..... | 1,661,581 | 1,603,919 | 737,739 | 701,137 | 618,933 |
| Feed grains..... | 490,526 | 516,597 | 711,444 | 514,440 | 627,997 |
| Vegoil..... | 187,136 | 111,511 | 53,532 | 48,679 | 57,819 |
| Other..... | 367,311 | 39,130 | 880 | 171,024 | ----- |