1. Special difficulties relating to primary commodities:
   (a) Violent fluctuations in prices, long and short term.
   (b) Overproduction relative to demand with consequent unsatisfactory returns to producers.
   (c) Periodical shortages relative to demand with consequent very high prices.
   (d) Widespread unemployment.
   (e) Threat of shortage of a food product or a vital raw material.
   (f) Transitional adjustments to deal with e.g. technological changes, post-war shortages.

2. General provisions which might be applied to all intergovernmental commodity arrangements:
   (a) Participation in commodity arrangements.
   (b) Representation of producing and consuming countries.
   (c) Voting arrangements.
   (d) Expansion of consumption.
   (e) Increasing opportunities for "efficient production".
   (f) Non-discrimination.
   (g) Adequate supplies to meet world needs.
   (h) Publicity.
   (i) Need for provisions for review and renewal of agreements, and for settlement of disputes.

3. Types of goods to which the Commodity agreements might apply:
   "primary products"; synthetics; manufactured goods in "exceptional circumstances".

4. Methods which might be used in Commodity agreements:
   (a) Buffer stocks.
   (b) Production quotas.
   (c) Export quotas.
   (d) Arrangements for disposal of surpluses.
   (e) Agreed ranges of prices.
   (f) Any others.
   (g) Provision of necessary finance.
5. Conditions precedent to the institution of negotiations for commodity agreements:

(a) Adequate information - necessity for special commodity studies.
(b) Commodity Conferences.

6. Obligations of Members regarding existing intergovernmental commodity arrangements:

7. Organizational relationships:

(a) Commodity Councils.
(b) The Commodity Commission.
(c) Other U.N. Agencies (including F.A.O).

8. Exceptions to provisions relating to intergovernmental commodity arrangements.