

No. 4806

**BELGIUM, FRANCE, GREECE,
ISRAEL, ITALY, etc.**

**International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, as amended by
the Protocol of 3 April 1958**

Official texts: English, French and Spanish.

Registered ex officio on 26 June 1959.

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ISRAËL, ITALIE, etc.**

**Accord international sur l'huile d'olive, 1956, modifié par
le Protocole du 3 avril 1958**

Textes officiels anglais, français et espagnol.

Enregistré d'office le 26 juin 1959.

No. 4806. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT¹ ON OLIVE OIL,
1956, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 3 APRIL
1958²

The contracting Governments have agreed as follows :

CHAPTER I. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Article 1

The objectives of this Agreement are :

1. To ensure fair competition among countries producing and exporting olive oil and to guarantee to consumers delivery of a commodity that conforms to the specifications of the contracts concluded;
2. To reduce the disadvantages due to fluctuations of supplies on the market, without hindering long-term changes in demand and productivity.

CHAPTER II. PARTICIPATION

Article 2

Participation in the Agreement is open to the Governments of all countries which consider themselves interested in the production or consumption of olive oil.

¹ In accordance with paragraph 5 of article 36, the Agreement as amended came into force on 26 June 1959, the day on which the Governments of the five main producing countries and the Governments of at least two mainly importing countries have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. (For the purpose of the entry into force of the Agreement as amended, an undertaking by a Government to seek to obtain as rapidly as possible under its constitutional procedure ratification or accession will be considered as equivalent to ratification or accession.) The following countries have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession (a) or have transmitted the notifications containing the undertaking to seek to obtain ratification or accession (a):

<i>Ratifications and accessions (a)</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument</i>	<i>Undertakings</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>
Morocco	11 August 1958 (a)	Belgium**	21 April 1959 (a)
Israel	10 September 1958 (a)	Greece*	23 April 1959
France	3 June 1959	Tunisia*	12 May 1959
Portugal*	9 June 1959	Italy*	22 May 1959
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**	19 June 1959	Spain*	26 June 1959

* Main producing countries.

** Mainly importing countries.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 302, p. 121, and Vol. 307, p. 335.

CHAPTER III. DEFINITIONS

Article 3

1. The " Council " means the Olive Oil Council established under article 21 of this Agreement.

2. The " Executive Committee " means the Committee established under the conditions laid down in article 31 of this Agreement.

3. The " olive crop year " means the period between the first of October of each year and the thirtieth of September of the following year.

4. The " Government of a mainly producing country " means a participating Government whose territory or territories, whether metropolitan, dependent or autonomous, taken as a whole, produced on the average, during the olive crop years 1949/50 to 1954/55, a volume of olive oil greater than the average annual imports of olive oil during the period 1951 to 1954.

5. The " Government of a mainly importing country " means a participating Government whose territory or territories, whether metropolitan, dependent or autonomous, taken as a whole, produced on the average, during the olive crop years 1949/50 to 1954/55, a volume of olive oil smaller than the average annual imports of olive oil during the period 1951 to 1954.

CHAPTER IV. GENERAL COMMITMENTS OF PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS

Article 4

PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT

Each participating Government shall undertake not to adopt any measures contrary to the obligations contracted under this Agreement or to the general objectives set forth in article 1.

Article 5

PROMOTION OF TRADE IN AND CONSUMPTION OF OLIVE OIL

Each participating Government shall undertake to adopt such measures as it deems appropriate to facilitate trade in and to develop consumption of olive oil. It shall also undertake not to impose restrictions on the production of olive oil.

Article 6

MAINTENANCE OF FAIR LABOUR STANDARDS

The participating Governments declare that, in order to raise the standard of living of populations and to avoid the introduction of unfair competitive practices in world trade in olive oil, they will endeavour to maintain fair standards in working conditions throughout the olive-growing and olive oil industry and in activities deriving therefrom.

Article 7

INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

The participating Governments shall make available and supply all statistics and data required by the Council to enable it to discharge its functions under this Agreement and, in particular, all information required to establish the olive oil balance-sheet and to acquire a knowledge of the national olive oil policies of participating Governments.

CHAPTER V. INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF OLIVE OILS

Article 8

1. The designation "olive oil" shall be restricted to the oil extracted exclusively from olives, without any admixture of oil derived from any other oil-bearing fruits or seeds.

2. Participating Governments shall undertake to suppress in their countries, within two years at the most after the ratification of this Agreement and if necessary by suitable legislation, any use of the designation "olive oil", alone or in combination with other words, which is not in conformity with this article.

Article 9

1. For international trade purposes, the designation of olive oils of different grades and qualities is given in Annex "A"¹ to this Agreement, which specifies for each designation the corresponding characteristics.

2. The use of those designations shall be compulsory for each grade of olive oil and they shall appear in clearly legible characters on all containers.

¹ See p. 214 of this volume.

Article 10

1. Participating Governments shall undertake to adopt all necessary measures, in the manner prescribed by their domestic legislation, to ensure the application of the principles and provisions set forth in articles 8, 9, 11 and 12 of this Agreement.

2. They shall undertake in particular to prohibit and repress the use within their territories, for international trade purposes, of indications of origin and designations of olive oils contrary to those principles. This undertaking shall apply to all inscriptions placed on containers, invoices, waybills or commercial documents, as well as in advertising, trade marks, registered brand names or illustrations used in the international marketing of olive oils, in so far as such inscriptions might constitute false statements or give rise to confusion as to the origin or quality of the olive oils.

Article 11

1. Indications of origin, when given, may only be applied to virgin olive oils coming exclusively from the country, region or locality mentioned by such labelling.

2. Blended olive oil, whatever its origin, may only bear the indication of origin of the exporting country. Nevertheless, when the oil has been prepared and exported by the country supplying the virgin oils used in the blend, it may be identified by the geographical place-name of origin of the virgin olive oil used in the said blend. Where use is made of the generic name "Riviera", well known in international trade as a blend of virgin and refined virgin olive oil, this name must in every case be preceded by the word "type." The word "type" must appear on all containers in printed characters of the same size and manner of presentation as the word "Riviera."

Article 12

1. As regards indications of origin, any disputes arising from the interpretation of the clauses of this chapter of the Agreement, or from difficulties in applying these provisions, which have not been settled by direct negotiation shall be examined by the Council.

2. The Council shall endeavour to bring about conciliation after consultation with the International Federation of Olive Growers and with a competent professional organization of a mainly importing country, and, if it considers it to be necessary, with the International Chamber of Commerce and the Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry; should it be unsuccessful and

after all efforts to reach agreement have been exhausted, the Governments of the participating countries concerned shall have the right of recourse, as a last resort, to the International Court of Justice.

CHAPTER VI. WORLD-WIDE PUBLICITY TO PROMOTE OLIVE OIL CONSUMPTION

Article 13

PUBLICITY PROGRAMMES

1. The participating Governments shall undertake jointly to conduct a general olive oil publicity campaign, with a view to increasing olive oil consumption throughout the world. This campaign shall be based on the use of the designation "olive oil" as defined in paragraph 1 of article 8 of this Agreement.

2. It shall take the form of an educational and advertising campaign dealing with the taste, smell and colour and the nutritive, therapeutic and other properties of olive oil, but excluding any indication of quality, origin or type.

Article 14

The general and the more limited publicity campaigns to be conducted under article 13 above shall be organized by the Council, after consultation with the appropriate agencies and organizations, in accordance with the funds supplied to it for the purpose.

Article 15

The Council shall be responsible for administering the funds allotted to the joint publicity programme. The Council shall prepare annually, as an annex to its own budget, an estimate of receipts and expenditure relating to this publicity.

Article 16

PUBLICITY FUND

1. Participating Governments of mainly producing countries shall undertake to make available to the Council for joint publicity purposes, for each olive crop year, a sum to be fixed annually by the Council. This sum shall not be less than the equivalent of 300,000 United States dollars, and shall be payable in that currency. However, the Council shall decide the proportion in which each government may pay its contribution in other currencies.

These contributions shall be provided :

(a) As to 90 per cent on the basis of the average olive oil exports of each

mainly producing country to mainly importing countries during the last four olive crop years preceding the entry into force of this Agreement. For the purposes of this article, exports shall not include trade either way between a metropolitan country and the dependent or self-governing territories which it represents in international affairs;

(b) As to 10 per cent, on the basis of the average olive oil production of each mainly producing country during the same period.

For the purpose of calculating each country's contribution, the term "olive oil" shall have the same meaning as in paragraph 1 of article 8 of this Agreement, but shall not include industrial oils.

2. If the Agreement expires and is not renewed, any funds not used for the publicity campaign shall be refunded to the participating Governments proportionately to their total contributions to the campaign during the period of validity of the Agreement.

Article 17

The technical execution of publicity programmes may be entrusted by the Council to a specialized agency of its own choice, representative of the olive-growing and olive oil industries, in particular the International Federation of Olive Growers.

Article 18

The Council may receive voluntary contributions from Governments or from public or private sources for joint publicity.

CHAPTER VII. ECONOMIC MEASURES

Article 19

1. The Council shall, at the beginning of each crop year, make a detailed examination of olive oil balance sheets and an over-all appraisal of olive oil supplies and requirements, on the basis of the information supplied by each participating Government in conformity with article 7 of this Agreement, the statistical records held by the Council and any other data which it may collect directly.

2. The Council shall make a further examination of the balance of supplies and requirements :

(a) Annually, after the harvest and not later than 30 April;

(b) Whenever a significant change in the situation appears to warrant such action.

3. On the basis of its conclusions after examination of the olive oil balance-sheets of each country and the appraisal of the over-all balance of supplies and requirements, the Council shall submit to the Governments participating in the Agreement such recommendations as it deems appropriate for the stabilization of the olive oil market.

Article 20

In accordance with the general objectives set forth in article 1 of this Agreement for stabilizing the olive oil market, and in order to reduce disequilibria between international supply and demand due to crop fluctuations, the Council, as soon as it has been established, shall study and propose as soon as possible to participating Governments economic, financial and technical measures, including the creation of an international olive oil fund.

CHAPTER VIII. ADMINISTRATION

Article 21

OLIVE OIL COUNCIL

An Olive Oil Council shall be entrusted with the administration of this Agreement.

Article 22

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

1. Within the framework of its administrative functions under the terms of the Agreement and apart from its particular duties in connexion with the Joint Publicity Fund and, if applicable, an International Olive Oil Fund, the Council shall be responsible for promoting action for the stabilization and expansion of the world olive oil economy, by every means in its power, in the fields of production, trade and consumption.

2. The Council shall examine ways and means of securing a suitable increase in olive oil consumption. It shall in particular make to participating Governments appropriate recommendations concerning the adoption of a standard international contract, the functioning of International Arbitration Boards, the setting of uniform chemical and physical standards for, and methods of analysis of, olive oil.

3. The Council shall draft a code of standard fair trade practices for the international olive oil trade, particularly with respect to margins of tolerance. It may also undertake studies on questions relating to olive oil, and the stabilization and expansion of the olive oil market.

4. Furthermore, the Council is hereby authorized to undertake or cause to be undertaken other work, in particular the collection of detailed information concerning special assistance in different forms to olive oil activities, so as to be able to formulate any suggestions it may deem advisable for the implementation of the general aims listed in article 1 and the resolution of problems concerning olive oil. All such studies should cover as large a number of countries as possible and take into account the general economic and social conditions of the countries concerned.

5. The studies undertaken in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article shall be conducted in conformity with any directives the Council may issue. To this end, the Council may avail itself, if necessary, of the services of the International Federation of Olive Growers, as a specialized technical non-governmental international organization.

6. The participating Governments shall inform the Council of the conclusions at which they have arrived after considering the recommendations and suggestions referred to in this article.

Article 23

1. The Council shall draw up rules of procedure in conformity with the provisions of this Agreement. It shall keep such records as are required to enable it to discharge its functions under this Agreement, and such other records as it considers desirable. In the event of inconsistency between the rules of procedure thus adopted and the provisions of this Agreement, the Agreement shall prevail.

2. The Council shall draw up, prepare and publish any reports, studies, charts, analyses or other documents which it may deem desirable and useful.

3. The Council shall publish, at least once a year, a report on its activities and on the operation of this Agreement.

4. The Council may delegate to the Executive Committee, constituted under the conditions specified in article 31, the exercise of each of its powers and each of its functions other than those of administration of the Joint Publicity Fund and if applicable of the International Olive Oil Fund. The Council may, at any time, revoke such delegation of powers.

5. The Council may appoint such special committees as it deems advisable for assisting it in the exercise of its functions under this Agreement.

6. The Council shall exercise such other functions as are necessary for the execution of the terms of this Agreement.

Article 24

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, each participating Government shall be a member of the Council with a right to vote. It shall have the right to be represented on the Council by a delegate and it may designate alternates. The delegate and alternates may be accompanied at the meetings of the Council by as many advisers as each participating Government deems necessary.

2. A participating Government which is mainly interested in the importation or consumption of olive oil and which represents in international affairs one or more dependent or self-governing territories mainly interested in the production or exportation of olive oil, or vice versa, shall be entitled either to joint representation in the Council with the dependent or self-governing territories which it represents in international affairs or, if it so desires, to the separate representation of such territories.

3. The Council shall elect a Chairman who shall not be entitled to vote and who shall hold office for the period of one olive crop year. The Chairman shall receive no remuneration and shall be chosen from among the members of the delegations of the participating countries. In the event of the Chairman being a voting delegate, his right to vote shall be exercised by another member of the delegation of his country.

4. The Council shall also elect a Deputy Chairman from among the members of the delegations of the participating countries. He shall hold office for the period of one olive crop year and shall receive no remuneration.

5. Within each participating country, and in so far as the legislation of the country allows, the Council shall have the legal capacity to perform the functions conferred upon it by this Agreement.

Article 25

MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL

1. The Council shall determine where its seat shall be. It shall hold its meetings there unless it decides, as an exception, to hold a particular meeting in another place.

2. The Council shall meet regularly at least twice a year. In addition, it may also be convened at any time by its Chairman at his discretion.

3. The Chairman shall also convene the Council if so requested by :

five participating Governments, or one or more participating Governments holding at least 10 per cent of the total votes, or the Executive Committee.

4. At least seven days' notice of each meeting as provided for in paragraph 2 and 3 of this article shall be given by the Chairman.

Article 26

Representatives holding two-thirds of the votes of mainly producing countries and two-thirds of the votes of mainly importing countries shall together constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Council. Nevertheless, if such a quorum is not reached on the day appointed for a meeting of the Council convened in conformity with article 25 above, the said meeting shall be held three days later and the presence of representatives holding at least 50 per cent of the total votes of the participating Governments shall then constitute a quorum.

Article 27

The Council may take decisions without holding a meeting, by an exchange of correspondence between the Chairman and the participating Governments, provided that no participating Government raises any objection to such procedure. Any decision thus taken shall be communicated as speedily as possible to all the participating Governments, and shall be entered in the record of the following meeting of the Council.

Article 28

1. The Governments parties to this Agreement shall be divided into two groups: the mainly producing countries and the mainly importing countries.

2. The Governments of the mainly producing countries shall have one vote in the Council per thousand metric tons of their annual average olive oil production during the period 1949/50 to 1954/55, on the understanding that no Government shall have less than one vote.

3. The Governments of the mainly importing countries shall have a number of votes in the Council equal to 25 per cent of the number of votes allotted to the Governments of the mainly producing countries. These votes shall be distributed among them proportionately to their average imports during the years 1951 to 1954, on the understanding that no Government shall have less than one vote.

4. There shall be no fractional votes.

5. If a participating Government takes advantage of the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 24 to ask for separate representation of one or more non-metropolitan territories which it represents in international affairs, such territory or territories shall be placed in the group corresponding to its or their main

activity in the olive-growing and olive oil industry, on the understanding that the total number of votes held by the participating Government and its territory or territories separately represented shall not thereby be altered.

Article 29

1. The Council shall determine at first session the number of votes to be allotted to each participating Government in accordance with the provisions of article 28 above.

2. Thereafter, the Council shall re-adjust or redistribute the votes allotted to the participating Governments

- (a) When a Government accedes to this Agreement;
- (b) When a Government withdraws from the Agreement;
- (c) In the circumstances provided for in paragraph 2 of article 24 and in article 41.

Article 30

1. The decisions of the Council shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast.

2. The Government of a participating mainly producing country may authorize the voting delegate of another mainly producing country, and the Government of a participating mainly importing country may authorize the voting delegate of another mainly importing country to represent its interests and to exercise its vote at one or more meetings of the Council. Evidence of such authorization acceptable to the Council shall be submitted to the Council. Nevertheless, the voting delegate of a mainly producing country, in addition to the powers and the right to vote held by his own country, may only represent the interests and exercise the right to vote of one other mainly producing country. On the other hand, the voting delegate of a mainly importing country may, in addition to the powers and the right to vote held by his country, represent the interests and exercise the right to vote of several mainly importing countries.

Article 31

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. If the Council comprises at least eighteen members it shall appoint an Executive Committee composed of representatives of the Governments of seven participating mainly producing countries, five of which have the highest production of olive oil, and of representatives of the Governments of five participating mainly importing countries, two of which have the highest imports of olive oil.

2. If the Council has fewer than eighteen members, it may appoint an Executive Committee composed of three-fifths and two-fifths respectively of

representatives of Governments of participating mainly producing and participating mainly importing countries.

3. The members of the Executive Committee shall be appointed for one olive crop year by each of the groups respectively, and may be re-elected.

4. The Executive Committee shall exercise such powers and functions as shall be delegated to it by the Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of article 23.

5. The Chairman of the Council shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee. He shall not be entitled to vote.

6. The Committee shall draw up its own rules of procedure, subject to the approval of the Council.

7. Each member of the Executive Committee shall have one vote. In the Committee, decisions shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast.

8. Any participating Government shall be entitled to appeal to the Council according to the procedure prescribed by the latter, against any decision of the Executive Committee, and the Executive Committee's decision shall be suspended pending the outcome of the appeal. In so far as a Council decision differs from that of the Executive Committee, the latter shall be amended accordingly as from the date on which the Council decision is taken.

Article 32

SECRETARIAT

1. The Council shall have a Secretariat composed of a Director and such staff as may be necessary to serve the Council and its Committees. The Council shall appoint the Director and shall define his responsibilities. The members of the staff shall be appointed under regulations established by the Council and shall not hold any office outside the organization nor engage in any outside employment. The Director shall submit to the Council for its approval the conditions of employment of any other auxiliary staff he may appoint.

2. It shall be a condition of employment for the Director and the staff of the Secretariat that they shall have no commercial or financial interests in any of the various sectors of the olive-growing and olive oil industries or in other activities connected with them, or, if they have, that they shall renounce them.

3. The responsibilities of the Director and of the members of the staff shall be exclusively international in character. In the discharge of their duties, they shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials.

4. The participating Governments shall respect the international character of the responsibilities of the members of the Secretariat and shall not seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

CHAPTER IX. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Article 33

1. The expenses of delegations to the Council and of members of the Executive Committee shall be borne by their respective Governments. Other expenditures required for the administration of the Agreement, including the salaries paid by the Council, shall be met by means of annual contributions by participating Governments. The contribution of the Government of each participating mainly producing country for each olive crop year shall be proportionate to the number of votes it has when the budget for that year is adopted. The contribution of the Government of each participating mainly importing country shall be settled by special agreement between itself and the Council, taking into account its country's importance in the olive oil economy.

2. During its first meeting, the Council shall approve a provisional budget and fix the amount of the contribution to be paid for the first olive crop year by each participating Government.

3. During each year, the Council shall vote its budget for the following olive crop year and fix the amount of contributions by each participating Government for the aforesaid year.

4. The initial contribution of each participating Government acceding to this Agreement under article 36 shall be fixed by the Council on the basis of the number of votes allotted to the said country and of the fraction of the year remaining until the end of the current olive crop year. The contributions fixed for the other participating Governments for the current olive crop year, however, shall not be modified.

5. Payment of contributions under this article shall fall due at the beginning of each olive crop year for which such contributions have been fixed, and shall be payable in the currency of the country in which the seat of the Council is situated. Any participating Government which has failed to pay its contribution by the date of the next session of the Council following the end of the olive crop year for which such contribution has been fixed, shall have its right to vote suspended until its contribution is paid; nevertheless, except by a vote of the Council, it shall not be deprived of any of its other rights, nor released from any of its obligations under this Agreement.

6. The Government of the country in which the seat of the Council is situated should exempt from taxation, in so far as its legislation allows, the funds of the Council and the salaries paid by the Council to its personnel.

7. At the beginning of each olive crop year the Council shall publish a certified statement of its receipts and expenditure during the previous year.

8. Before its dissolution, the Council shall take the necessary steps for the settlement of its liabilities, the depositing of its archives and the disposal of any assets existing at the date of expiry of this Agreement.

CHAPTER X. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Article 34

The Council may make any suitable arrangements for consultation and co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other appropriate governmental and non-governmental agencies or institutions. It may also make any arrangements it deems advisable to enable the representatives of such organizations to attend its meetings.

CHAPTER XI. DISPUTES AND COMPLAINTS

Article 35

1. Any dispute, other than as referred to in Article 12 concerning the interpretation of implementation of this Agreement, which has not been settled by negotiation shall, at the request of a participating Government which is a party to the dispute, be referred to the Council for decision after consulting, if necessary, an advisory commission, the composition of which shall be fixed by the Council's rules of procedure.

2. The advisory commission's opinion, with reasons stated, shall be submitted to the Council which shall settle the dispute after due consideration of all pertinent information.

3. Any complaint that any participating Government has not fulfilled the obligations imposed upon it by this Agreement shall, at the request of the participating Government making the complaint, be referred to the Council which shall take a decision on the subject.

4. A participating Government may be found by a vote of the Council to have committed a breach of this Agreement.

5. Should the Council find that a participating Government has committed a breach of this Agreement, it may apply sanctions to that Government which may range from a warning to a suspension of the right to vote of the Government concerned until it has complied with its obligations, or to the exclusion of such Government from the Agreement.

CHAPTER XII. SIGNATURE, ACCEPTANCE, ENTRY INTO FORCE AND ACCESSION

Article 36

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature at the Headquarters of the United Nations until 1 August 1958 by the Governments which have been invited to the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil.

2. This Agreement shall be submitted for ratification or acceptance by the signatory Governments in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures and the instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Agreement shall be open for accession by any Government invited to the United Nations Conference on Olive Oil. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. After its coming into force accession to this Agreement by any other Government Member of the United Nations or the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations may be accepted by the Council provided that the conditions of such accession are previously determined by agreement between the Council and the Government concerned.

4. A Government shall become a party to this Agreement from the date on which it has deposited its instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. This Agreement shall enter into force on the day that the Governments of the five main producing countries and the Governments of at least two mainly importing countries have ratified or acceded to it but not earlier than 1 October 1958 nor later than 1 October 1959; nevertheless, in the event of only the Governments of four of the five main producing countries and the Governments of two mainly importing countries having ratified or acceded to it, all the Governments which have ratified or acceded to it may decide by mutual agreement that it shall enter into force between them. For the purposes of this paragraph an undertaking by a Government to seek to obtain as rapidly as possible under its constitutional procedure ratification or accession will be considered as equivalent to ratification or accession.

6. The Council may determine the conditions under which the Governments that have failed to ratify or accept this Agreement or that have not acceded to it before its entry into force but have given notice of their intention to obtain as speedily as possible a decision to ratify, accept or accede to it, may, if they so desire, take part in the work of the Council as non-voting observers.

7. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all the participating Governments of any signature, ratification or acceptance of this

Agreement, or of any accession to the latter and shall inform all the participating Governments of any reservations or conditions attached hereto.

CHAPTER XIII. DURATION, AMENDMENT, SUSPENSION, WITHDRAWAL, EXPIRY,
RENEWAL

Article 37

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until the end of the fourth complete olive crop year of its operation.

2. The Council shall, at such time as it considers appropriate, communicate to the participating Governments its recommendations regarding renewal or replacement of this Agreement.

Article 38

1. In the event of circumstances arising which, in the opinion of the Council, hamper or threaten to hamper the functioning of this Agreement, the Council may recommend to the participating Governments an amendment of this Agreement.

2. The Council shall fix a time limit within which each participating Government shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations whether or not it accepts an amendment recommended under paragraph 1 of this article.

3. If, before the final date set in conformity with paragraph 2 of this article, all the participating Governments accept an amendment, it shall enter into force immediately after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the last acceptance. The Secretary-General shall immediately communicate this circumstance to the Council.

4. If, by the final date set in conformity with paragraph 2 of this article, an amendment is not accepted by the participating Governments holding two-thirds of the votes, such amendment shall not enter into force.

5. If, by the final date set in conformity with paragraph 2 of this article, an amendment is accepted by the Governments of the participating countries holding two-thirds of the votes, but not by the Governments of all the participating countries :

(a) The amendment shall enter into force for the participating Governments which have given notice of their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, at the beginning of the olive crop year immediately following the final date, in conformity with the provisions of this paragraph;

(b) The Council shall decide immediately whether the amendment is of such a nature that the participating Governments not accepting it must be

suspended from this Agreement as from the date on which such amendment enters into force in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) above, and shall inform all the participating Governments accordingly. Should the Council decide that the amendment is of such a nature, the participating Governments which have not accepted it shall inform the Council before the date on which the amendment is to enter into force in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) above, whether they still consider such an amendment unacceptable; the participating Governments which have so decided and those which have not given notice of their decision shall then be automatically suspended from this Agreement from the date of entry into force of the amendment. Nevertheless, should any such Government satisfy the Council that it was prevented from accepting the amendment before its entry into force, in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) above, on account of constitutional difficulties beyond its control, the Council may defer suspension until such difficulties have been overcome and the participating Government has notified the Council of its decision.

6. The Council shall lay down the rules under which a participating Government suspended in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 5 of this article may be reinstated, as well as the necessary rules for carrying out the provisions of this article.

Article 39

1. Should a participating Government consider its interests seriously endangered by the fact that a signatory Government fails to ratify or accept this Agreement, or because of conditions or reservations attached to a signing, ratification or acceptance, that Government shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations. On receipt of such notification, the Secretary-General shall inform the Council which shall examine the question either at its first meeting, or at one of its subsequent meetings held within a period of one month at the most after receipt of such notification. If, after examination of the question by the Council, the participating Government continues to consider its interests seriously endangered it may withdraw from the Agreement by giving notice of its withdrawal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations within a period of thirty days after being notified of the Council's decision.

2. The procedure laid down in paragraph 1 of this article shall be applied in the following cases :

(a) When a participating Government declares that circumstances beyond its control prevent it from fulfilling its obligations under this Agreement;

(b) When a participating Government considers its interests under the Agreement seriously prejudiced by the withdrawal of another participating Government, or by the withdrawal under article 41, paragraph 2, of all or some of the non-metropolitan territories of another participating Government;

(c) When a participating Government considers its interests under the Agreement seriously prejudiced through a measure taken by another participating Government if the said measure is not suspended or modified in accordance with the recommendations which the Council, on receipt of a complaint, may make;

(d) When a participating Government considers, contrary to a Council decision, taken in accordance with article 38, paragraph 5, sub-paragraph (b), that an amendment is of such a nature as to justify its withdrawal.

3. A participating Government may, by giving notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, withdraw from the Agreement if it is involved in hostilities.

4. Any notice of withdrawal given in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs 2 (b), 2 (c), 2 (d) of this article must be addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall take effect two months before the beginning of the next olive crop year.

5. Any withdrawal notified in conformity with paragraphs 2 (a) or 3 of this article shall take effect as from the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 40

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform without delay all participating Governments of any notification of withdrawal which has been brought to his notice in accordance with article 39 of this Agreement.

CHAPTER XIV. TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

Article 41

1. Any Government may, upon signature, ratification or acceptance of this Agreement, or of accession to the latter, or at any subsequent time, declare by notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Agreement shall extend to all or some of the non-metropolitan territories which it represents in international affairs and the Agreement shall apply on receipt of such notice to the territories mentioned therein.

2. In conformity with the provisions of article 39 concerning withdrawal, any participating Government may notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the separate withdrawal from this Agreement of all or any of the non-metropolitan territories which it represents in international affairs.

3. The Secretary-General shall inform participating Governments of such extensions or withdrawals.

ANNEX A

CLASSIFICATIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF OLIVE OIL FOR
INTERNATIONAL TRADE1. *Virgin olive oils*

Olive oils produced by mechanical processes and free from any admixture of other types of oils or oils extracted in a different manner, classified as follows :

(a) *Extra*: Olive oil of absolutely perfect flavour, having a maximum acidity—i.e., oleic acid content—of 1 gramme per 100 grammes.

(b) *Fine*: Olive oil with the same characteristics as extra, except that its maximum acidity—i.e., oleic acid content—is 1.5 grammes per 100 grammes.

(c) *Ordinary*: Slightly off-flavour olive oil having a maximum acidity—i.e., oleic acid content—of 3 grammes per 100 grammes, with a tolerance of 10 per cent.

(d) *Lampante* (lamp oil) : Off-flavour olive oil.

2. *Refined olive oils*

(a) *Pure olive oil, refined*: Oil obtained by refining virgin olive oil.

(b) *Second-quality olive oil, refined*: Oil obtained by refining oils extracted with solvents.

3. *Blended olive oils*

(a) *Pure olive oil* consisting of a blend of virgin olive oil and refined pure olive oil.

(b) *Blended olive oil* consisting of a blend of virgin olive oil and refined second-quality olive oil.

4. *Industrial oils*

Oils obtained by treating olive residues with solvents.

5. *Types*

Mixed oils may also be classified as types, the grading of which is determined by mutual agreement between buyers and sellers. The term "virgin oil" shall not be applied to blends of virgin and refined oils.