

The United States representative stressed that importing countries must provide an adequate control over the distribution and use of supplies which will stand the scrutiny of the exporting countries.

The representative of UNRRA indicated that the cessation of lend-lease, mutual aid, and shipping controls had made their task more difficult, while contracts between exporting and importing countries also added to their difficulties.

The representative of Cuba brought up the point of prices in the importing countries being controlled, and considered that if these were permitted to rise unduly, producers in exporting countries may become discouraged. This had particular reference to sugar being exported at a fixed price but sold in some importing countries at greatly inflated prices.

The Greek representative was anxious to ensure that importing countries should not be able to get supplies allocated by some international authority, in addition to supplies from countries which may not recognize such authority.

All representatives stressed the importance of early and accurate notification to IEFC of supplies available for allocation, this information being revised without delay as might be found necessary. Member countries of the IEFC should accept the full responsibility of implementing recommendations to which they have agreed.

While the Committee did not consider that a rigid formula for allocations would be appropriate, it was recommended that the IEFC should be guided, *inter alia*, by the following:—

(a) The comparative needs of different countries from the nutritional standpoint;

(b) The levels of pre-war consumption in the different claimant countries;

(c) The need to maintain emergency subsistence levels of consumption in importing countries;

(d) The extent and duration of undernutrition, whether due to circumstances produced by the war, such as occupation or devastation, the effects of drought, or other causes leading to food shortage;

(e) The extent to which the Governments of importing countries are effectively carrying out policies to secure maximum food-production, and the efficient procurement and utilization of available supplies for consumption by human beings;

(f) An attempt should be made to co-ordinate the allocation of supplies of the different foods, which should not be considered individually and in isolation;

(g) While account should be taken of the desirability of maintaining or re-establishing normal trade between different countries, consideration of urgent need should be paramount—it is more important to provide food for starving people than to maintain or re-establish trade relations between different countries;

(h) Financial difficulties should not be allowed to hamper arrangements for providing food to countries in the most urgent need;

(i) In connection with the allocation of fertilizers, food, and machinery, due weight should be given to the return contribution which countries can make to supplies for allocation of foods of which there is a world shortage;

(j) The quantities of food available in each country should be reported to the IEFC, together with information as to the basis on which the figures have been calculated; and

(k) Account should be taken of the facilities possessed by countries for processing certain foods.