

amounts needed will depend, of course, upon yields, upon the economies in the use of bread grains which are enforced in both the exporting and the importing countries, and upon the extent to which the coarse grains—indigenous and imported—may be used as food in 1946-47.*

Current indications are that world supplies of fats and oils will be no greater in 1946-47 than in 1945-46. Increases in production of supplies for export are in prospect for some areas, and demobilization is continuing to result in some savings, but these are about offset by decreases in other areas and by the fact that 600,000 metric tons of the fats and oils consumed in 1945 were drawn from stocks in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. However, an increase in supplies of fats and oils from the liberated areas in the Pacific and Far East should develop in 1947, although not materially so until the last half.

Supplies of cane-sugar available for shipment from the producing areas are likely to be about 20 per cent., or 1,200,000 metric tons (refined basis), greater in 1946-47 than in 1945-46.

Supplies of rice available for export from the Americas and Egypt will apparently run about 1,500,000 metric tons of rough rice equivalent, or somewhat greater than for 1945-46.

Supplies of meat and manufactured dairy products available for shipment from the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand in 1946-47 are not likely to be any greater than in 1945-46.

An estimate of the amounts of food which may be available for shipment from the exporting countries, considering supplies of fats and oils, sugar, meat, dairy products, rice, and wheat as a total, has not been worked out. It is clear, however, that for all these foodstuffs together the difference between export supplies and amounts needed in the deficit areas will certainly be greater than the 10,000,000- to 12,000,000-ton gap indicated earlier for bread grains (as measured in terms of wheat equivalent). And it equally follows that the eventual gap will depend upon yields actually realized, upon the economies in the use of the several foodstuffs which are enforced in both the exporting and the importing countries, and upon the extent to which coarse grains are used for food in 1946-47.†

(3) THE FISHERIES SITUATION

With the reconversion of fishing-craft which had been appropriated for military service, the introduction of some new boats, more labour, and some increases in supplies of materials such as fishing gear and salt, it is anticipated that fish-production in 1946-47 will be substantially greater in the European area than in 1945-46.

* An additional saving, perhaps a very substantial one, might also be realized by reducing cereal wastes due to insects, mites, rodents, and mould fungi. In this connection a section of a recent report summarizing the estimates and recommendations of an expert committee on wastage is included in the supplementary series as Technical Supplement 8.

† In the case of the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand, the calculations summarized in this statement are based chiefly upon an appraisal of supplies which may be available for export shipment. In the case of the United States, one of the significant factors in determining the amounts of wheat available for shipment in 1946-47 will be the amounts fed to live-stock. Supplies of meat and of dairy products (especially of dry skim and perhaps of condensed and evaporated milk) available for shipment from the United States in 1946-47 will depend chiefly upon the pricing and procurement policies followed. That is, the current consumer demand in the United States is more than sufficient to absorb all of the meat and milk now being produced, and this situation seems likely to continue through 1946-47.