

(c) Considers that these objects can best be secured by price policy, by control (and, where practicable, rationing) of concentrate feed, by salvaging and distribution of unavoidable waste suitable for stock-feeding, and by information services and publicity methods;

(d) RECOMMENDS that price policy should aim at encouraging (i) the sale of crops and milk for direct human consumption as against live-stock products other than milk; (ii) the feeding of meat-producing animals to produce the maximum quantity of meat in relation to the amount of grain fed, without undue regard to quality; and (iii) the slaughter of stock which cannot be economically fed;

(e) Considers that if concentrate feed rationing and the international allocation of feed grains for food are to be effective they must be combined with control of the retention and disposal of the rationed and allocated commodities, whether imported or home produced;

(f) RECOMMENDS that each country should encourage by publicity the salvage of unavoidable waste products such as swill and should institute or maintain a system of collection and sterilization of such products and their distribution to live-stock producers;

(g) RECOMMENDS that each country should encourage the production of feed crops on land not suited to bread grains or other essential food crops;

(h) RECOMMENDS that each country should, at such times and in such forms as may be requested by IEFC, supply to it information in regard to the feeding of grain to live-stock and the extent to which and the methods by which such country is carrying out the above recommendations, or information as to why a particular recommendation is inapplicable to its case, and finally should report to IEFC as early as possible what additional quantity of grain it can arrange to make available for human consumption in 1946-47 as a result of implementing the recommendations listed above; and

(i) RECOMMENDS that FAO assemble and make available to member Governments technical information in its possession in regard to possible economies in the feeding of live-stock.

(7) *Wastage*

The Committee RECOMMENDS—

That all countries should immediately undertake special campaigns, adjusted to the particular situation in each country and making use of all available administrative and education resources, to reduce waste of food in all forms, including—

(a) Waste on farms;

(b) Waste due to infestation of stored food by rats, mice, insects, and mites, and mould fungi; and

(c) Waste by consumers in homes, institutions, and public eating places.

The Committee notes with satisfaction that FAO is already undertaking a study of the problems of food wastages. It emphasizes strongly the importance of making sufficient supplies of fumigants and pesticides available.

(8) *Stocks*

The Committee RECOMMENDS—

(a) That Governments reduce their current stocks and, in the case of crop products, their carry-over stocks of all foods to the minimum necessary to maintain regular distribution; and

(b) That Governments refrain from any replenishment of stocks during 1946-47 above that minimum level.