

home-produced food grains are not used for this purpose. There are, of course, many other aspects of internal food distribution which are of the greatest importance and to which most careful attention must be given by the countries concerned.

(8) Whatever intergovernmental allocating body is established, the Committee recommends that it should follow certain general principles in recommending particular allocations. The Committee does not, however, consider that a rigid formula for allocation would be appropriate, since it is important that flexibility should be maintained and allocations adjusted in accordance with the varying circumstances of supply and requirements. The Committee recommends, however, that the allocating body 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 shortages;

(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, and the latter 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, considerations 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, which should be reported to the IEFEC 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.

(8) The objective of the new intergovernmental allocating body should be to develop a sense of corporate responsibility between the different countries in respect of the needs of other countries as well as their own. Member countries of the allocating body should accept the full responsibility of implementing the recommendations to which they have agreed.

APPENDIX III.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE III

FUTURE MACHINERY

Committee III considered the existing temporary machinery in the field of food and agriculture with a view to making recommendations on any extension, modification, and co-ordination needed. In particular, the Committee directed its attention mainly to the emergency machinery for allocation