

cultivation of cereals and other foodstuffs, which may cause unwarranted price increases and still further aggravate the food situation. Inflationary prices, and other price factors, in many cases constitute another obstacle to the production and distribution of food supplies to those in need.

*The General Assembly, therefore,*

*Urges* the Governments and international agencies concerned to adopt or continue measures designed to overcome the deficit during 1947 in bread grains, rice, fats and oils, dairy products, meat and sugar and to achieve the equitable allocation and prompt distribution of the available supplies free from political considerations; and, in particular,

*Recommends:*

1. Food producing countries to take all practicable steps

- (a) to increase the output and collection of foodstuffs to the maximum extent;
- (b) to prevent reduction and encourage an increase of areas under grain cultivation;
- (c) to improve transportation facilities for cereals and other foodstuffs;
- (d) to increase exports to countries suffering from a shortage of foodstuffs;
- (e) to continue and strengthen international efforts and machinery with a view to utilizing exportable food supplies with due consideration for the urgency of the food requirements in the needy countries;
- (f) to take measures against any unwarranted increase in the price of grain and other foodstuffs, especially such as would be detrimental to the interests of consumers and would mainly favour speculative interests without resulting in any real advantages to the farming population;

2. Countries which are largely industrial and produce transportation equipment, agricultural implements, machinery, spare parts and supplies for the construction of workshops for manufacturing and repairing the essential categories of such materials, or which produce fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, and animal feeding stuffs, to take all appropriate and practicable measures for expanding production, increasing export, and facilitating transportation of such supplies to countries in urgent need of them, and for facilitating the construction in these countries of small factories and workshops for the manufacture and repair of the most essential agricultural machines, implements and spare parts, for increasing food production;

3. All countries to carry out as far as practicable appropriate and necessary measures to regulate consumption, including the maintenance of high extraction rates, the dilution of flour, restrictions on usage of bread grains for beverages and other non-essential purposes, and restrictions on the feeding of bread grains to animals;