

6. Government Policies Affecting Grains and Agriculture cont'd

order to reduce imports (US\$72 million). The Ministry of Agriculture is expected to release about US\$25 million for financial assistance to yellow corn production for livestock feed.

- To encourage consumers to change their consumption habits to food grown locally to minimize imports.

7. Canadian Grain Marketing Prospects

Projection of grain import needs for 1985-90 are not available. 1984 projection for wheat imports is 787,000 tonnes. It is worthy to note that Filipinos have traditionally consumed high levels of wheat flour products such as "PAN DE SAL" which maintains demand at a high level. Also, difficulties in rice production and the high population growth rate should increase the demand for wheat in the longer term.

Canada could increase wheat sales by providing credit terms competitive to US and Australian offers. NFA received commercial credit from the U.S. Commodity Credit Corp. for 584,000 tonnes of wheat in the first semester of 1984. For livestock feeds, canola meal may be a possible substitute for soya meal because of its price, protein content and low erucic acid and glucosinate.

Marketing possibilities for Canadian special crops are not foreseen. The Philippines have a limited demand for special crops which is largely provided for under US food aid.

8. Processing Facilities

Year: 1983

thousands of tonnes

	<u>Number of Companies</u>	<u>Number of Plants</u>	<u>Annual Capacity</u>	<u>Actual Output</u>
Flour (and durum) Mills	8	10	1,200	913
Compound Feed Mills	10	12	942	885
Malt Houses				
Oilseed Crushers	57	57	13	

9. Storage and Throughput Capacity

Grain Import Capacity by Port

Year: 1983

- - thousands of tonnes - -

<u>Name of Port</u>	<u>Grain Storage Capacity</u>	<u>Annual Throughput Capacity</u>
Manila	106	
Hondagua	20	
Iligan	16	
Lapu-Lapu	30	
Batangas	16	
Total Capacity	188	