



whether the product is considered a consumer product.

AgriFood Trade with Canada

In the past, Canada has supplied India with products to offset domestic shortfalls, and to replenish buffer stocks of specific crops. Agri-Food imports from Canada in 1993 were \$24.4 million, 2.5% of Indian agrifood imports and 10% of total Canadian exports to India. The major items were canola oil, \$13.1 million; peas, \$5.9 million; oilseeds \$3.8 million; and grains \$ 1.6 million. Of these products only Canadian canola oil and dried peas have had any long term success.

corn

India's domestic poultry industry is growing at an estimated annual rate of 15 percent. As the fast food and food processing industries grow and infrastructure improves, demand for poultry products (per capita consumption currently is 0.6 kg per year) is expected to rise. Corn is a major input to poultry feed production and domestic production has stagnated in recent years.

Feed grade corn (fit only for use as poultry or animal feed) is freely importable, provided the import contract is registered with the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED). Import of other corn is canalized through the Food Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI). India's poultry industry is expected to become a regular corn importer in the coming years. Small quantities of imports are expected during 1995/96 but future trade volumes could be significant.

Oilseeds

Canada has been a traditional supplier of canola oil when domestic edible oil production has been insufficient to meet demand. India produced approximately four times more oilseeds than Canada in 1994, but was unable to meet consumer demand and therefore, imported CND 8.5 million of canola oil from Canada in 1994.

It should be noted that most, if not all, of Canada's canola oil shipments to India are under the Canadian International Development Agency food aid program.

India recently liberalized vegetable oil imports. Most major oils are now on Open General License and may be imported by the private sector at a 30 percent duty. Two of India's state enterprise (parastatal) trading organizations may import at a 20 percent duty. Despite record oilseed production, rising domestic demand of edible