

7. Canadian Grain Marketing Prospects

There are too many variables with respect to local production (war, climate and availability of funds for land reclamation and irrigation) to predict accurately any changes in current import levels to 1990. Imports should grow in the short term.

Marketing initiatives currently underway by the Canadian Wheat Board appear suitable for the short and medium term. There are good marketing possibilities for all coarse grains, especially for cattle feed. Financing will be required, however, for the foreseeable future.

8. Storage and Throughput Capacity

Grain Import Capacity by Port

<u>Name of Port</u>	Year 1983	
	<u>Storage Capacity</u>	<u>Annual Throughput Capacity</u>
Aqaba (Jordan)	150	
Iskunderun (Turkey)	20	
Kuwait	N/A	
Dammam (Saudi Arabia)	N/A	

Note: Iraq's major port (Basrah) has been closed since the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war September 1980.

II. MALT AND MALTING BARLEY

1. Domestic Production of barley by type, 1983/84: 320,000 tonnes
1982/83: 900,000 tonnes

2. Additional Information

Change in malting capacity: It is believed that domestic production is stable at about 600,000 HL.

Malt exports: Nil.

Trend in beer consumption: Per capita consumption is believed to be decreasing due to shortages in local production. Imported beer comes from Turkey and is served in the major hotels and restaurants.

III. OILSEEDS

1. Import Policy

Import Tariffs: Only the government can import so tariffs are irrelevant.

Importation procedure and structure: Imports are handled through the publicly owned State Enterprise for Vegetable Oils.

2. Additional Factors

Virtually all agricultural products are being offered on terms of two years deferred payment. The Grain Board is now seeking three year terms.