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CANADA

No. 19 (May 1973)

INFORMATION DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OTTAWA - CANADA

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## CANADA'S GRAIN

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REFERENCE

RETURN TO CHEVA TO MENTAL LICRORY RETOLICATER A A REP. OT BOUE OU SAMIETER (Prepared in the Marketing Operations Division, Grain Marketing Office, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Canada's Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta) are ideally suited to the efficient production of bread grains, feed grains and oilseeds. The six major grains produced are wheat, barley, rapeseed, oats, flaxseed and rye. In 1972, total production was 1,442 million bushels, making Canada one of the largest producers of bread and feed grains in the world. Record exports of 825,000,000 bushels of grain in 1971/72 made Canada the world's second-largest grain exporter.

There are about 85,000,000 acres of cultivated land in the Prairie Provinces. In most years, between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 acres are in summer fallow and over 10,000,000 in tame hay and pasture. Each year, before seeding, the Federal Government announces the guaranteed initial payments for wheat, oats and barley and minimum delivery quotas for all grains for the coming crop year in order to provide producers with the best available marketing information on which to plan their seeding for the season.

	Acreage o	f Principal	Grains in	the Prairie P	rovinces <sup>(1)</sup>		
Harvest Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rapeseed	<u>Flaxseed</u>	Rye	Total
		(Thou	sands of A	cres)			
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	26,996 29,080 27,790 29,166 29,570	5,922 5,217 5,741 7,010 7,600	6,260 5,054 5,645 5,450 5,090	478 791 1,435 1,525 1,620	1,629 1,916 2,265 1,883 998	632 635 743 671 628	41,917 42,693 43,619 45,705 45,506
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	28,860 24,400 12,000 18,885 20,800	8,330 9,000 9,500 13,312 11,900	5,340 5,630 5,260 5,315 4,660	1,052 2,012 4,050 5,306 3,270	1,502 2,320 3,350 1,762 1,420	619 859 944 906 581	45,703 44,221 35,104 45,486 42,631

#### Marketing

The Canadian Wheat Board is the sole agency responsible for marketing Prairie wheat, oats and barley in interprovincial and export trade, on behalf of the producers of the Prairie Provinces. Sales may be negotiated directly by the Wheat Board or by the private grain trade, acting as agents of the Board. The grain-handling and exporting companies are, however, involved in all sales of grain, as the Board does not own any grain-handling, storage or transportation facilities. Rapeseed, rye, flaxseed, buckwheat and mustard are marketed by the private grain trade. In recent years, Canada has been the world's largest exporter of barley, rapeseed, flaxseed and mustard seed. About 15,000,000 bushels of winter wheat grown annually in Ontario is marketed by the Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board and by the private trade. In the 1971/72 crop year, exports of grain and grain products totalled about 825,000,000 bushels -- a new record. This total included over 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour and about 230,000,000 bushels of barley and 43,000,000 bushels of rapeseed.

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Exports of	of	Canadian	Grain	and	Grain	Products <sup>(2)</sup>

Crop Year	Wheat	Flour in Terms of Wheat	Barley and Barley Products	Rapeseed	Flaxseed	Oats and Oats Products	Rye	Total
			(Thousan	ds of Bushe	els)			
1962-63	304,102	27,265	15,377	5,725	12,995	21,700	7,310	394,474
1963-64	539,637	54,910	46,935	5,330	14,232	18,759	5,501	685,304
1964-65	368,052	31,542	37,032	9,276	15,682	15,551	4,857	481,992
1965-66	546,781	38,125	38,029	13,632	19,505	15,922	8,050	680,044
1966-67	483,456	31,851	58,542	13,818	17,079	4,803	9,963	619,512
1967-68	311,320	24,690	41,405	12,309	13,721	3,545	4,760	411,750
1968-69	281,216	24,622	26,407	14,311	13,946	2,723	4,248	367,473
1969-70	319,535	26,963	88,312	22,213	19,686	5,165	3,829	485,703
1970-71	410,410	24,803	179,595	46,811	22,487	13,366	8,918	706,390
1971-72	479,065	24,826	230,528	42,586	27,260	10,221	10,757	825,243

The initial payments on the basic grades of wheat, oats and barley delivered to the Wheat Board during the crop year are guaranteed by the Federal Government. For example, the initial payment for wheat delivered during 1972/73 is \$1.76 a bushel for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring, basis in-store Thunder Bay or Vancouver. When the grain delivered during the crop year has been marketed by the Board, the profits are distributed on the basis of the types and grades of grain delivered by each producer.

(2) Statistics Canada and Canadian Grain Commission

The flow of grain from the farm to country elevators is regulated by a delivery-quota system that enables the Board to call for delivery of the kinds and grades of grain required to meet market commitments and, at the same time, to allocate delivery opportunities as equitably as possible among all grain producers.

### Transportation

The producer delivers his grain, generally by truck, to a country elevator at one of the approximately 1,600 delivery points throughout the Prairies. The grain is then loaded into railway cars for shipment for domestic use or to terminal elevators on the West Coast, at Thunder Bay, the St. Lawrence ports and Churchill. Grain moves directly overseas from the West Coast and Churchill and, while some direct shipments overseas have also been made from Thunder Bay, the bulk of the movement is by lake vessel to the St. Lawrence export ports of Montreal, Sorel, Trois Rivières, Quebec, Port Cartier and Baie Comeau. Grain is also moved from Thunder Bay to Georgian Bay ports and forwarded by rail to the Atlantic ports of Saint John and Halifax for export during the winter when the Great Lakes are closed to navigation.

The Canadian Wheat Board introduced a new shipping system in 1969 to improve the flow of grain to export position. In the "block-shipping system," the delivery-points are divided into blocks or geographic areas consisting of particular railway-line groupings and the Canadian Wheat Board issues shipping orders for specific grades of grain by block. Elevator companies allocate these orders to specific elevators within the blocks thus ensuring that the required type and grade of grain is forwarded to meet a specific sales commitment. Grain handling at the port terminals has also been considerably expedited by a pooling system for railway grain-cars. Formerly, grain was allocated to elevator-company terminals according to the company originating the grain on the Prairies. This has now been changed, so that the required grade of grain for a specific shipment is allocated to the terminal awaiting the arrival of the vessel for that shipment. This avoids ships having to call at more than one terminal for the same grade of grain.

There were record grain-export shipments of 308,000,000 bushels from the West Coast and 361,000,000 bushels from St. Lawrence ports in 1971/72. The export movements from Churchill, Thunder Bay direct and the Maritimes were also at record levels.

#### Storage

Canada's licensed grain-storage facilities had a total capacity at August 1, 1972, of 673,000,000 bushels. The effective storage capacity ranges between 65 and 80 per cent of licensed capacity. The bulk of the storage capacity was in the 4,567 country elevators that had capacity of 377.8 million bushels. The 33 terminal elevators, namely at Thunder Bay, Churchill and the West Coast ports, had a capacity of 151.5 million bushels, while 28 transfer elevators at Great Lakes ports and export ports on the St. Lawrence and the Maritimes had a capacity of 128.5 million bushels. Another 23 elevators, with a capacity of 15.3 million bushels, were used to store grain prior to its processing.

### Regulation

The Canadian Grain Commission is responsible for regulating all phases of grain handling in Canada, including the inspection, grading and weighing of grain, the maintenance of statistical and research facilities, and the constitution of the Grain Standards Committees, which establish the standards for the various grades of grain.

The Grain Research Laboratory of the Commission conducts surveys and publishes information each year on the protein content of the wheat crop. It also conducts baking tests with flour milled from Canadian wheat and issues a report on the baking quality of the Prairie wheat crops. The reputation that Canadian grain has long enjoyed in world markets is due in large part to the rigid controls exercised by the Commission.

### Training and development facilities

The Canadian Grains Institute was established in 1971 by the Canadian Wheat Board and the Canadian Grain Commission in co-operation with the Federal Government. Located in Winnipeg, it represents an initiative by these agencies and Ottawa in the area of market development for grains and oilseeds and their products. The Institute will place emphasis on courses dealing with the practical managerial, institutional, economic and commercial aspects of the Canadian industry. As an institutional facility, it will provide for executives of both foreign and domestic industry, for technical personnel, and for current and prospective buyers and users of Canadian products, the opportunity to acquire training and firsthand knowledge of all facets of the industry -- including production, marketing, distribution and processing.

In addition, the Institute will offer courses demonstrating the technology of milling, baking, pasta-manufacturing, feed-mill operations, oilseed crushing and utilization, malting, brewing and distilling. The entire program is designed to contribute to the maintenance and enlargement of markets at home and abroad for Canadian grains, oilseeds and their products.

### Industry co-ordination

At the Prime Minister's suggestion, the Canada Grains Council was established in 1969 primarily to improve co-ordination within the industry and to assist in reaching consensus on recommendations to government. The administrative costs of the Council are shared by government and industry members. Membership in the Council is "open to all non-governmental organizations and associations whose members are directly engaged in the production, handling, transportation or marketing of grain and grain products". The Council at large meets semi-annually and the Board of Directors meets about ten times yearly. The Council is serviced by a small secretariat.

In its three years of operation, the Council has demonstrated the capacity of the industry to work together on matters of mutual interest. It has made several recommendations to government on issues referred to it by government or on studies the Council itself has initiated.



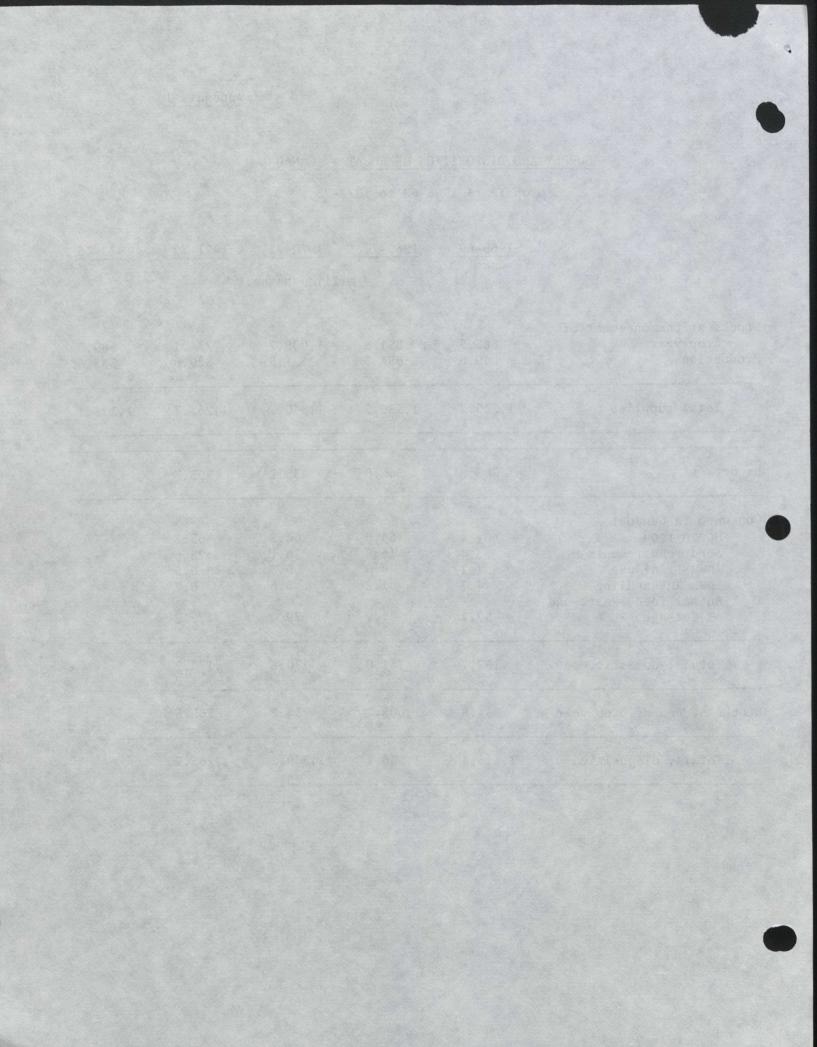
Appendix 1

# SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF WHEAT -- CANADA

Crop Years 1968-69 to 1972-73

1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73			
- million bushels -							
665.5	851.8	1,008.7	734.1	589.8			
649.8	684.3	331.5	529.6	533.3			
1,315.4	1,536.1	1,340.2	1,263.7	1,123.1			
305.8	346.5	435.2	503.7				
State Marine		And Sold in					
61.4	64.6	64.5	65.2				
33.4	16.8	26.1	28.6				
1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5				
4.7	1.2	0.6	0.7				
57.1	97.9	79.0	75.2				
157.7	181.0	170.8	170.2				
851.8	1,008.7	734.2	589.8				
1,315.4	1,536.1	1,340.2	1.263.7				
	665.5 649.8 1,315.4 305.8 61.4 33.4 1.1 4.7 57.1 157.7 851.8	- m 665.5 851.8 649.8 684.3 1,315.4 1,536.1 305.8 346.5 61.4 64.6 33.4 16.8 1.1 0.5 4.7 1.2 57.1 97.9 157.7 181.0 851.8 1,008.7	- million bushe   665.5 851.8 1,008.7   649.8 684.3 331.5   1,315.4 1,536.1 1,340.2   305.8 346.5 435.2   61.4 64.6 64.5   33.4 16.8 26.1   1.1 0.5 0.6   4.7 1.2 0.6   57.1 97.9 79.0   157.7 181.0 170.8   851.8 1,008.7 734.2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			



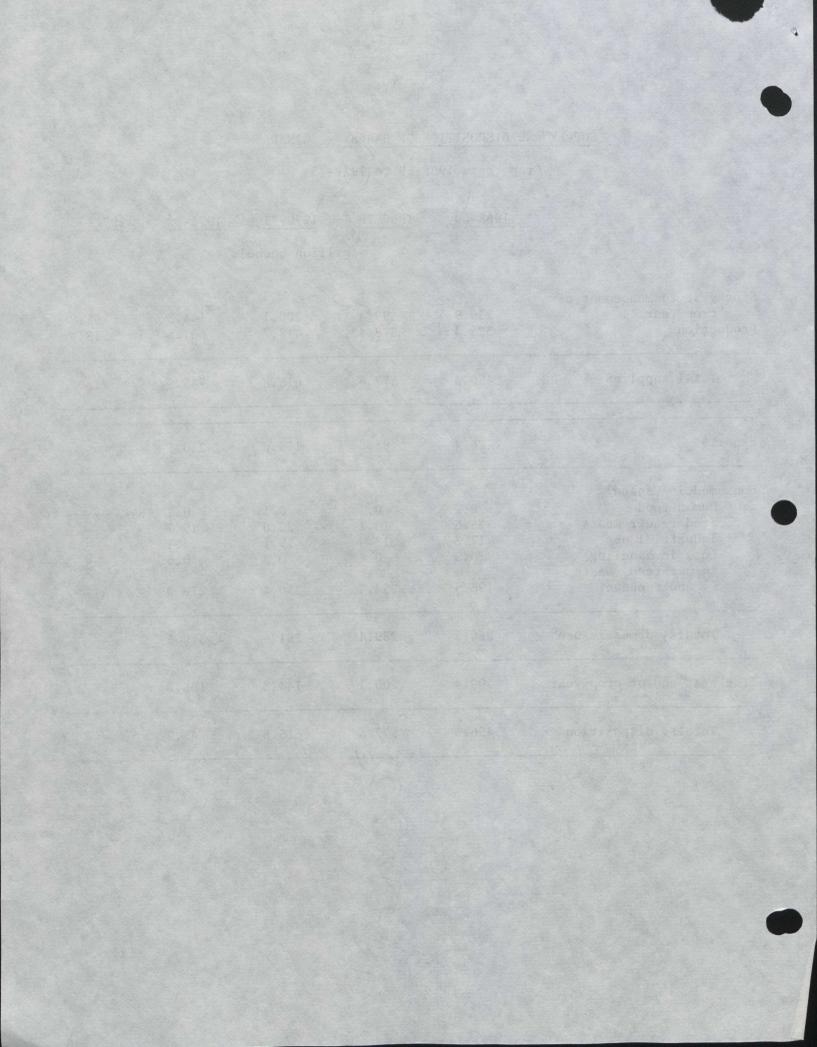


# SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF BARLEY -- CANADA

## Crop Years 1968-69 to 1972-73

	1968-69	1969-70	<u>1970-71</u>	1971-72	1972-73
		- m	illion bushe	ls -	
Stocks at commencement of					
crop year	130.9	199.4	200.1	144.3	195.8
Production	325.4	378.4	415.7	601.6	518.4
Total supplies	456.3	577.8	615.8	745.9	713.2
Exports	26.4	88.3	179.6	230.5	
Consumed in Canada:					
Human food	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Seed requirements	15.6	16.1	22.0	19.7	
Industrial use	17.3	18.4	19.1	21.1	
Loss in handling	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	
Animal feed, waste and dockage	196.5	254.4	250.4	278.0	
Totals, domestic use	230.5	289.4	291.9	319.5	
Stocks at end of crop year	199.4	200.1	144.3	195.8	
Totals, disposition	456.3	577.8	615.8	745.9	





# SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF RAPESEED -- CANADA

Crop Years 1968-69 to 1972-73

	1968-69	1969-70	<u>1970-71</u>	1971-72	<u>1972-73</u>
		- m:	illion bushe	ls -	
Stocks at commencement of					
crop year Production	9.9 19.4	5.0 33.4	3.6 72.2	11.0 95.0	43.1 57.3
Total supplies	29.3	38.4	75.8	106.0	100.4
Exports	14.3	22.2	46.8	42.6	
Consumed in Canada:					
Seed requirements	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	
Industrial use	6.9	7.8	8.6	12.0	
Loss in handling Animal feed, waste				0.2	
and dockage	2.7	4.2	8.7	7.6	
Totals, domestic use	9.9	12.6	18.0	20.3	
Stocks at end of crop year	5.1	3.6	11.0	43.1	
Totals, disposition	29.3	38.5	75.8	106.0	

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### Appendix 2

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