

Food aid. The Canadian Food Aid Program has expanded from \$2 million in 1962-63 to more than \$180 million in 1974-75. Since 1963 food aid under bilateral and multilateral aid programs has been administered by the Canadian International Development Agency. Most of the food consists of wheat and wheat products, but \$18-20 million is usually spent on rapeseed and rapeseed oil for India and Bangladesh. In addition Canada makes regular contributions of flour, averaging \$1 million in value, to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees. In the past about 80% of our total food aid was given to foreign governments under bilateral programs with the remaining 20% going through multilateral channels, mainly the World Food Programme. Over the last 10 years more than 72 different countries have received food aid from Canada.

At the World Food Conference in Rome in November 1974, Canada pledged the allocation of 1 million metric tons of grain annually for three years, more than double Canada's previous commitment of 495,000 metric tons per annum under the Food Aid Convention. A commitment to substantially increase other types of food aid was also made. The estimated total value of this aid in 1975-76 is approximately \$45 million.

11.8.1.2 The Canadian Grain Commission

The Canadian Grain Commission was established by the Canada Grain Act on April 1, 1971. It replaced the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada which was originally established by the Canada Grain Act of 1912. It is composed of a Chief Commissioner and two commissioners and is under the jurisdiction of the Canada Department of Agriculture. Headquarters of the Commission is at Winnipeg and other offices are situated across Canada, with the largest units at the port areas of Vancouver, Thunder Bay and Montreal.

The Commission is responsible for administration of the Canada Grain Act, including inspection, weighing and storage of grain; for fixing maximum tariffs for charges by licensed elevators; for establishing grain grading standards; and for operation of the Canadian government elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Prince Rupert. All operators of elevators in western Canada and elevators in eastern Canada handling western-grown grain for export, as well as grain dealers in western Canada, must be licensed by the Commission and must file security by bond or otherwise as a guarantee for the performance of all obligations imposed upon them by the Canada Grain Act or by the Canada Grain Act Regulations. On a fee basis, the Commission provides mandatory official inspection, grading and weighing of grain, as well as registration of terminal elevator and eastern elevator receipts. The Economics and Statistics Division of the Commission is the basic source of information on grain handled through the Canadian licensed elevator system.

The Commission's Grain Research Laboratory conducts surveys of the quality of each year's grain crops and of grain moving through the Canadian elevator system. It provides information on the quality of varieties and grades of grain to the Inspection Division, collaborates with plant breeders in studies on new grain varieties and undertakes basic research in relation to quality characteristics of cereal grains and oilseeds. With the introduction of the protein factor in segregating wheat grades, the Commission has extended and decentralized its protein-testing facilities and is now able to test samples drawn from carlots of wheat and make the results known to terminal elevator operators prior to unloading cars at the terminals. The Laboratory monitors this protein testing to ensure uniformity among testing units, and also assists in testing the quality of cereals developed by plant breeders to determine the licensing potential of the variety.

The Commission has five assistant commissioners — one in Alberta, two in Saskatchewan, one in Manitoba and one in Ontario — who investigate complaints of producers and inspect licensed elevators in their respective provinces. All grain elevators with their equipment and stocks of grain may be inspected at any time by officials of the Commission.

The Commission sets up western and eastern grain standards committees which participate in establishing grain grades and grade specifications and recommend standard and export standard samples for various grades of grain. It also appoints grain appeal tribunals to hear appeals against the grading of grain by the Commission's inspectors; decisions of these tribunals are final.