

guaranteed farmers for new crops of wheat, oats and barley, and on minimum deliveries to be accepted by the Canadian Wheat Board during the crop year. These are announced by the minister responsible for the wheat board.

Marketing. To broaden assistance provided for sales and market development of grains, oilseeds and products, pertinent services of the industry, trade and commerce department are consolidated in the grain marketing office. Regular contact is maintained with the Canadian Wheat Board, other agencies and organizations concerned with grain marketing, trade commissioners abroad and the private trade sector. A program of trade promotion that includes participation in missions and trade fairs abroad is also maintained.

The grains and oilseeds marketing incentives program provides help in the form of cost or risk sharing to projects designed to increase sales of grains, oilseeds and their derivatives. Normally these are projects which would not be realized without incentives. Canadian companies, agencies, industry associations, universities, institutes and similar bodies are qualified applicants. Projects cover various fields such as grain handling, storage, processing, market testing of products, developing new products or processes, feeding trials and demonstrations and feasibility studies related to expansion of exports.

With the co-operation of the processing industry, federal and provincial governments and universities, a \$5 million pilot plant in Saskatoon was opened in 1977. The POS Pilot Plant Corporation (protein, oil and starch) is a non-profit corporation directed by subscribing members.

Credit. Canada has been selling grain on credit since 1952. The original program provided for grain sales on terms of up to three years at commercial rates of interest. In 1968 the government approved a broadened and improved program for the sale of Canadian grain on credit to improve its competitive position in export markets. The new program allowed exporters to respond quickly to export opportunities in developing countries and on more favourable credit terms in some circumstances.

All credit sales are now on terms of three years or less, financed under the Canadian Wheat Board Act with a government guarantee. Credit sales of other than the western wheat, oats and barley which are marketed by the wheat board, and sales on terms of more than three years, are insured for government accounts under the Export Development Act on terms of up to three years.

Food aid. The Canadian food aid program has expanded from \$2 million in 1962-63 to \$249 million in 1977-78. 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 rapeseed and rapeseed oil are also included. In the past about 80% of Canada's food aid was extended to foreign governments under bilateral programs, with the remaining 20% going through multilateral channels, mainly the world food program. Over the last 10 years more than 84 different countries have received food aid from Canada. Regular contributions of flour are also made to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

At the world food conference in Rome in November 1974, Canada pledged the allocation of one million tonnes of grain annually for three years ending in 1978, with 400 000 t of this amount to be channelled through the world food program. A commitment to increase substantially other types of food aid was also made.

The Canadian Grain Commission

11.2.3

A Canadian grain commission was established by the Canada Grain Act in April 1971, replacing the board of grain commissioners for Canada, established in 1912. It is composed of a chief commissioner and two commissioners and is under the jurisdiction of the federal agriculture department, with headquarters at Winnipeg and offices across Canada, the largest in Vancouver, Thunder Bay and Montreal.

The commission administers the Canada Grain Act, including inspection, weighing and storage of grain; fixes maximum tariffs for charges by licensed elevators; establishes grain grading standards; and operates the Canadian government elevators at Moose