

parable 1970-71 level of 269.9 million bu and sharply above the 10-year (1960-61 - 1969-70) average of 84.9 million bu. Exports of Canadian oats in bulk totalled 10.2 million bu during 1971-72, a decrease of 22% from the 13.1 million bu shipped during the previous year. United States was the principal market for this grain with purchases of 3.5 million bu. Italy, at 2.7 million bu, was the largest overseas market. Other shipments went to the Netherlands (1.6 million bu), the Federal Republic of Germany (1.1 million), Switzerland (0.5 million), Britain (0.4 million), Venezuela and Ireland (0.2 million each). In addition, exports of Canadian oatmeal and rolled oats amounted to the equivalent of 25,000 bu in 1971-72 compared with 23,000 the year before.

Barley exports, at 224.3 million bu, reached an all-time high during the 1971-72 crop year, 30% over the 172.3 million bu of 1970-71. Italy remained Canada's best market for this grain with imports of 40.2 million bu, an increase of 7 million bu over the previous year. Japan was the second market with purchases of 30.8 million bu in 1971-72, a gain of 5 million bu over 1970-71. Britain was third in 1971-72 with 28.3 million bu compared with 29.5 million in 1970-71. USSR, with a purchase of 22.0 million bu, was in fourth position after making no barley purchases for the previous 14 years. Shipments to other major customers were as follows, with totals for the previous year in parentheses, in millions of bu: Poland 14.7 (4.5), Romania 13.3 (nil), United States 13.2 (8.5), the Federal Republic of Germany 11.6 (28.7), the German Democratic Republic 11.3 (nil), Israel 8.2 (4.1), Iraq 6.0 (4.4), Iran 5.0 (nil), and the Netherlands 3.2 (9.9). In addition to the exports of Canadian barley as grain, shipments of malt were the equivalent of 6.3 million bu, about 14% below the 1970-71 figure of 7.3 million bu. Exports of malt during 1971-72 were shipped to 22 different destinations, the major markets being Japan (2.4 million), United States (0.6 million), Peru and the Philippines (0.5 million each), Venezuela (0.4 million), Britain, Jamaica and Brazil (0.3 million each).

Exports of Canadian rye during the 1971-72 crop year amounted to 10.8 million bu, the largest volume since 1955-56. Japan continued to be the principal market, importing 7.5 million bu in 1971-72, 57% more than the 1970-71 figure of 4.8 million bu. Other major markets importing Canadian rye were as follows: Britain, 1.2 million; the Netherlands, 0.8 million; Norway, 0.5 million; the Philippines and United States, 0.3 million each.

During 1971-72, clearances of Canadian flaxseed moving overseas amounted to a record of 25.7 million bu, 21% above the 21.2 million bu of 1970-71. The leading market for Canadian flaxseed was the Netherlands with imports amounting to 11.2 million bu followed by Japan (4.5 million), the Federal Republic of Germany (3.7 million), Britain (1.9 million), Belgium and Luxembourg and Spain (0.9 million each). Relatively small shipments of Canadian flaxseed went to 14 other destinations. Exports of linseed oil were equivalent to about 1.5 million bu of flaxseed, the bulk of which was shipped to Britain. In the 1971-72 crop year, trade in rapeseed amounted to 42.6 million bu, reflecting a 4.2 million-bu decrease from last year's record of 46.8 million. Japan continued to be Canada's major market for this oilseed with purchases of 22.3 million bu, surpassing the 1970-71 figure by 6.3 million bu. France at 7.7 million bu, the Netherlands at 4.9 million, Italy at 2.8 million, and the Federal Republic of Germany at 1.9 million were the major markets during the 1971-72 crop year.

11.7.1.2 The International Wheat Agreement, 1971

The International Wheat Agreement (IWA) 1971 came into effect on July 1, 1971 to cover the period through June 30, 1974. It consists of two legal instruments: a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention. The International Wheat Council, established in London, England by the International Wheat Agreement, 1949, continued in being for the purpose of administering the Wheat Trade Convention and providing service to the Food Aid Committee, the body established to administer the Food Aid Convention. The International Grains Arrangement (IGA), 1967, the events that led to the International Wheat Agreement 1971, and its provisions, were described in the 1970-71 Annual Report of the Canadian Wheat Board.

The Wheat Trade Convention. The Wheat Trade Convention, 1971 has three main features. The International Wheat Council continues as a forum for international consultation and co-operation and as an agency for the collection and dissemination of information on the world wheat situation. Secondly, it provides for continuous review of the world wheat market situation through the medium of the Advisory Sub-committee on Market Conditions. Finally, it does not contain any price revisions or related rights and obligations.