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S Y M B O L S

The following standard symbols are used in
Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications:

- .. figures not available.
- nil or zero.
- P preliminary figures.
- r revised figures.

Due to rounding, the sums of individual items may
not agree exactly with the totals.

WORLD SITUATION

World Soybean Production up 9 Per Cent in 1972, Even Larger Increase in Prospect for 1973

The following extract is taken from the March 31, 1973 issue of World Agricultural Production and Trade, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture,

world soybean production in 1972 is now estimated at 47.68 million metric tons (1.752 billion bushels) 9 per cent or 4.1 million tons (151 million bushels) above the 1971 volume. The 1972 increase in world soybean production was the largest since 1965 and more than twice the average increase for the 1967-71 period.

The United States accounted for about 70 per cent of the net increase in 1972 world soybean production as output rose by 9 per cent or 2.91 million tons (107 million bushels). The remainder of the net increase in world production was accounted for by the further sharp expansion of 59 per cent, or 1.24 million tons, in 1972 Brazilian soybean production. Mainland China's 1972 soybean harvest is believed to have declined by 6 per cent, or 400,000 tons, from previous year's volume. Among smaller soybean -producing countries, the aggregate 1972 soybean outturn was up by 350,000 tons, or almost 13 per cent, reflecting large percentage gains in area planted in countries such as Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Paraguay, and Romania.

Based on the official USDA, crop report of March 15, 1973, soybean production in the United States totalled 34.92 million tons (1.283 billion bushels) 191,000 tons or 7 million bushels above the official estimate of January. Nationally, yields averaged 28.0 bushels per acre, a record high which compares with the previous record set in 1971 of 27.5 bushels per acre. Harvested acres are now set at 45.8 million (3,000 less than in January), 7 per cent above the 42.7 million acres harvested in 1971 and 8 per cent more than the 42.2 million acres of 1970. Harvest was hampered throughout the season by inclement conditions.

According to the March 15 report, U.S. farmers, as of March 1, intend to plant a record 53.8 million acres of soybeans in 1973 -14 per cent more than 1972 plantings and 24 per cent above 1971. If planting intentions are realized and normal abandonment occurs, approximately 52.6 million acres of soybeans will be harvested for beans. If yields are average, allowing for trend, 1973 production will be a record 1.5 billion bushels -17 per cent above the 1972 crop.

Brazil's 1972 soybean production expanded by about three-fifths and is still unofficially estimated at 3.34 million tons against 2.1 million in 1971. Area harvested in early 1972, at 5.8 million acres, was up 26 per cent. The record yields achieved in 1972, which averaged over 25 per cent above the previous year's level, were also an important factor behind the sharp increase in 1972 production.

The 1973 soybean crop in Brazil, assuming continued favourable growing conditions, is expected to show a further substantial gain in production with the total outturn forecast by various sources at between 4.2 million and 4.7 million tons. Data from the three major producing states, Parana, Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, on conditions through January, tend to indicate a crop of 4.2 million to 4.4 million tons. However, less is known about plantings and crop conditions in the smaller producing states of Santa Catarina, Mato Grosso, Goias and Minas Gerais, which together could significantly boost total output. Mainland China's 1972 soybean harvest is now believed to have totalled approximately 6.3 million tons, based on extremely limited information. The current estimate is 300,000 tons below the previous estimate for 1972 and 400,000 tons, or 6 per cent, below the estimate for 1971. Acreage planted to soybeans and other oilseeds is believed to

have been increased during the last two seasons; however, reports are that growing and harvesting conditions over areas of North and Northeast China were poor.

Soybeans, Production in Specified Countries and the World
Annual 1967-72 (1)

Continent and country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972P
thousand metric ton						
<u>North America</u>						
United States.....	26,575	30,127	30,839	30,675	32,006	34,916
Canada	220	246	209	283	280	320
Mexico	121	270	300	240	250	360
<u>South America</u>						
Argentina	20	22	32	27	59	78
Brazil	716	654	1,057	1,509	2,100	3,340
Colombia	80	87	100	95	100	115
Paraguay	18	14	45	52	75	115
<u>Europe</u>						
Romania	41	47	51	91	165	-
Yugoslavia	9	3	5	5	4	-
USSR	543	528	434	603	535	-
<u>Africa</u>						
Nigeria	16	7	34	11	1	20
Tanzania	4	4	4	4	-	-
South Africa	4	5	7	4	2	3
<u>Asia</u>						
Iran	2	2	4	6	7	9
Turkey	6	8	11	12	13	13
China:						
Mainland	6,950	6,480	6,200	6,900	6,700	6,300
Taiwan	75	73	67	65	61	60
Cambodia (Khmer, Rep, of)	8	4	9	9	9	-
Indonesia	416	420	389	488	475	456
Japan	190	168	136	126	122	127
Korea, South	201	245	229	232	222	225
Philippines	1	1	1	1	1	2
Thailand	53	45	61	70	74	-
Australia	1	2	2	6	11	26
Other countries	273	278	282	296	298	298
Totals excluding Romania, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mainland China, North Korea and North Vietnam (2)	28,752	32,424	33,557	33,961	35,905	40,108
Estimated World total (2) ...	36,543	39,740	40,508	41,810	43,574	47,677

(1) Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. (2) Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Olive Oil Supplies to
Decline in 1972-73

According to the April 1973 issue of the World Agricultural Production and Trade, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, world supplies of pressed olive oil for 1972-73 are now estimated at 1.97 million metric tons—106,000 tons below the preliminary forecast (World Agricultural Production and Trade Statistical Report, December 1972) and 35,000 tons below 1971-72. The downward revision is due to reduced estimates of production for Italy and Spain and of beginning stocks.

World production of pressed olive oil for 1972-73 is currently estimated as 1.44 million tons, and 8 per cent or 120,000 ton decline from last season's production. Italy and Tunisia suffered greatly reduced production, however, increases occurred in Greece, Spain, and Turkey. Olive oil residue oil is forecast to decline 11,000 tons to 141,000 tons.

This season, aggregate carry-in stocks in the major producing countries were 525,000 tons, an increase of 85,000 tons.

The main producers' net exports are forecast to decline by 5 per cent to 95,000 tons. Italy will need to import increased quantities of olive oil if the consumption of olive oil is to be near the same level as last year.

Greece's production of pressed olive oil rose an estimated 67,000 tons to 250,000 tons. The increase reflected the biennial "on-year" yield accented by very favourable weather. The Government has sponsored programs to spray the olive trees to help combat dacus fly damage. Also it is encouraging planting of dwarf olive trees, which should be easier to harvest. Greece has had an embargo on olive oil exports since November of 1972 due to the very tight supply situation for olive oil last year. It is expected that the embargo will be lifted as soon as the Government of Greece is certain that production will reach the level forecast. Based on the current production estimate, there should be around 50,000 metric tons of olive oil available for export and/or domestic stock rebuilding.

Italy suffered sharply reduced production declining from an all-time high of 616,000 tons last season to 365,000 tons. Italy was on the down side of the yield cycle as well as having too much wet weather which reduced the quantity and the quality of the crop. This season Italy must increase imports sharply in order to maintain her usual consumption level.

Portugal's olive oil production is forecast at 55,000 tons a 31 per cent rise from 1971-72 when Portugal had a very tight vegetable oil supply situation.

The estimated 440,000 ton olive oil crop in Spain is about 100,000 tons or 29 per cent above last season. The Government of Spain reportedly hopes to expand olive oil exports to take advantage of the prevailing high olive oil prices by fostering higher domestic consumption of other seed oils. The European Community (EC) has put a third country import tax on refined olive oil which may diminish Spain's chances to export as much as desired.

Turkey is expecting an increase in olive oil production to 150,000 tons—up 99,000 tons—nearly triple the 1971-72 volume. The Government of Turkey has established an export quota system and a monopoly in the domestic market. The objectives of this Government action are: To maximize foreign exchange earnings from 25,000 tons of olive oil exports; to stockpile some olive oil as consumer protection; and to allow high export prices to be reflected back to producers.

Morocco is expected to produce 35,000 tons of olive oil, a decrease of 20,000 tons from 1971-72. Despite this decline Morocco is still hoping to export 20,000 tons. If this export target is achieved, the olive oil production shortfall will have to be offset by imports of other vegetable oils or animal fats.

Tunisia is expected to have only 65,000 tons of olive oil after last season's very high output of 167,000 tons. Domestic consumption is holding around 20,000 tons. Tunisia was able to export most of last season's large crop.

United States imports of edible olive oil for January and February 1973 totalled 3,195 metric tons, compared with 5,782 metric tons for the same period in 1972.

Spanish olive oil prices, 1 per cent free fatty acid, drums, f.o.b. Spanish ports, rose from \$988 per metric ton in December 1972 to \$1,328 per metric tons in March 1973, reflecting the aggregate reduction in olive supplies in 1972-73. The price ratio of olive oil to soybean oil at 4.3 to 1.0 is significantly above a year ago when it was 2.9 to 1.0, despite substantially higher soybean oil prices.

Olive Oil (1) Estimated World Production, Annual 1966-67-1972-73

Country	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 ^P
<hr/>							
<u>Europe</u>	thousand metric tons						
Greece	180	194	154	156	198	183	250
Italy	320	537	384	473	420	616	365
Portugal.....	38	81	53	72	67	42	55
Spain	437	259	480	358	475	341	440
Totals...	975	1,071	1,071	1,059	1,160	1,182	1,110
<hr/>							
<u>Middle East</u>							
Israel	1	3	1	4	1	1	3
Jordan	5	18	9	5	10	4	11
Syria	23	22	22	26	15	18	20
Lebanon.....	5	12	5	7	3	11	6
Turkey	110	60	126	50	110	51	150
Totals ..	144	115	163	92	139	85	190
<hr/>							
<u>Africa</u>							
Algeria	16	22	18	22	13	25	13
Morocco.....	18	18	50	16	30	55	35
Tunisia.....	20	51	55	25	90	167	65
Libya.....	5	28	6	13	1	20	5
Totals...	59	119	129	76	134	267	118
<hr/>							
Argentina.....	11	13	12	19	10	19	16
<hr/>							
Other(2)	13	17	9	8	7	11	10
Totals, world	1,202	1,335	1,384	1,254	1,450	1,564	1,444

(1) Production in marketing year beginning November 1, (2) Includes Cyprus, Iran, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, U.S., Australia, France, Yugoslavia and South Africa.

According to World Agricultural Production and Trade released on May 31, 1973 by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture:

World Peanut Production
Down 9 Per Cent

World peanut production in 1972 is provisionally estimated at 16.1 million metric tons (unshelled basis) — a 9 per cent drop from last season. Among the major producer countries, the peanut crop declined in India, Mainland China, Senegal, and Argentina and increased in the United States, Nigeria, Brazil, and Sudan. Even though 1 per cent more acres had been planted to peanuts, drought conditions in several growing areas caused the production shortfall.

World Cottonseed
Production Up 3 Per Cent in 1972

For the year beginning August 1, 1972 world cottonseed production reached a new high for the second consecutive year of 24.14 million metric tons—a 3 per cent or 641,000 ton rise over last season. High world cottonseed and lint prices during 1971 encouraged farmers to plant increased acreage of cotton, nevertheless, adverse weather conditions in many producing areas kept the cottonseed outturn from reaching much higher levels. Areas where production increased were: North America—22 per cent, South America —5 per cent, Europe—2 per cent, and the Soviet Union —4 per cent, however, decreases in production occurred in Asia by 9 per cent and in Africa by 1 per cent.

CANADIAN SITUATION

August — April Marketings
of Flaxseed Decrease
while Rapeseed Increase

Data recorded for the first three-quarters of the 1972-73 crop year, indicate that primary deliveries of flaxseed have amounted to 15.5 million bushels, 7 per cent below the 1971-72 comparable total of 16.8 million, but 11 per cent larger than the ten-year (1961-62 — 1970-71) average for the period of 14.0 million. Marketings of rapeseed at 49.0 million bushels registered a 5 per cent increase over the corresponding 1971-72 figure of 46.6 million but sharply above the ten-year average of 16.0 million.

Exports of Flaxseed,
Rapeseed and Soybeans

During the first nine months of the 1972-73 crop year exports of Canadian flaxseed amounted to 13.1 million bushels, 29 per cent below the 18.4 million at the comparable period of 1971-72 but 22 per cent higher than the ten-year (1961-62 — 1970-71) average for the period of 10.7 million. This year's major markets for this oilseed were as follows in millions of bushels: Netherlands 4.3, Japan 3.1, Britain 1.6, and West Germany 1.3. The remainder was accounted for by relatively smaller shipments to 10 other countries.

Exports of rapeseed from August 1, 1972 to April 31, 1973, at 37.9 million bushels, were some 38 per cent over the comparable 1971-72 figure of 27.4 million and considerably more than the recent ten-year average of 10.8 million. Japan was the leading market during the first nine months of the current crop year with shipments amounting to 22.8 million bushels and accounted for 60 per cent of the total. Smaller shipments went to Bangladesh 4.0 million, India 3.5 million, France 2.0 million, Italy 1.7 million, Netherlands 1.3 million and Taiwan 1.2 million.

Customs exports of soybeans during the first nine months of the 1972-73 crop year amounted to 850 thousand bushels compared with 688 thousand the previous year. The leading market for this oilseed was Britain with 785 thousand bushels.

General Quotas 1972-73
as at Monday, May 28, 1973

	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	
	bushels per quota acre				
Alberta Red Winter			3	open	All blocks
Soft White Spring	5	15	open		All blocks
Rye				open	All blocks
Flaxseed				open	All blocks
Rapeseed (low erucic acid)				open	All blocks
Rapeseed (others)				open	All blocks

Special Quotas as at Monday, May 28, 1973

Selected Soft White Spring wheat	Open quota delivery	All blocks
Selected pitic 62	1 carlot (50 assigned acres)	All blocks
Selected oats (1)	Rail - second carlot (60 assigned acres) Truck - 50 bushels per assigned acre	All blocks
Rye for distilleries	Open quota delivery	All blocks
Flaxseed for processors	Open quota delivery	
Rapeseed for crushers	Open quota delivery	All blocks
<u>Selected barley</u>		
Two - Row barley	Extended to any additional carlot	All blocks
Six - Row barley (all varieties)	Extended to second carlot	All blocks
Six - Row barley (galt variety)	Extended to any additional carlot	All blocks

(1) For oats grading No. 1 Feed and higher only.

Lake Shipments
from Thunder Bay

Total shipments of flaxseed and rapeseed out of Lakehead terminals from the opening of navigation to May 23, this year amounted to 2.8 million bushels, in sharp contrast to the corresponding 1972 figure of 7.5 million. In 1973, the season of navigation opened on March 30 while the 1972 season opened on April 14. Shipments of flaxseed, at 1.2 million and rapeseed, at 1.7 million bushels accounted for 42 per cent and 58 per cent, respectively, of the 1973 total.

Lake Shipments of Canadian Oilseeds from the Opening of Navigation to May 23, 1973 and to Approximately the Same Date 1962 to 1972

Year	Flaxseed	bushels	
		Rapeseed	Total
1962	623,166	—	623,166
1963	1,440,584	—	1,440,584
1964	1,662,585	—	1,662,585
1965	2,223,331	382,518	2,605,849
1966	3,080,866	471,643	3,552,509
1967	2,202,879	530,142	2,733,021
1968	1,944,884	174,423	2,119,307
1969	1,401,648	635,102	2,036,750
1970	3,301,648	2,283,252	5,584,900
1971	4,040,504	5,463,417	9,503,921
1972	3,686,120	3,838,048	7,524,168
1973	1,187,665	1,650,334	2,837,999

Rail Shipments
from Thunder Bay

Rail movement of flaxseed and rapeseed from the Lakehead during the first three-quarters of the 1972-73 crop year amounted to 0.3 million bushels as against the 0.4 million shipped during the comparable period of 1971-72.

Rail Shipments from Thunder Bay

Month	1971-72			1972-73		
	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total	Flaxseed	Rapeseed	Total
	bushels					
August	—	31,360	31,360	—	—	—
September	23,747	—	23,747	64,772	—	64,772
October	2,000	—	2,000	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	7,854	—	7,854
December	—	26,486	26,486	76,758	—	76,758
January	68,704	8,790	77,494	135,934	—	135,934
February	76,660	15,581	92,241	—	—	—
March	47,206	8,911	56,117	—	—	—
April	82,528	2,515	85,043	15,710	—	15,710
Totals	300,845	93,643	394,488	301,028	—	301,028

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed,
March 7 - May 23, 1973

No.	Week ending	Farmers' marketings	Country elevators		
			Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
million bushels					
1	March 7, 1973 .....	.4	.4	.8	7.0
2	14 .....	.3	.3	.5	6.8
3	21 .....	.2	.1	.3	6.6
4	28 .....	.1	.1	.3	6.4
5	April 4 .....	.03	.02	.1	6.3
6	11 .....	.1	.1	.1	6.3
7	18 .....	.1	.1	.1	6.3
8	25	—	.04	.2	6.1
9	May 2 .....	.1	.1	.4	5.8
10	9 .....	.2	.2	.3	5.8
11	16 .....	.2	.2	.3	5.7
12	23 .....	.1	.1	.1	5.7

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed,
March 7 - May 23, 1973

No.	Week ending	Farmers' marketings	Country elevators		
			Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
million bushels					
1	March 7, 1973 .....	.9	.3	2.0	17.5
2	14 .....	.6	.4	1.4	16.2
3	21 .....	.6	.3	1.2	15.2
4	28 .....	.3	.2	.8	14.6
5	April 4 .....	.2	.1	.9	13.9
6	11 .....	.5	.3	1.1	13.1
7	18	2.2	1.8	1.1	13.8
8	25 .....	.7	.6	1.1	13.4
9	May 2 .....	.9	.7	1.4	12.7
10	9	1.5	1.5	.9	13.3
11	16	1.1	.8	.4	13.7
12	23 .....	.3	.2	.4	13.6

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Flaxseed,
March 7 - May 23, 1973

Pacific Coast			Thunder Bay			Total overseas	No.
Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	clearances	
million bushels							
.3	1.3	.5	.3	—	2.6	1.3	1
.1	.1	.5	.3	—	2.9	.1	2
.1	.1	.5	.3	—	3.2	.1	3
.1	.1	.6	.2	—	3.5	.1	4
.1	.1	.5	.1	.1	3.4	.1	5
.2	.1	.7	.1	—	3.5	.1	6
.2	.1	.8	.1	.3	3.3	.1	7
.02	.1	.8	.1	.1	3.3	.1	8
.1	.1	.8	.1	.2	3.2	.2	9
.1	.1	.8	.3	.1	3.4	.1	10
.03	.2	.6	.3	.2	3.5	.4	11
.01	.1	.6	.2	.6	3.1	.7	12

Summary of Weekly Stocks and Movement of Rapeseed,
March 7 - May 23, 1973

Pacific Coast			Thunder Bay			Total overseas	No.
Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	clearances	
million bushels							
.9	.5	4.3	.3	—	4.2	.5	1
.6	.7	4.3	.4	—	4.6	.7	2
1.0	.7	4.7	.3	—	4.9	.7	3
1.1	1.3	4.5	.1	—	5.0	1.3	4
1.2	1.7	4.1	.1	—	5.1	1.7	5
1.4	.7	4.8	.1	—	5.2	.7	6
1.4	1.2	5.1	.1	—	5.3	1.2	7
.6	1.0	4.8	.5	.1	5.7	1.0	8
.9	.8	4.9	.6	.2	6.0	.9	9
.8	.8	5.0	.5	.01	6.5	1.1	10
.5	1.8	3.8	.2	.7	6.0	2.5	11
.1	.5	3.4	.2	.7	5.6	1.2	12

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed

Marketings of flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces from the beginning of the current crop year to May 23, were lower than the comparable deliveries of the previous year but above the ten-year average. Marketings of rapeseed while only slightly above a year ago were in sharp contrast to the recent average. Deliveries of flaxseed amounted to 16.0 million bushels, 7 per cent less than the comparable 1971-72 total of 17.2 million but 8 per cent more than the ten-year (1961-62 - 1970-71) average for the period of 14.8 million bushels. Rapeseed marketings, at 51.9 million bushels, showed an increase of 5 per cent over the 49.3 million during the corresponding period of 1971-72 and considerably higher than the ten-year average of 16.8 million bushels.

Farmers' Marketings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces 1972-73 with Comparisons

Period or week ending	Flaxseed (1)			
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Total
thousand bushels				
August 1, 1972				
February 21, 1973	3,661	7,747	2,195	13,603
→ 28	194	369	83	647
March 7	101	228	5	334
14	68	188	81	337
21	62	71	23	156
28	28	21	9	57
April 4	6	12	13	30
11	14	68	1	83
18	26	42	9	77
25	20	24	3	47
May 2	58	70	15	142
9	53	142	44	240
16	57	117	25	199
23	18	34	10	62
Totals	4,364	9,133	2,517	16,013
Similar period 1971-72	3,824	9,987	3,436	17,247
10-year average				
similar period 1961-62 - 1970-71	6,991	4,650	3,172	14,813
Rapeseed(2)				
August 1, 1972				
February 21, 1973	5,216	17,864	17,481	40,561
28	258	437	513	1,207
March 7	113	409	266	788
14	85	198	245	527
21	168	177	223	569
28	64	94	96	255
April 4	49	64	75	188
11	133	935	159	1,227
18	280	1,536	340	2,156
25	126	406	145	676
May 2	197	366	285	848
9	210	941	338	1,489
16	165	649	288	1,102
23	56	99	118	273
Totals	7,120	24,175	20,572	51,867
Similar period 1971-72	6,188	25,378	17,723	49,289
10-year average				
similar period 1961-62 - 1970-71	1,637	8,319	6,849	16,804

(1) Includes receipts at primary, interior private and mill elevators and platform loadings.

(2) Includes marketings at unlicensed elevators.

Marketings of Ontario Soybeans Marketings of Ontario soybeans during the first three-quarters of the 1972-73 crop year amounted to 13.1 million bushels, considerably more than the 8.4 million marketed during the comparable period of 1971-72 and the ten-year (1961-62 - 1970-71) average for the period of 6.1 million. The heaviest marketings of this oilseed occurred in the month of January 1973.

Marketings of Soybeans in Ontario(1) 1972-73 with Comparisons

Month	10-year average 1961-62 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
bushels			
August	64,731	44,570	108,128
September	131,709	121,172	69,018
October	2,652,286	2,837,091	3,184,213
November	1,254,312	2,408,814	2,560,945
December	488,043	548,800	1,863,329
January	413,250	463,894	3,365,254
February	398,617	491,178	912,248
March	327,966	831,254	662,810
April	394,656	667,398	392,164
May	405,004	363,579	
June	361,027	384,749	
July	191,682	199,057	
Totals	7,083,284	9,361,556	

(1) Ontario Soybean Marketing Board.

Soybeans in Store at Eastern Transfer Elevators At May 23, 1973 a total of 3.2 million bushels of Canadian and United States soybeans were in store in eastern transfer elevators in sharp contrast to only 1.6 million at the comparable date in 1972 but 21 per cent less than the 4.1 million in 1971. Of the 3.2 million bushels in store at May 23, 1973, some 0.9 million were Canadian eastern soybeans while 2.3 million were United States soybeans.

Canadian and United States Soybeans in Store at Eastern Transfer Elevators
May 23, 1973 Compared with Approximately the Same Date 1971 and 1972

Position	1971	1972	1973
thousand bushels			
<u>Canadian</u>			
Sarnia	104	477	190
Port Colborne	-	-	105
Toronto	654	170	496
Montreal	125	-	-
Port Cartier	-	112	65
Sub-totals	883	759	856
<u>United States</u>			
Sorel	-	-	1,429
Montreal	740	65	-
Trois-Rivières	273	465	744
Quebec	834	-	27
Baie Comeau	915	256	128
Port Cartier	414	19	4
Sub-totals	3,176	805	2,332
Totals	4,059	1,564	3,188

Commercial Supplies Total commercial supplies of Canadian flaxseed at May 23, of the current crop year, at 10.7 million bushels, were fractionally below the comparable 1972 level of 10.8 million and 16 per cent less than the 12.7 million of 1971. The 5.7 million bushels in primary elevators were 13 per cent below the 6.5 million at the same date in 1972 and 11 per cent less than the 6.4 million of 1971. The 3.1 million bushels in Thunder Bay were 60 per cent larger than the 2.0 million of a year ago and 8 per cent more than the 2.9 million at the comparable date in 1971. Supplies in Vancouver - New Westminster, at 0.6 million bushels were 55 per cent below the 1.4 million in this position in 1972 and 34 per cent less than the 0.9 million of two years ago. Rapeseed supplies in commercial positions at May 23 this year amounted to 25.5 million bushels, an increase of 27 per cent over the 20.0 million of 1972 and almost doubled the 12.8 million at the corresponding date in 1971. The bulk of this grain was in primary elevators (13.6 million), Thunder Bay (5.6 million), Vancouver - New Westminster (3.4 million) and interior terminals (1.3 million).

Visible Supply of Canadian Flaxseed, May 23, 1973 Compared with
Approximately the Same Date, 1971 and 1972

Position	1971	1972	1973
thousand bushels			
Primary elevators - Manitoba	1,638	1,067	1,172
Saskatchewan	3,637	4,594	3,737
Alberta	1,083	847	766
Sub-totals	6,358	6,508	5,675
Process elevators	69	74	108
Interior terminals	-	100	432
Vancouver - New Westminster	932	1,363	614
Thunder Bay	2,925	1,963	3,147
In transit rail (western division)	809	220	377
Bay, Lake and Upper St. Lawrence ports	104	150	35
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,219	227	313
In transit lake	311	176	-
Totals	12,727	10,781	10,701

Visible Supply of Canadian Rapeseed, May 23, 1973 Compared with
Approximately the Same Date, 1971 and 1972

Position	1971	1972	1973
thousand bushels			
Primary elevators - Manitoba	369	1,240	2,297
Saskatchewan	2,654	6,570	6,675
Alberta	1,115	3,442	4,636
Sub-totals	4,138	11,252	13,608
Process elevators	886	799	851
Interior terminals	3	48	1,270
Vancouver - New Westminster	3,074	3,003	3,378
Thunder Bay	2,009	3,263	5,558
In transit rail (western division)	1,674	1,384	661
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime ports	1,034	128	132
In transit lake	-	114	-
Totals	12,818	19,991	25,458

Grading of Flaxseed and Rapeseed

Cars of flaxseed inspected by the Canadian Grain Commission during the first nine months of the 1972-73 crop year amounted to 8,233 cars, 22 per cent below the 10,516 cars of this oilseed inspected during the comparable period of 1971-72. Some 95.9 per cent of the August-April 1972-73 inspections of flaxseed graded No. 1 C.W. slightly below both the comparable period a year ago and the five-year 1966-67 - 1970-71 average of 96.5 per cent and 96.6 per cent, respectively.

Cars of rapeseed inspected during August-April of the 1972-73 crop year, at 21,794 cars were 35 per cent more than the 16,129 cars of this oilseed inspected in the first three-quarters of the previous crop year. The 91.3 per cent of the August-April 1972-73 rapeseed inspections which were graded No. 1 Canada represents declines from the 98.6 per cent falling into this category in 1971-72 and the recent average of 98.7 per cent.

Gradings of Flaxseed and Rapeseed Inspected(1)
August - April 1972-73 with Comparisons

Grain and grade	Crop Year		August - April			
	Average 1966-67 1970-71	1971-72	1971-72		1972-73	
	per cent		cars	per cent	cars	per cent
<u>Flaxseed</u>						
1 C.W.	81.1	96.6	10,146	96.5	7,898	95.9
2 C.W.	2.3	1.1	125	1.2	119	1.4
3 C.W.	1.0	0.6	69	0.7	55	0.7
4 C.W.	0.1	0.1	11	0.1	4	(5)
Tough (2, 3)	11.8	1.0	109	1.0	127	1.5
Damp (2, 4)	2.6	0.1	10	0.1	3	(5)
Rejected (2)	0.3	0.3	30	0.3	17	0.2
All others	0.6	0.2	16	0.2	10	0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	10,516	100.0	8,233	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			21, 682,000		17,338,000	
<u>Rapeseed</u>						
1 Canada	94.4	98.7	15,902	98.6	19,889	91.3
2 Canada	2.0	0.2	37	0.2	419	1.9
3 Canada	0.6	0.1	18	0.1	250	1.1
Others	3.0	1.1	172	1.1	1,236	5.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	16,129	100.0	21,794	100.0
Bushel equivalent (approximately)			36,560,000		51,561,000	

- (1) Both old and new crop.
- (2) All grades.
- (3) Moisture content 10.6 per cent to 13.5 per cent.
- (4) Moisture content over 13.6 per cent.
- (5) Less than .05 per cent.

Domestic Crushings Crushings of the four major oilseeds, flaxseed, soybeans, rapeseed and sunflower seed in Canada during the period August 1, 1972 - April 30, 1973 have accounted for a total of 1,795.6 million pounds compared with 1,631.7 million pounds for the same period of the previous year. Most of the current total is accounted for by crushings of 1,065.0 million pounds of soybeans, 2 per cent above the the 1,039.3 million pounds during the comparable period of 1971-72. Crushings of flaxseed at 120.9 million pounds, represent a decrease of 4 per cent from the comparable 1971-72 figure of 125.9 million pounds. The total amount of rapeseed crushed during August - April 1972-73, amounted to 560.8 million pounds, some 35 per cent more than last year's comparable total of 416.0 million pounds. Crushings of sunflower seed during the first nine months of the current crop year amounted to 48.8 million pounds, 3 per cent below the 50.4 million at the comparable period the previous year.

Crushings of Vegetable Oilseeds and Production of Oil and Oil Meal, 1969-70-1972-73

	Crop year			August - April	
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1971-72	1972-73
thousand pounds					
<u>Crushings</u>					
Flaxseed	139,416	158,313	173,657	125,940	120,941
Soybeans	1,420,734	1,406,242	1,398,837	1,039,296	1,065,013
Rapeseed	388,400	428,761	602,496	416,018	560,835
Sunflower seed	21,228	32,396	69,947	50,422	48,765
<u>Oil Production</u>					
Flaxseed	47,963	54,670	59,836	43,320	41,104
Soybeans	240,564	242,325	241,259	178,188	171,601
Rapeseed	153,042	169,892	234,286	161,447	212,045
Sunflower seed	8,583	12,571	28,950	20,806	20,069
<u>Meal Production</u>					
Flaxseed	87,072	99,564	109,959	79,856	76,189
Soybeans	1,117,487	1,098,351	1,088,701	810,172	834,946
Rapeseed	228,464	248,762	358,531	249,116	323,486
Sunflower seed	8,621	11,954	25,794	18,421	17,661

Month-end Stocks in Crushing Plants of Oil and Meal, April 1971-73

	Oil			Meal		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
thousand pounds						
Flaxseed	9,719	12,733	13,139	4,138	4,559	1,204
Soybeans	9,369	16,969	8,383	29,539	29,477	46,967
Rapeseed	5,473	5,637	13,280	6,757	6,556	10,693
Sunflower seed	1,397	873	1,152	828	328	329

Flaxseed — Selected Statistics, 1969-70 — 1972-73

	Crop year			August — April	
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1971-72	1972-73
thousand bushels					
<u>Flaxseed</u>					
Stocks at beginning of					
crop year	4,909	5,970	26,606	26,606	16,032
Production	27,548	48,932	22,321	22,321	19,017
Imports	7	—	—	—	2,609
Exports	18,611	21,194	25,741	18,404	13,114
Domestic crushing	2,490	2,827	3,101	2,249	2,160
cents and eighths per bushel					
<u>Prices(1)</u>					
August	319/2	269/2	234/6		305/7
September	322/1	272/3	226/7		325/4
October	322/6	263/5	243/2		357/7
November	305/5	253	238/4		353
December	276/1	246/2	236/3		366/7
January	280/5	244/6	248/7		436/4
February	284	249/4	259		535/6
March	277/6	251/4	277/6		483/3
April	276/4	257/2	285		478
May	278	248/7	271/2		552/6
June	281/7	245/5	277/2		
July	280	242	288/1		
Yearly average	292	253/5	257/2		
thousand pounds					
<u>Flaxseed oil</u>					
Exports	21,280	25,598	30,069	16,288	16,672
Domestic production	47,963	54,670	59,836	43,320	41,104
tons					
<u>Flaxseed meal</u>					
Exports	6,500	14,859	22,433	16,006	12,519
Domestic production	43,536	49,782	54,980	39,928	38,094

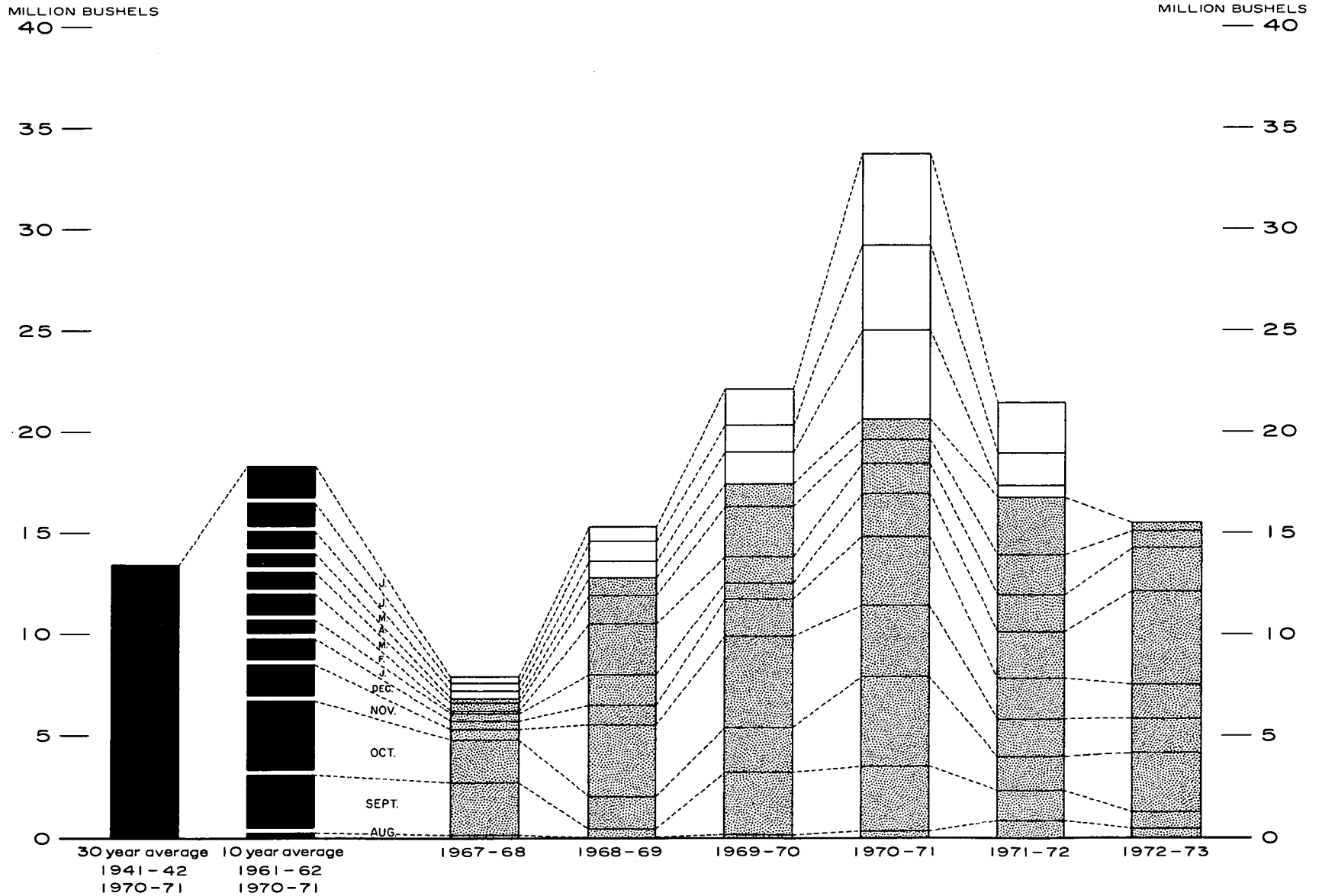
(1) Winnipeg Grain Exchange No. 1 C.W. Flaxseed, basis Thunder Bay.

Rapeseed — Selected Statistics, 1969-70 — 1972-73

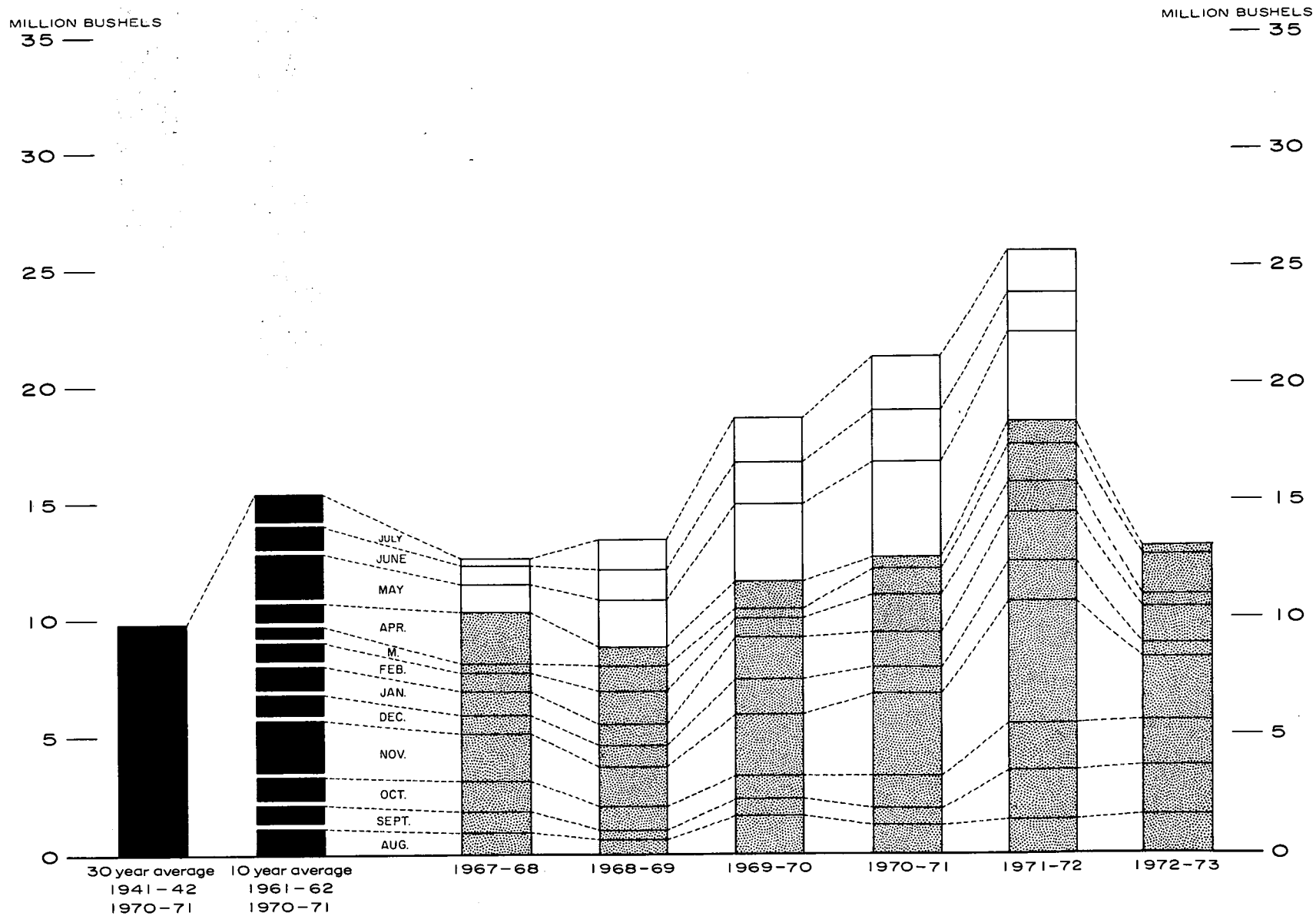
	Crop year			August — April	
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1971-72	1972-73
thousand bushels					
<u>Rapeseed</u>					
Stocks at beginning of crop year	5,069	3,633	11,029	11,029	43,139
Production	33,400	72,200	95,000	95,000	57,300
Exports	22,213	46,811	42,603	27,450	37,864
Domestic crushing	7,768	8,575	12,050	8,320	11,217
cents and eighths per bushel					
<u>Prices(1)</u>					
August	204/5	267/3	—	273/7	244/7
September	220/6	251/4	240/6	248/2	253/3
October	262/7		255/7	255/4	256/1
November	282/3		259	250/2	260/5
December	285/5		269/2	238/3	295/5
January	330/2		281/3	228	325/6
February	313/6		302	231/4	374/4
March	271/5		291/4	247/2	361
April	279/1		302/3	269/5	376/2
May	291/3		274	248	399/1
June	303/5		290/4	234/7	
July	283/5		296/7	239/3	
Yearly average	277		278/1	247/1	
thousand pounds					
<u>Rapeseed oil</u>					
Domestic production	153,042	168,892	234,286	161,447	212,045
<u>Rapeseed meal</u>					
tons					
Domestic production	114,232	124,381	179,265	124,558	161,743

(1) Winnipeg Grain Exchange No.1 Canada Rapeseed, basis in store Vancouver ending September 25, 1970. Beginning September 8, 1970, basis in store Thunder Bay.

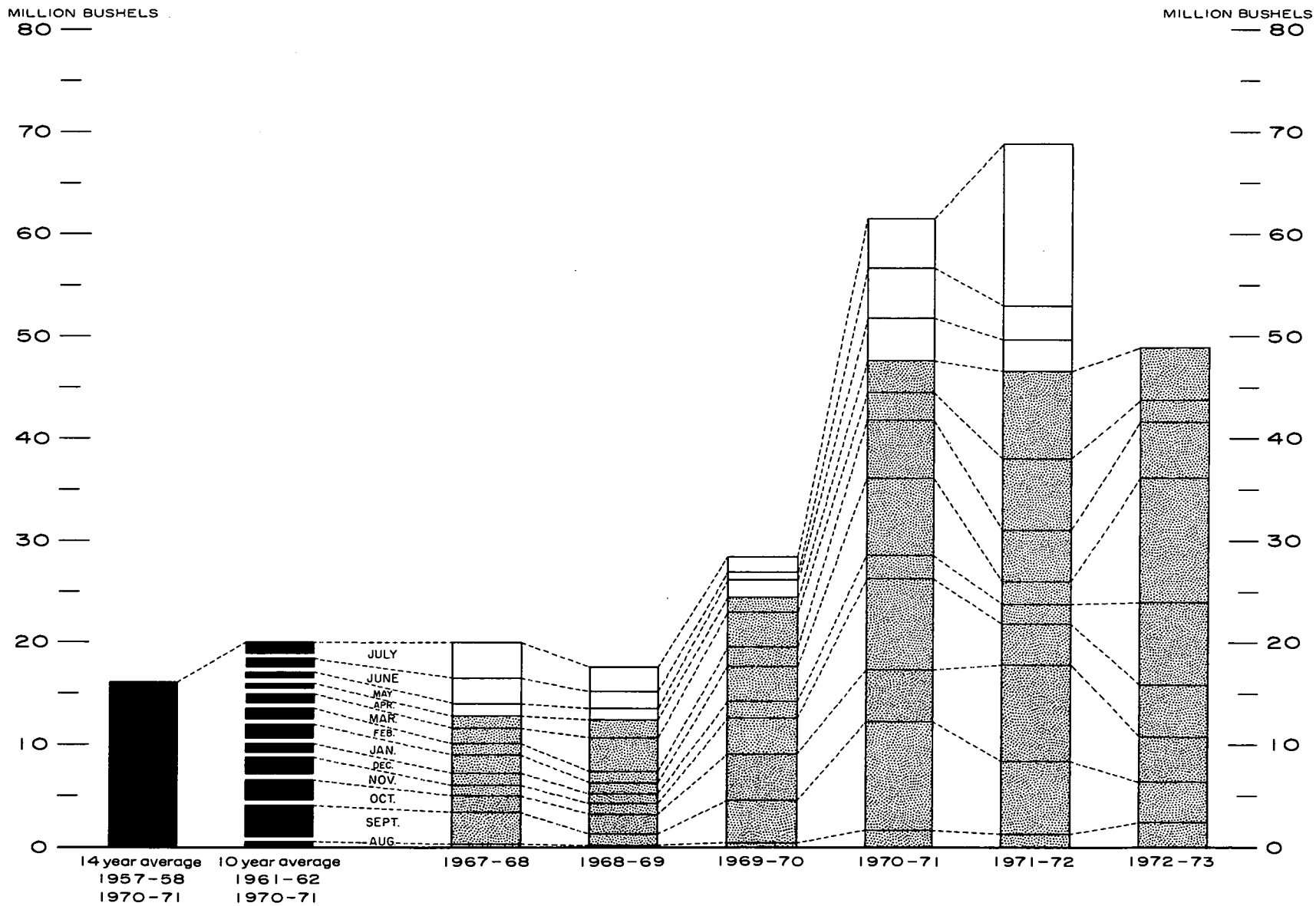
FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF FLAXSEED, PRAIRIE PROVINCES (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



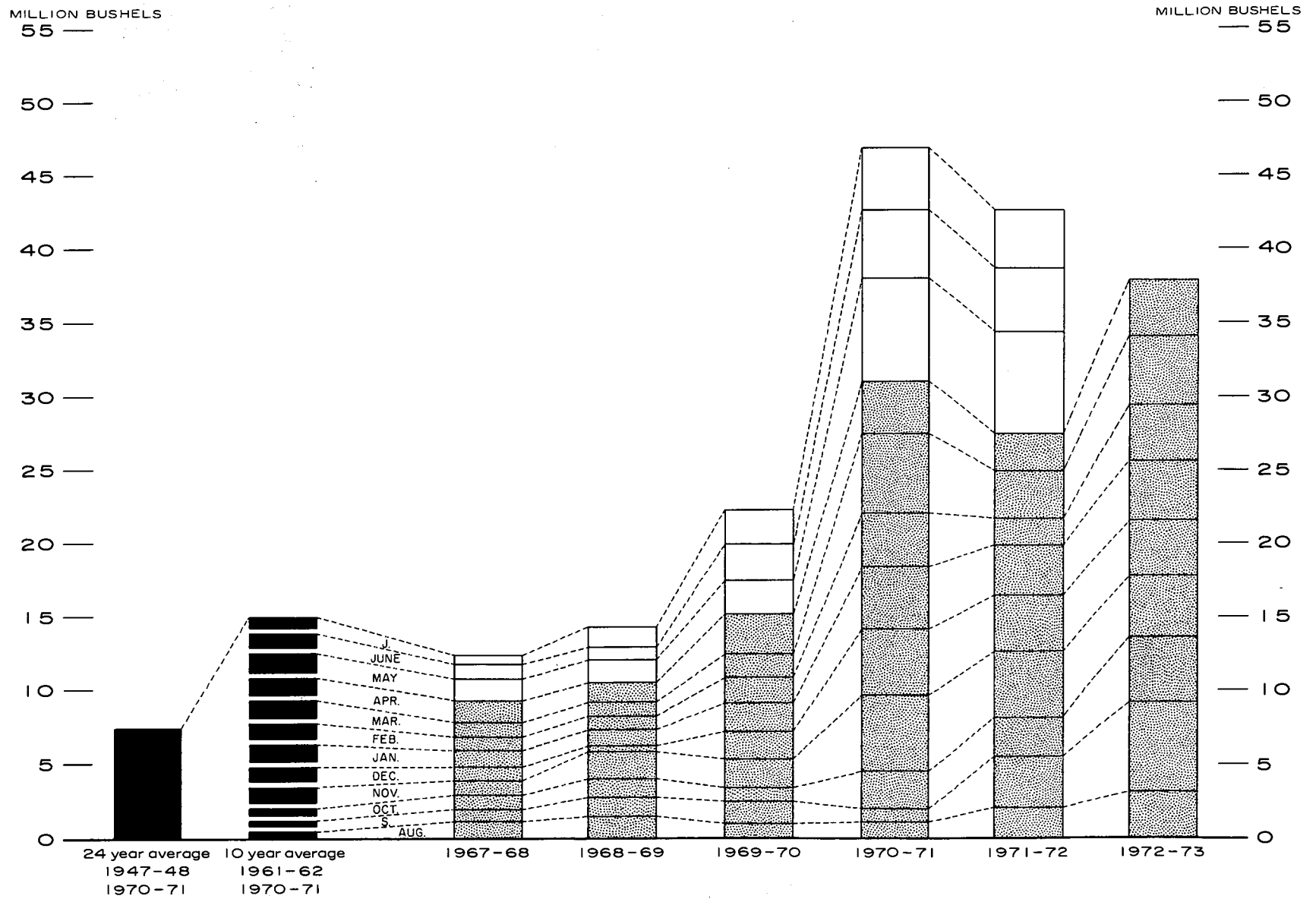
EXPORTS OF CANADIAN FLAXSEED (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



FARMERS' MARKETINGS OF RAPESEED, PRAIRIE PROVINCES (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



EXPORTS OF CANADIAN RAPESEED (SPECIFIED PERIODS)



Soybeans — Selected Statistics, 1969-70 — 1972-73

	Crop year			August — April	
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1971-72	1972-73
thousand bushels					
<u>Soybeans</u>					
Production	7,664	10,385	10,276	10,276	11,745
Imports	17,430	15,703	14,774	9,797	7,446
Exports	1,111	768	1,354	676	850
Domestic crushing	23,679	23,437	23,314	17,322	17,750
cents and eighths per bushel					
<u>Prices(1)</u>					
August	267/1	276/3	322		340/7
September	249	277/6	304/7		325/6
October	245/5	291/4	308/4		310/4
November	246/6	293/1	299/2		342/2
December	245/3	286	299/6		391/7
January	251/4	294/2	297/2		428
February	257/5	296/3	306/6		567/6
March	262/2	296/4	325/7		617/5
April	268/1	286	338/2		646/4
May	273/5	295/2	335/5		882/4
June	279/1	311/5	330/1		
July	288/5	331/4	334/3		
Yearly average	261/2	294/6	316/7		
thousand pounds					
<u>Soybean oil</u>					
Imports	38,567	53,001	43,032	30,731	22,674
Exports	45,715	68,078	97,812	57,367	23,175
Domestic production	240,564	242,325	241,259	178,188	171,601
tons					
<u>Soybean meal</u>					
Imports	266,009	249,875	228,895	165,864	191,373
Exports	165,482	123,033	135,420	93,991	94,714
Domestic production	558,743	549,175	544,351	405,086	417,473

(1) Buying prices, carlots, f.o.b. Chatham, No. 2 and better.

Monthly Prices of Oils(1) and Meals Crop Years 1970-71 - 1972-73

Year and month	Linseed	Rapeseed	Soybean	Linseed	Rapeseed	Soybean
	oil	oil	oil	meal(2)	meal(1)	meal(1)
	cents per pound			dollars per ton		
<u>1970-71</u>						
August	11.00	11.92	13.87	119.80	72.78	115.48
September	11.18	12.16	14.53	120.40	73.84	113.66
October	11.37	13.15	15.95	119.80	66.79	104.00
November	10.89	13.27	16.43	120.80	66.63	101.70
December	10.72	12.53	14.64	120.80	66.06	105.81
January	11.18	12.68	14.92	120.40	65.70	108.38
February	11.08	12.38	14.42	119.60	63.25	101.75
March	11.04	13.00	14.84	120.20	57.68	100.75
April	11.32	12.44	13.61	120.80	56.08	99.82
May	11.04	12.41	13.79	121.00	59.58	101.96
June	10.83	13.71	15.06	120.20	64.80	104.15
July	10.72	14.97	17.11	120.89	63.09	107.18
Yearly average.	11.03	12.89	14.93	120.39	64.94	105.39
<u>1971-72</u>						
August	10.61	14.74	16.68	119.40	67.18	104.76
September	10.11	13.14	15.18	119.80	59.39	99.90
October	10.75	13.81	16.17	120.60	59.65	99.52
November	10.40	13.49	14.51	119.60	54.26	98.78
December	10.51	12.60	13.89	119.80	50.05	101.15
January	11.15	11.98	13.06	119.00	51.19	106.38
February	11.40	12.55	13.26	120.80	51.40	106.78
March	11.97	12.72	13.69	121.00	52.52	115.25
April	12.36	12.63	13.70	122.40	53.22	118.08
May	11.65	11.86	12.75	122.60	52.67	119.45
June	11.93	11.52	12.15	122.20	53.21	118.82
July	12.47	10.98	11.40	122.00	58.21	124.95
Yearly average.	11.28	12.67	13.87	120.77	55.25	109.48
<u>1972-73</u>						
August	12.90	10.21	11.25	122.40	56.97	124.95
September	13.47	9.88	10.57	123.20	60.25	134.41
October	13.73	9.09	9.89	123.60	62.47	132.20
November	13.26	9.38	10.29	124.80	77.73	146.18
December	14.70	9.16	10.44	128.00	94.37	203.25
January	16.42	9.93	10.79	142.60	97.59	201.25
February	22.01	10.99	15.19	158.40	109.65	249.00
March	16.70	11.79	14.70	172.40	121.73	232.75
April	17.45	12.24	15.61	180.80	128.78	244.25

(1) Average wholesale prices paid to crushers by processors and manufacturers.

(2) Average retail prices to farmers.

Exports of Canadian Flaxseed(1) 1972-73 and 1971-72

Destination	February 1973	March 1973	April 1973	August - April	
				1972-73	1971-72r
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	604,164	667,547
Britain(2)	—	—	—	759,480	—
France	—	—	—	188,371	319,216
Germany, West	262,584	—	—	1,269,480	2,426,241
Italy	—	—	—	572,980	152,000
Netherlands	—	1,360,800	—	4,315,917	8,517,790
Sub-totals	262,584	1,360,800	—	7,710,392	12,082,794
Other Western Europe:					
Britain(2)	—	—	—	874,396	1,151,482
Denmark	—	—	—	—	66,607
Finland	—	—	—	—	82,217
Norway	—	—	—	157,500	176,000
Spain	—	—	—	301,986	745,200
Switzerland	—	—	—	422,787	37,604
Sub-totals	—	—	—	1,756,669	2,259,110
Totals	262,584	1,360,800	—	9,467,061	14,341,904
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	117,636	270,370
<u>Africa</u>					
Guinea.....	—	—	—	—	12,211
<u>Asia</u>					
Japan	324,829	367,869	287,889	3,085,584	3,418,872
Korea, North	—	—	79,600	79,600	102,356
Korea, South	—	—	—	126,578	99,536
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	129,125
Syria	—	—	—	—	29,526
Totals	324,829	367,869	367,489	3,291,762	3,779,415
<u>Oceania</u>					
Australia	—	—	—	237,600	—
Totals, all countries	587,413	1,728,669	367,489	13,114,059	18,403,900

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Canadian Grain Commission, for all countries except the United States.

(2) Commencing January 1, 1973 Britain became a member of the European Economic Community.

Exports of Canadian Rapeseed(1) 1972-73 and 1971-72

Destination	February 1973	March 1973	April 1973	August - April	
				1972-73	1971-72r
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	—	66,846	163,424
France	—	—	—	1,964,705	5,530,235
Germany, West	—	—	—	334,121	1,084,465
Italy	558,318	579,487	63,840	1,741,356	1,287,143
Netherlands	—	47,040	—	1,301,625	3,339,447
Sub-totals	558,318	626,527	63,840	5,408,653	11,404,714
Other Western Europe:					
Britain	—	—	—	—	1,930
Spain	46,297	—	—	46,297	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	117,600
Sub-totals	46,297	—	—	46,297	119,530
Totals	604,615	626,527	63,840	5,454,950	11,524,244
<u>Asia</u>					
Bangladesh	—	514,080	573,196	4,023,899	—
India	—	563,405	—	3,519,853	361,550
Japan	2,702,471	2,304,246	2,564,942	22,772,844	15,503,268
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	46,296
Korea South	—	—	—	140,755	—
Taiwan	586,424	580,832	—	1,167,256	—
Totals	3,288,895	3,962,563	3,138,138	31,624,607	15,911,114
<u>Oceania</u>					
Australia	—	—	—	174,048	—
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Mexico	—	—	607,040	607,040	—
Sub-totals, all countries ...	3,893,510	4,589,090	3,809,018	37,860,645	27,435,358
United States(2) ...	—	20	—	3,652	14,150
Totals, all countries .	3,893,510	4,589,110	3,809,018	37,864,297	27,449,508

(1) Overseas clearances as reported by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Canadian Grain Commission, for all countries except the United States.

(2) Customs exports.

Customs Exports of Canadian Soybeans 1972-73 and 1971-72

Destination	February 1973	March 1973	April 1973	August - April	
				1972-73	1971-72 ^r
bushels					
<u>Western Europe</u>					
EEC:					
Britain (1)	373	38	188	599	—
Germany, West	—	—	—	—	525
Netherlands	5,357	—	—	10,232	1,188
Sub-totals	5,730	38	188	10,831	1,713
<u>Other Western Europe:</u>					
Britain (1)	—	—	—	785,047	670,158
Sweden	650	2,002	27	16,744	15,002
Switzerland	—	—	—	2,020	1,113
Sub-totals	650	2,002	27	803,811	686,273
Totals	6,380	2,040	215	814,642	687,986
<u>Eastern Europe</u>					
Bulgaria	—	1,907	3,170	5,077	—
<u>Asia</u>					
Japan	—	—	—	29,376	—
<u>Western Hemisphere</u>					
Jamaica	—	—	—	90	83
Surinam	—	—	—	—	50
United States	—	402	800	1,202	300
Totals	—	402	800	1,292	433
Totals, all countries	6,380	4,349	4,185	850,387	688,419

(1) Commencing January 1, 1973, Britain became a member of the European Economic Community.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Summary The following summary of the fats and oils situation in the United States has been taken from the March 30, 1973 issue of the Fats and Oils Situation published by the Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Increasing soybean production relative to demand may help ease the tight supply situation for the 1973-74 marketing season if farmers produce as much as indicated by their spring planting intentions.

They reported a record 53.8 million acres intended for soybeans — nearly 7 million above 1972 and the largest increase on record. If yields per acre are near trend, production would total 1.5 billion bushels, about 17 per cent more than in 1972. This would boost soybean supplies for 1973-74 some 200 million bushels over the 1,355 million for 1972-73.

A change March 26 in the feed grain program — which will free an estimated additional 13.5 million acres — could lift soybean plantings to over 54 million acres. The change reduces the required set-aside for full compliance from 25 to 10 per cent of a producer's feed grain base.

Monthly average soybean prices (No.1 yellow, Chicago) jumped from \$3.33 per bushel last October to over \$6 in March. Prices in early March hit \$7 but retreated to \$5.50 on March 29. The exceptionally strong demand for soybeans continues — the consequence of reduced foreign production of protein, particularly Peruvian fish meal, and the depleted stocks and increasing requirements for high-protein, animal feeds. Use this season will approximate 1.3 billion bushels. This is the fourth consecutive year in which usage equals or exceeds production. Consequently, by September 1, carryover stocks are expected to be worked down to minimum levels — possibly to around 60 million bushels.

Processors are crushing soybeans at a record pace, running about a tenth above a year ago. Strong soybean meal demand and favorable processing margins, especially earlier in the season, have been stimulative factors. However, available supplies of soybeans probably will limit crushings for the entire season to around 750 million bushels compared with 721 million in 1971-72.

Exports also are at record levels, running a fourth above a year ago. U.S. soybeans and meal are supplying an exceptionally large part of the world's increasing requirements for high-protein feeds.

Declining U.S. soybean supplies may reduce movement during April-August to near year-ago levels. Exports for the season are expected to total around 475 million bushels compared with 417 million in 1971-72.

Domestic use of soybean oil is expected to total a record 6.7 billion pounds, some 4 per cent above 1971-72. Exports may reach 1.5 billion pounds, up slightly from last year's 1.4 billion. This implies a sharp reduction in carryover next October 1 — to around the 600-million pound level, about one month's requirements for domestic use.

Soybean oil prices (crude Decatur) after remaining stable at around 10 cents per pound in October-January, have moved up sharply, and on March 29 were 14 cents, about 2 cents above March 1972.

Soybean meal prices (44 per cent protein, Decatur) doubled since last fall rising to \$219 per ton in February. Prices peaked at \$235 in early March, then dropped to \$176 on March 29. However, this was still double the March 1972 level. Domestic use is expected to total about 13.3 million tons, a shade above last year. Exports are estimated at 4.4 million tons, up about 16 per cent.

Cottonseed oil and meal supplies total 1.8 billion pounds and 2.5 million tons, respectively, both about a third above last season. However, lard supplies are down about 14 per cent to 1.5 billion pounds.

Domestic disappearance of food fat products during October-January 1972-73 totaled nearly 3.9 billion pounds, about 4.5 per cent ahead of a year earlier. On a per capita basis, food fat disappearance was 18.5 pounds (fat content basis) compared with 17.7 pounds the same 4 months of 1971-72. For the entire 1972-73 marketing year, U.S. per capita disappearance of food fats may total around a pound above the 1971-72 rate of 52.5 pounds, and a new record high.

Prices of flaxseed highest since early 1950's .- Flaxseed prices received by farmers advanced from \$2.49 per bushel last July to \$4.38 in March, averaging \$3.16 for the period. This was well above the \$2.35 a year ago and the 1972 support price of \$2.50. March prices were highest since March 1951, when prices were high as a result of the Korean War. A tightening supply situation, both in this country and abroad, is responsible. Even with prospects for larger 1973 flaxseed acreage, prices are expected to continue strong and for the season will average well above the \$2.37 of the previous marketing year.

Flaxseed supplies for the year ending June 30 total 34 million bushels, about 11 million below last season. The 1972 production of 14 million bushels was the smallest in over 3 decades. However, starting stocks were large, totaling 20 million bushels.

Crushings so far this season total 13.6 million bushels, about equal to those of a year ago. For the entire year they probably will total 20 million bushels, about 1 million below 1971-72. Dwindling supplies and larger exports are factors which will limit crushings. For all practical purposes, the CCC has sold its stocks of flaxseed. Under the various programs approximately 35 million bushels of government-owned flaxseed were sold. CCC acquired around 307 million pounds of linseed oil through the programs.

Flaxseed exports are estimated at 10 million bushels, compared with only 2 million the previous year. So far, about 9 million bushels have been exported. The rest is expected to be exported this spring now that ports on the Great Lakes are open. The increased export movement is attributable to shorter world supplies.

Based on the above prospects, the carryover into the new marketing year next July 1 will be around 3 million bushels, down sharply from the 20 million of last July. All of this is expected to be in commercial hands. With prices averaging well above support, loan activity this season is light. Through February, only about one-half million bushels of flaxseed had been placed under loan, compared with around 6 1/2 million a year ago. Most of this is expected to be redeemed.

SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

The following information relative to the Australian oilseeds situation is taken from a report from Mr. C.V. Hiltz, Third Secretary (Agriculture) for Canada, Canberra, under date of May 25, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Australian trends.— In the last issue of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics "The Coarse Grains and Oilseeds Situation", the Bureau reported that oilseed production has been increasing rapidly over the past five years and during 1971-72 alone increased by 51 per cent to reach a record level of 332 thousand tons. Much of this increase stems from the continued expansion in output of sunflowerseed which rose by 77 per cent to 143.6 thousand tons. Rapeseed output rose by 36 per cent, cottonseed production recovered from the depressed levels of the previous year while soybean output, mostly from irrigated areas, registered a threefold increase from its relatively low production level. Production of both safflower and peanuts for crushing was broadly comparable with earlier years.

In 1971-72 aggregate oilseed production reached a level in excess of domestic requirements and significant quantities especially sunflowerseed and rapeseed, were exported. This was the first time that Australia had large quantities of vegetable oilseeds available for export.

Production of Selected Vegetable Oilseeds

<u>Crop</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73(1)</u>
	thousand metric tons				
Safflower	10.3	2.8	13.8	15.4	2.7
Sunflower	7.1	16.6	82.4	147.5	79.1
Soybean	2.5	6.3	9.0	28.1	39.9
Rapeseed	0.5	5.0	47.3	54.6	24.6
Peanuts (2)	3.1	8.6	3.0	6.1	6.1
Cottonseed	52.2	43.4	31.0	72.7	64.9
Linseed	19.9	36.3	36.0	10.2	11.1
Totals	95.6	119.0	222.5	334.6	228.4

(1) Estimated.

(2) Peanuts for crushing only.

Oilseed production was expected to increase still further in 1972-73 but due to adverse seasonal conditions, intended sowings were not reached. Total acreage fell back to 942,152 acres from the 1,219,978 acres planted in 1971-72 with the result that total production is expected to be about 224,848 long tons compared with 329,381 long tons produced in 1971-72; a 32 per cent drop in production. Sunflower acreage showed the single biggest drop and fell from 728,948 acres in 1971-72 to 498,000 acres this year. Soybean and cottonseed were the only two oilseeds to register an increase in acreage. Soybean acreage more than doubled that of last year while cottonseed acreage increased by about 9 per cent.

Consumption of oilseed products per person in Australia is relatively low by world standards with vegetable oils and other fats consumption at about 8.2 pounds per head in 1971-72. Increases in domestic uptake of oilseed products in the recent past were mainly confined to meal utilization by the pig and poultry industries, and to soft edible oils for culinary uses. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that total domestic utilization of oilseeds could continue to increase at the rate of approximately 6,000 tons per year. In contrast, over the past three years the annual rate of increase in production has averaged 72,000 tons. A continuation of these trends would lead to increasingly large quantities of oilseeds being available for export.

In the past three years the volume of Australian exports of oilseeds has risen from 6,000 tons to over 100,000 tons in 1971-72 mainly in the form of oilseeds rather than oils or meals. Cottonseed provided the bulk of oilseed exports in 1969-70 but by 1971-72 the volume of other oilseeds, predominantly sunflowerseed and rapeseed, had risen to 96,000 tons. A major market for oilseeds in past years has been Japan which accounted for the major portion of rapeseed and sunflowerseed exports. In 1971-72, however, increased import demand for sunflowerseed in the E.E.C., resulting from the shortfall in Eastern European production, led to significant quantities being shipped to that region.

The medium and longterm outlook for the establishment of a large oilseed growing industry in Australia, is very bright. Demand from local crushers is increasing rapidly and it is estimated that for 1973-74, 1.2 million acres of safflower, linseed, rapeseed and sunflowerseed will be needed to meet the domestic demand. At present local crushers are afraid that domestic production will not reach this figure and heavy imports will have to be made from overseas. In an effort to encourage growers to plant this acreage, crushers have increased prices being offered to growers by as much as 25 per cent. The crushers have even tried to get the government to prohibit all exports of vegetable oilseeds in an effort to get the quantities they require.

Australian Imports of Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils

<u>Oilseeds</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>July - March</u>	
			<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>
			metric tons	
Soybeans	10,754	264	263	2
Rapeseed	163	220	163	10,832
Safflower and sunflower	290	6,789	387	20,794
Linseed	-	-	-	5,968
Copra	29,730	21,120	15,864	16,106
Totals	40,937	28,393	16,677	53,702
<hr/>				
<u>Oils</u>				
Safflower	6,847	2,870	2,042	2,404
Sunflower	830	3	3	125
Soybean	6,722	1,029	556	3,238
Rapeseed	1,936	300	300	5
Peanut	4,833	4,397	3,081	2,269
Cotton	1,145	1,150	1,149	251

Australian Imports of Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils

	July - March			
	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>
			metric tons	
Maize	1,086	779	722	404
Coconut	1,670	7,718	5,542	7,115
Palm kernel	906	1,159	626	257
Palm	6,404	8,211	6,164	4,734
Linseed	305	213	210	541
Olive	5,496	5,060	3,832	2,579
Castor	1,948	2,054	1,648	1,372
Tung	966	850	991	731
Grand totals,(oils)	<u>41,094</u>	<u>35,793</u>	<u>26,866</u>	<u>26,025</u>

Apart from the domestic market, there is an ever increasing export market. Japan is one of the largest world importers of oilseeds and Australia is in a good position to capture a larger portion of this market. The key to Australia's capturing a larger portion of the world market, is her ability to maintain a continuity of supply and at the same time for the crop to return the grower an attractive price. In the short term, prices are expected to give the grower an adequate return so that Australia must only overcome her reputation as an unreliable supplier to increase export trade.

Australian Exports of Vegetable Oilseeds and Oil

<u>Oilseeds</u>	July - February			
	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>
			metric tons	
Sunflower	(1)	(1)	(1)	25,738
Linseed	3,584	6,085	3,074	312
Soybean	43	129	123	388
Cotton	2,454	6,454	6,845	6,293
Other (2)	3,326	90,105	16,846	4,692
Totals	<u>9,407</u>	<u>103,164</u>	<u>26,888</u>	<u>37,423</u>

(1) Included in "other".

(2) Includes safflower, sunflower and rape. Sunflower shown separately for 1972-73.

Total safflower acreage for 1972-73 is now estimated at 17,000 acres compared with 83,543 acres last year. Production is expected to reach 2,680 long tons compared with 15,154 long tons last year. This represents a 79 per cent decrease in acreage and an 82 per cent decrease in production. This tremendous decrease in acreage and production was primarily due to moisture stress and drought conditions during the planting and growing season. However, grower interest in other crops also contributed to the reduction. Harvesting is completed for 1972-73 except for a small area in New South Wales where the crop is light due to bolting in the head caused by sudden rains in October. There is no official estimate of safflower planting intentions for 1973-74 as yet, but it is reported that growers are showing very little interest in this crop for the coming year. Contract prices are up over last year but this is not proving to be a sufficient incentive at present.

The latest estimate of rapeseed acreage for 1972-73 put the crop at 199,000 acres, a 7 per cent drop from last year's 214,771 acres.

Production showed a more significant drop of 55 per cent declining from 53,738 long tons last year to 24,190 long tons this year. Estimates from planting intentions early in 1972-73 had hinted at the biggest crop ever produced in Australia. However, due to drought over the entire cereal belt and the widespread occurrence of blackleg disease in Western Australia where the bulk of the crop is grown, production expectations were not reached.

In New South Wales the 1972-73 rapeseed crop was harvested in all areas except the tableland regions by the end of January. Crops varied from satisfactory to almost complete failure and in the latter category, only about 15 per cent to 25 per cent of planted acreage was harvested. In Victoria harvesting was completed by the end of March and although yields were variable the crop had not suffered from the drought nearly as badly as in the other States. Acreage in this State has been increasing and it is expected that Victoria will show the largest percentage increase in 1973-74 sowings particularly with the increase in contract prices. In Western Australia the disease blackleg severely reduced the crop and it is estimated that this disease alone cut the crop by 50 per cent. Early in the season it looked like Western Australia could harvest a crop of 30,000 tons but present estimates place it at 6.7 thousand tons. In South Australia, the rapeseed crop was also variable with the best yields at about 1/2 ton per acre although the average was much below this at about 1/4 ton per acre.

Overall, with the exception of Victoria, it is expected that total rapeseed acreage will be down in all States for the 1973-74 season. This is because of the blackleg problem in Western Australia, the largest producing State and the difficulties experienced by many growers with this crop in other producing States. Other crops are easier to grow in many areas and with such a bright outlook for these crops in 1973-74 it is not expected that these growers will try rape again. A good indication of this expected reduced production is seen in the contract prices being offered by crushers. Contracts are presently being offered at \$114.00 per ton guaranteed minimum as compared to \$88.00 per ton for 1972-73 and it is believed crushers are prepared to increase the price still further.

Tasmania is also presently looking at the possibilities of this crop in that State. The Department of Agriculture has several experimental plots this year and local pastoral company hopes to let contracts for about 750 acres in 1973-74 with the intention of making trial shipments to Japan.

The 1972-73 linseed acreage is now estimated at 39,800 acres and production is estimated at 10,950 long tons. This is a 19 per cent drop in acreage but a 9 per cent increase in production over 1971-72. Production reached a peak in 1969-70 and 1970-71 but declined sharply in 1971-72 because of low producer returns. The further decline in 1972-73 is being attributed to the drought conditions at sowing time. Earlier it had been expected that acreage would at least equal that of 1971-72.

It is expected that with the increased world demand for linseed and the resultant higher contract prices of around \$123.00 per ton presently being offered to growers, Australian acreage will increase slightly in 1973-74. This expected increase will come from traditional linseed growers rather than from relatively new growers. As with other oilseeds, interest in this crop is currently not very high in general.

Soybeans are rapidly becoming somewhat of a glamour crop in Australia, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. This year's estimated acreage of 80.4

thousand acres is almost double last years acreage of 44.5 thousand acres. The 1970-71 acreage was approximately 12 thousand acres and prior to this the acreage averaged around four thousand acres. In spite of the reduced acreage, production is expected to exceed that of last year. This is attributed to the fact that the reduced acreage comes from dryland crops and the majority of the acreage is under irrigation and hence had very acceptable yields. Production for 1972-73 is estimated at 39,250 long tons.

Sunflowerseed production has risen very quickly from some 3.3 thousand tons in 1967-68 to 145.2 thousand tons in 1971-72. At the beginning of the 1972-73 season it was expected that the acreage would surpass that of the previous year but due to the drought conditions at seeding time, sowings were severely restricted. Present estimates place acreage at 498 thousand acres and production at 77.9 thousand long tons.

In New South Wales approximately 85 per cent of the crop has been harvested. Early sown crops suffered severe moisture stress during January-February and consequently yields were reduced. The remaining crops to be harvested are reported to have a higher yield potential but high moisture contents are delaying harvesting. Oil content has ranged up to 44 per cent. Likewise, in Queensland the January-February drought conditions caused crop losses and abandonments particularly in the south-west. In Victoria the crop generally produced poor results and many crops were abandoned. Of the acreage harvested the average yield was about 0.3 tons per acre.

Sunflower prices in Australia are currently very high. Growers received an \$80.00 per ton first advance on this year's crop and will be paid a second advance of \$34.00 per ton on July 15, giving a total of advances to that date of \$114.00 per ton. Last season (1971-72) the first two advances totalled \$105.00 per ton. Final returns from the crop could reach \$125.00 per ton compared to the 1971-72 final return of \$109.70 per ton.

Cottonseed acreage this year is estimated at 108 thousand acres compared with 99 thousand acres last year and production is estimated at 63.9 thousand long tons compared with 71.5 thousand long tons last year. Planting conditions were ideal for this crop and germination was excellent. However, as with all other crops the drought took its toll. In addition, heliothis caused some crop losses as did bacterial blight.

This year's peanut crop is estimated at 80 thousand acres for both edible and milling purposes and production is estimated at 29 thousand tons. Of this approximately six thousand tons will be available for crushing.

SITUATION IN FRANCE

The following information relative to oilseeds in France is extracted from a report provided by Mr. G.W. Doucet, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Paris, under date of March 30, 1973, and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

French oilseeds crop in 1972 .- Following are the latest estimates, released by the Ministry of Agriculture, dealing with oilseed planting, yield and production, compared with the final result of 1971:

	<u>Area</u>		<u>Yield</u>		<u>Production</u>	
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
	'000 hectares		metric ton per hectare		'000 metric tons	
Winter rapeseed	276.7	286.0	2.1	2.3	568.7	648.5
Spring rapeseed	41.1	34.6	1.7	1.8	71.5	63.2
Sub-totals, rapeseed ...	317.8	320.6	2.0	2.2	640.2	711.7
Sunflowerseed	43.9	47.4	1.8	1.5	77.6	73.4
Oil flaxseed	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.6	1.6
Fibre flaxseed (grains)	39.4	29.8	0.5	0.5	18.6	15.7
Other oilseeds	5.5	2.9	1.1	..	6.1	..
Totals, oilseeds	414.7	408.0	-	-	754.6	812.6

The last rapeseed crop was a record one, especially due to a better yield (2.2 metric tons per hectare compared to 2.0 for 1971), and 1 per cent increase in cultivated areas (2,800 hectares more), so that production registered a 11.1 per cent advance, with 72,000 tons more than last year. Areas cultivated with spring rapeseed were 15.8 per cent lower, while they registered a 3.4 per cent increase for winter rapeseed. Winter rapeseed crops are leaving Northern France for a more southern local.

After having suffered from the dryness during the 1971 fall, resulting in irregular sproutings and turning of one in ten lots, blooming was early but occurred when temperatures were still too low. Crops were late and yields changeable depending on the region. In Northern France, cultivated areas and yields were lower than a year earlier while Southern France registered increased areas and satisfactory yields.

Despite an 8 per cent increase of cultivated areas (3,500 hectares more), production of sunflowerseed declined compared with 1971, registering 5.5 per cent decrease, mainly due to smaller yields (1.5 tons per hectare compared to 1.8 last year).

Rapeseed .- Domestic trade: Deliveries were 106,780 metric tons in October, 8,140 in November and 4,829 in December. Sales including exports were strong with 78,806 tons for October, 54,176 for November and 61,331 for December. On December 31, 1972 total deliveries were 693,885 tons (642,662 on December 31, 1971), 341,025 tons have been sold to processors or exported compared with 285,928 last year in the same period, and stocks were 352,860 tons compared with 356,734 tons.

From January 1 to December 31, 1972, French rapeseed imports totalled 180,591 metric tons. In 1971 some 188,645 tons were imported.

Rapeseed shipments from France amounted to 272,516 tons for 1972. The key buyers were Italy with 233,415 tons, Algeria with 29,785 tons, Western Germany with 3,370 tons, Lebanon with 2,597 tons, Netherlands with 2,182 tons and the U.K. with 1,118 tons. Last year, 210,669 tons were exported, of which 175,574 went to Italy, 19,446 to Algeria, 10,112 to Western Germany and 1,589 tons to Switzerland.

Sunflowerseed .- Domestic trade: French growers delivered 7,352 metric tons in October, 42,858 in November and 7,486 in December. Sales including exports reached 438 tons in October, 20,420 in November, and 8,446 in December. On December 31, 1972, total deliveries amounted to 57,786 tons while they were only 49,311 tons on December 31, 1971. Some 29,304 tons have been sold to processors or exported, in contrast to 21,881 tons last year over the same period. Stocks were slightly higher at 28,482 tons compared with 27,430 a year earlier.

Sunflowerseed imports during 1972 amounted to 53,460 tons. Last year, 17,119 tons were imported, of which 15,830 tons came from Bulgaria, 665 from the Peoples' Republic of China and 444 from Hungary. Yearly figure for sunflowerseed exported from France during 1972 totalled 12,010 tons of which 11,936 tons went to the EEC partners. Last year the figures were, respectively, 28,300 tons and 28,063 tons.

Next crop .- It appears that the estimated total area sown with rapeseed for 1972-73 will reach approximately 330,000 hectares, a slight increase averaging 5,500 hectares more than last year. Winter rapeseed seeding is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture on December 1, 1972 at 292 thousand hectares. This would represent a 18.4 per cent increase if compared with the 1968-71 four-year average, and a 11.4 per cent increase if compared with the December 1, 1971 figure.

Oilseeds trade.- French exports of oilseeds totalled 298,581 metric tons for 1972 compared with 249,334 tons for 1971. This includes a 16,000 ton decrease for sunflowerseed, and increases of 62,000 tons for rapeseed and of 1,500 tons for flaxseed.

Total soybeans imports decreased from 479,290 metric tons to 458,447 tons. Total imports of oilseeds were reduced to 1,002,214 tons from 1,111,737 tons last year.

French imports totalled 1,607,765 tons for 1972, some i.e. 200,000 tons more than 1971. Soybean meal total imports were 1,047,519 tons of which 773,544 tons came from the United States. French exports at 186,581 tons for 1972 were placed at almost the same level as last year's 187,548 tons. Rapeseed exports declined to 133,388 tons from 142,567 tons for 1971.

French Trade in Oilseed Meals and Cakes

	<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
	metric tons			
Peanut	214,660	342,040	7,402	6,141
Flaxseed	103,675	88,868	10,596	8,241
Soybeans	939,390	1,047,519	11,998	17,835
Cottonseed	42,183	35,068	200	23
Rapeseed	8,256	10,280	142,567	133,388
Sunflowerseed	49,420	45,925	725	1,222
Others	49,476	38,065	14,060	19,731
Totals	1,407,060	1,607,765	187,548	186,581

SITUATION IN JAPAN

The following information relative to the Japanese oilseeds situation has been extracted from a report from Mr. S.M. Maruhashi, Commercial Officer, Canadian Embassy, Tokyo, under date of March 30, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Imports of Rapeseed .— It was indicated in our December report that the projected imports of rapeseed by Japan would exceed 570,000 metric tons for calendar year 1972. The actual tonnage imported by Japan was 603,911 metric tons.

January and February imports for this year are as follows:

	1972	1973
	metric tons	
January	42,537	46,879
February	47,989	45,783
Totals	<hr/> 90,526	<hr/> 92,662

Outlook .— According to the Japan Oilseed Processors Association, Japanese crushers are believed to have processed approximately 60,000 metric tons of rapeseed in March, making the total for the first quarter 152,662 tons. The Association's unofficial estimate of Japan's rapeseed imports in 1973 is over 600,000 metric tons. An oilseed specialist from one of the major trading companies estimates the total import of rapeseed will be close to 650,000 metric tons. A representative of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry personally estimates imports at approximately 600,000 metric tons. Our forecast of rapeseed imports is in the 650,000 metric ton range.

As is usually the case, the Ministry's unofficial estimate of rapeseed imports for this year is slightly lower than other projections and have been estimated at 590,000 metric tons. Of all the commodities traded in the Tokyo Exchange, soybeans are currently the most speculative. It is also generally accepted by the trade that in total approximately 3,400,000 metric tons will be imported in 1973, which is about the same quantity as last year. Of the 3,400,000 metric tons, 2,700,000 tons will be used for crushing and the balance will be processed into food items such as bean paste and bean cakes (commonly called Miso and Tofu). Daily per capita consumption of oils and fats in 1973 is expected to be 30.30 grams compared to 29 grams for the previous year, indicating a slow growth. However, when this figure is compared with that of 1967, which was 22.47 grams, a significant increase has occurred over the last six years.

Rapeseed meal .— Out of approximately 600,000 metric tons of rapeseed crushed in Japan in 1972 nearly 360,000 metric tons of meal were produced. It is believed that at least a third of the quantity was utilized as a feed ingredient and the remainder as fertilizer. It is ironic, but the world shortage of feed grains resulted in the increased use of rapeseed meal in the Japanese formula feed industry. However, we should not consider that rapeseed meal is now being accepted by the Japanese feed industry as an essential ingredient of formula feed. Some concern over the toxic properties of rapeseed still remains so every effort must be made by the Canadian rapeseed industry to remove these fears.

SITUATION IN FINLAND

The following information concerning oilseeds in Finland has been extracted from a report by Mr. J.L. Swanson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Stockholm, under date of June 12, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Present crop .- The winter turnip rape crop has overwintered unusually well and the yield could range up to 2,000 kilograms per hectare. Sowing of spring rapeseed for 1973 reached about 5,000 hectares. The production in 1973 is estimated at 8,000 tons and imports of all oilseeds is estimated at 110,000 tons, however, present high prices may prevent achievement of this. Exports have been insignificant.

Imports

	1971	1972
	metric tons	
Copra	7,613	8,646
Soybeans	76,665	70,867
Linseed	4,740	9,536
Rapeseed	5,826	8,142
Mustardseed	365	415
Others	15,551	7,617
Totals	110,760	105,223

SITUATION IN ITALY

The following information concerning oilseeds in Italy has been extracted from a report by Mr. R. Brookes, Commercial Officer, Canadian Embassy, Rome, under date of May 10, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Oilseeds crop conditions .- In spite of the exceptionally wet summer, Italy's 1972 oilseed crop did not suffer to any extent.

Production .- Complete figures for 1972 have not yet been released. Figures for 1970 and 1971 are as follows:

	<u>1970</u>		<u>1971</u>		<u>1972</u>	
	<u>Acreage</u> hectares	<u>Production</u> metric tons	<u>Acreage</u> hectares	<u>Production</u> metric tons	<u>Acreage</u> hectares	<u>Production</u> metric tons
Peanut	1,328	3,030	933	2,100	..	..
Colza(Brass Camp.)	2,345	4,540	2,286	4,980	2,935	6,170
Sunflower	3,977	8,005	7,465	14,500	..	..
Rapeseed (Brass. Napus)	733	1,030	493	684	360	470
Other seeds	1,825	1,410	1,712	1,354	..	..
Totals	10,208	18,015	12,889	23,618	-	-

Source: ISTAT - Bollettino Mensile di Statistica - January 1973.

Imports and Exports of Rapeseed

<u>Imports</u>	<u>January - December</u>		<u>January - October</u>	
	1970	1971	1971	1972
	metric tons			
France	164,573	179,449	138,740	185,351
Canada	27,885	115,687	110,038	61,624
West Germany	-	68,660	38,355	35,950
Others	24,267	12,465	10,436	19,162
Totals	216,725	376,261	297,569	302,087
<u>Exports</u>	145	100	100	73

Source: ISTAT - Stat. Mens. Comm. Estero - December and October 1971 - 1972

Imports and Exports of Flaxseed

<u>Imports</u>	<u>January - December</u>		<u>January - October</u>	
	1970	1971	1971	1972
	metric tons			
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,676	3,297	2,446	2,535
Poland	693	-	-	-
Rumania.....	374	497	445	5,797
Canada	9,730	10,233	8,310	7,903
Others	1,411	581	378	648
Totals	13,884	14,608	11,579	16,883
<u>Exports</u>	6	nil	nil	nil

Source: ISTAT - Stat. Mens. Comm. Estero - December and October 1971 - 1972

Short Term trade outlook .- Italy's oilseeds trader forecast that import requirements for rapeseed for the crop year August 1, 1972 to July 31, 1973 are estimated as follows:

France	from 170,000	to	200,000	metric tons
West Germany	" 30,000	"	40,000	" "
Canada	" 80,000	"	100,000	" "
Others	" 10,000	"	20,000	" "
Totals	290,000	360,000	"	"

However, achievement of these figures will depend largely on price levels and availability of other oilseeds, particularly soybeans and sunflower seed.

Opportunity for Canadian sales .- Rapeseed sales to Italy are those estimated already. Flaxseed sales are expected to continue at current levels since this country is a small market for linseed. Linseed oil prices from Argentina continue to be too attractive to make linseed crushing worthwhile in Italy. It is interesting to note that a substantial quantity of imported flaxseed is used in Italy as a mix with other seeds for feeding pet birds and singing birds kept in small cages in many Italian households.

Low erucic acid rapeseed .- In early 1973 the Italian Government issued a decree which would limit the erucic acid content in oils and margarine to 10 per cent of the total final product. The decree was suspended until September 30, 1973 by which time the Italian authorities hope to have completed further research into the use of this acid.

SITUATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following information relative to the oilseeds situation in the United Kingdom, has been extracted from a report from Mr. G.D. Cooper, Commercial Officer, (Agriculture) for Canada, London, under date of June 8, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

General outlook .- The Commonwealth Secretariat have announced revisions in their previous estimates of world vegetable oil production on account of both changes in methods of calculating the annual figures and, with regard to the 1973 statistics from revisions to current crop production forecasts. These revised estimates indicate a significant change in the total vegetable oil supply position compared with previous predictions. World vegetable oil output is now estimated at 26.6 million long tons, only marginally higher than the 26.5 million long tons produced in 1972, with production of food oils forecast at around 25.2 million long tons compared with 25 million long tons in 1972. These increases fall well below the annual average expansion in recent years at approximately 1 million long tons.

Margarine and compound cooking fat production and oils and fats utilization .- There was again an increase during 1972 in United Kingdom margarine output to 362,000 long tons. A rise of 7 per cent compared with 1971 and the highest production level since 1960. The level of butter prices stimulated margarine production together with the continuing and increasing demand for the new soft luxury margarines. There was a recovery in production of compound cooking fat in 1972 at 131,000 long tons, the annual average of the period 1968 to 1972. Annual variations in the production of compound cooking fat has in past years been minimal compared to the expansion in margarine production.

Increased production of both margarine and compound cooking fat in 1972 necessitated the utilization of larger quantities of oils and fats. The increase in the utilization of vegetable oils was principally in soya and rape oils. The high usage of palm oil in 1971 was somewhat reduced and there was a significant fall in usage of groundnut oil.

Utilization of vegetable oils in compound cooking fat production showed an increase in usage of groundnut oil and marine oils but a decline in utilization of animal fats.

Consumption .— A continuing reduction in butter consumption in 1972 to around 16 lb. per head is estimated compared with an increase in margarine consumption to 14.0 lb. per head. Total consumption of butter and margarine combined, however, is below that of the previous year. Consumption of lard and compound cooking fat appears to have recovered.

United Kingdom Oilseeds Crushed and Available Supplies

<u>Oilseeds crushed</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972p</u>
	'000 long tons		
Soybeans	303	254	463
Cottonseed	2	—	—
Rapeseed	48	71	110
Copra	31	33	40
Palm kernels	33	44	34
Linseed	61	65	65
Castor seed	11	24	15
Shea nuts	12	9	3
Others (1)	38	37	29
Totals	539	537	759
<hr/>			
<u>Available supplies vegetable oils</u>			
Domestic crush	154	171	213
Net imports	538	572	542
Totals	692	743	754

(1) Mainly illipé, maize, niger, kapok and poppy.

Rapeseed United Kingdom production .— Predictions already reported of the likely significant rise in production of rapeseed in the United Kingdom are again substantiated by the announcement that a farmer-owned oilseed rape production and marketing organization which controls a major part of the United Kingdom crop, has amalgamated with trading societies, farmer organizations and individual growers to form a consolidated company. Production by this new company will be on a contract basis and it is announced that some growers will be multiplying low erucic acid varieties in the current year.

SITUATION IN POLAND

The following account of the current rapeseed situation in Poland has been extracted from a report by Mr. H.R. Wilson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Warsaw, under date of June 15, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Rapeseed wintered reasonably well and although early moisture conditions were poor 65 per cent of the crop is judged in good condition with the remainder being average. The Minister of Agriculture expects rapeseed will be ready for harvesting somewhat sooner than has been in past few years. Harvesting will start in southeast

towards the end of this month , starting in central parts of Poland during the first ten days of July and beginning on July 15 in the northern parts of the country. Plantings are estimated at around 400,000 hectares and production between 500,000 to 600,000 tons.

SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

The following information relative to the Argentine sunflowerseed is taken from a report from Mr. H.G. Fairfield, Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) Buenos Aires, under date of June 7, 1973 and is reproduced with the permission of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The second estimate of sunflowerseed production published by the Department of Agriculture stands at 840,000 tons, an increase of 1.4 per cent over last year.

The following table shows production by province for 1972-73 compared with 1971-72:

	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>
	- metric tons -	
Buenos Aires	532,100	438,000
Santa Fe	160,200	140,000
Chaco	81,600	117,000
Cordoba	64,100	106,000
Others	20,000	39,000
Totals	820,000	840,000

ROTTERDAM LINOIL STOCKS

The following information relative to bonded stocks of linseed oil in storage, Rotterdam, has been supplied by Mr. J. McAnsh, Executive Director of the Rapeseed Association of Canada.

Rotterdam Linoil Stocks, March 3 - June 2, 1973 with Comparisons
at Approximately the Same Date in 1972

Week ending	1972	1973	1972	1973
	metric tons		thousand pounds	
March 3	27,813	37,748	61,317	83,219
10	43,748	35,166	96,447	77,527
17	46,694	40,099	102,942	88,402
24	44,752	40,380	98,660	89,022
31	44,023	40,899	97,053	90,166
April 7	44,103	43,052	97,229	94,912
14	42,334	42,511	93,330	93,720
21	42,183	40,800	92,997	89,948
28	41,723	41,226	91,983	90,887
May 5	42,432	39,654	93,546	87,421
12	41,009	38,132	90,408	84,066
19	41,783	36,690	92,115	80,887
26	43,381	33,365	95,638	73,556
June 2	43,126	38,274	95,076	84,379

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