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PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF RAPESEED IN CANADA DURING PAST 10 YEARS AND PROJECTION FOR NEXT 10 YEARS

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I appreciate the opportunity of addressing this distinguished gathering of rapeseed experts, although I am still somewhat mystified by the assignment. Your conference organizer, Dr. Weinberg, met me in the hall one day and asked me if I would give a talk on production and marketing of rapeseed. This sounded like a reasonable suggestion, as it would afford a welcome opportunity to meet with you. Dr. Weinberg seemed to avoid me after having received that commitment. It was only when he wanted an abstract of my paper that I found out the scope of the assignment. Only then did I find out that the topic included a projection of production and marketing for the next ten years. As you may realize, I work in the data information field and I find it most difficult to keep up with current happenings, without overly concerning myself with events ten years in the future. With an industry changing as rapidly as that of rapeseed, ten year projections seem perfectly foolhardy.

The theme of the 50th A.I.C. Convention held in Ottawa from July 5-9, this year was "The New Farmer". The concept behind the theme was to focus on what the agricultural industry would look like in the future and thus provide some guidance as to what the various components of the industry could expect. The Federal Task Force report on Agriculture, entitled "Canadian Agriculture in the Seventies", also is concerned with the same theme. The message that comes through very clearly is one of change — one of restructuring. The change will be profound, affecting not only the economic structure of farms and marketing systems but also the social and political structure. Possibly more significant and fundamental will be changes in values as old ones clash and grate upon the realities of new technology. The old concepts of farming as a way of life, the concept of hard labour as a primary goal has been under heavy pressure for years. It is, of course, a debatable point as to whether farmers have reorganized or restructured their enterprises at a rate commensurate with the introduction of new technology to allow them to have a reasonable standard of living. The income flows accruing to farmers suggest that they have not. On the other hand, the adjustments already made and still occurring

are massive. The land use adjustments which have occurred during the past two years in the Prairie Provinces are larger than in any previous period in the history of this region.

What appears to be coming into better focus is that change brings with it a host of new problems, some foreseen and others completely unanticipated. It also appears that society as a whole will be willing to pick up some of the shattered pieces and accept more responsibility for reorganizing the shattered hopes, goals and aspirations of those individuals and families not able to cope with the new fundamentals of the ever-changing ground rules of the game.

The disillusionment and cynicism which one finds in many sectors; in fact, most sectors, of the farm community today, is quite understandable. Farmers naturally, and rightfully, wonder if they are being asked to bear an unfair share of the adjustment process, while other agencies associated with farming hide behind less vulnerable positions and conventional wisdom. For example, in the field of market analysis in the complicated and highly interrelated world oils and fats markets, how many Canadian experts have we developed during the past decade? I would suggest that private firms, as well as government agencies, have a responsibility in this development process. How good a job have we done in explaining to farmers some of the market fundamentals so that they can make better decisions? The record is not encouraging, or especially comforting. I would like to make a prediction: By the end of the seventies many such experts will be available to assist with the development of the rapeseed industry.

Rapeseed was introduced into the Prairies during World War II. As an interesting and possibly significant footnote, the first letter on our historical rapeseed files in Dominion Bureau of Statistics is one written by J. McAnsh, Statistician, Agriculture Branch of Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and dated September, 1943. Thus, your Executive Director of the Rapeseed Association of Canada was in on the ground floor of the development of the rapeseed industry in Canada. The file also includes a list of rapeseed growers and their acreage. There were around 75 growers in Saskatchewan, with a total of 4,800 acres, in 1944. Although the acreage expanded rapidly to 80,000 in 1948, farmers lost interest just as quickly and only a token 400 acres were grown in 1950.

Rapeseed was introduced into Manitoba the same time as in Saskatchewan, but the crop had virtually disappeared by 1947. The first official estimates were made for Alberta in 1955. Although a low point was reached in Prairie acreage in 1950, there has been no doubt

about the direction of the trend since that time. Between the first half of the 1950s and the second half, a ten-fold increase occurred. During the first half of the decade of the 1960s, there was a pause, as wheat temporarily stole the spotlight. In the last half of the sixties, rapeseed took off again, with the acreage roughly three times as great as the preceding five-year period. Furthermore, production had reached a size so as to have economic significance. Thus, we could say that rapeseed "came of age" in the last half of the 1960s.

The extent of the penetration of rapeseed and its impact on the farm economy is growing apace. Rapeseed long since surpassed rye in importance, and in 1970 the acreage is greater than that seeded to flax. Its direct contribution to cash income will exceed that of oats and begin to challenge barley for second place after wheat as the most important cash crop in the Prairie Provinces.

Another measure of impact is the percentage of total farms growing rapeseed. Our 1970 sample returns indicate that some 18 percent of all farms reporting in Manitoba had rapeseed. This percentage increases to 21 percent in Alberta and 24 percent in Saskatchewan. The average number of acres per grower reporting rapeseed in 1970 was 76 acres in Manitoba, 112 acres in Saskatchewan, and 107 acres in Alberta.

This is in sharp contrast to the situation ten years earlier. In 1961 only two percent of the Manitoba farmers grew rapeseed, only seven percent in Saskatchewan, and five percent in Alberta. The average number of acres sown per farm in 1961 was 48 in Manitoba, 53 in Saskatchewan and 66 in Alberta.

In the short period of a decade the percentage of total farms producing rapeseed increased about three and one-half times, while the acreage per rapeseed grower doubled. While admitting the pressure on wheat may have speeded up the change, the extent of the penetration of rapeseed in this short period indicates the crop is well adapted to a wide geographical area and to the farming systems of the Prairies. There should be no difficulty with a similar expansion in the next ten years if profitable markets exist for the output.

Even though these statistics indicate the rapid penetration of the rapeseed crop, the impact has been much greater in those well established rapeseed districts. In districts 8A, 8B, 9A and 9B of Saskatchewan and in District 13 of Manitoba, the northern areas of these two provinces, rapeseed has replaced wheat as the most important crop in terms of acreage.

Another important measure of penetration concerns the geographical areas where the crop is grown. A review of the historical files indicates that when the crop was first introduced into Saskatchewan a wide geographical dispersion was attempted. All crop districts, with the exception of the south-west corner, grew some rapeseed in 1944. From this broad start, the acreage largely retreated to the more northerly districts of all three provinces. But, as the acreage expanded, especially in recent years, the crop has been spreading from the more northerly areas of the black, degraded black and grey wooded soils into the dark brown soil zones. Penetration into the light brown soil zone has not been large as yet, although it is significant that a number of growers in this soil zone are listing the crop. Certainly, 1969 yield results would provide these growers with considerable encouragement and, if 1970 results are as satisfactory, we could see further penetration into this region of the Prairies. According to the results of a special survey undertaken by DBS in the spring of 1970, growers in this soil zone had a lower dockage content in their crop which, to some extent, would offset the higher yields obtained in the northern areas where dockage is substantial.

Based on developments to date, it seems reasonable to assume that much of the dark brown soil zone of the Prairies should be included in the area of potential heavy penetration where rapeseed could be economically produced. In fact, the penetration has already occurred in a number of districts.

The cultivated land mass of the three Prairie Provinces, excluding that falling in the light brown soil zone, is some 63 million acres. If the same percentage of this land mass was seeded to rapeseed as has already occurred in districts 8 and 9 of Saskatchewan and 13 of Manitoba; i.e., some 20 percent, then the acreage seeded to rapeseed would be approximately 13 million acres. A rough extension of the past acreage trend line indicates that in ten years' time the acreage seeded to rapeseed would be six to eight million. These calculations provide a guide as to the possible size of the crop, but are not a forecast that such will happen. They do indicate, however, that we should be thinking in terms of major developments. Whether or not this level is reached will depend on the relative profitability of the crop. This, in turn, will largely depend on the growth of market demand and the competitive position of rapeseed relative to alternate sources of fats and oils and rapeseed's competitive position, versus other alternative crops in the Prairies.

Regarding the latter, rapeseed may have some advantages over other competing crops. On the basis of trend line projections the average yield would appear to be increasing at a rate of about one bushel

per acre every four years. If this rate of improvement continues, rapeseed yields should average about the 20 bushel per acre level in ten years' time. Whether or not this level of yields can be raised above the trend line by more intensive management or the introduction of higher yielding varieties is a question for the experts to answer. Special DBS fertilizer studies in Saskatchewan in 1966 and 1967 indicated a high percentage (about 75 percent) of rapeseed growers used fertilizer. On summerfallow about 40 pounds per acre was applied and the increase in yield averaged about 4.3 bushels per acre. Some 90 percent of the fertilizer was 11-48-0. On stubble or second crop land about the same percentage of farmers fertilized the crop but at an average rate of some 52 pounds per acre. A much wider range of grades was used with some indication that some farmers were experimenting with high nitrogen inputs. However, in the opinion of growers, they were not getting as large a response and pay-off from fertilizer on stubble land as on summerfallow land.

These relationships could change as fertility experts gain more knowledge and when growers, in general, put into practice existing knowledge of fertility requirements for this crop.

I suspect that we will witness a considerable increase in the research input for developing higher yielding varieties during the next ten years than has been the case in the past, as well as the tailoring of varieties to meet specific market requirements. I suspect the cost-benefit ratios will dictate such a course and the overall result will be a shifting upward of the yield per acre trend line.

In bringing together our projections of six to eight million acres and an average yield of twenty bushels per acres, we arrive at a Canadian production figure of between 120 million and 160 million bushels of rapeseed in 1980. There seems to be no doubt about our potential to produce such a quantity, but will the incentives to call forth such a production level; namely, marketing opportunities, exist ten years from now?

RAPESEED MARKETS

We did not have an opportunity of reviewing the paper prepared by Mr. J.H. Wijsman to determine his projections for the future of rapeseed for the next ten years. It is obvious, however, that the development of world markets will have a major impact on the development of the industry in Canada. It seemed, therefore, that we should strike out to try and make some projections of our own to try and establish some parameters.

As already established, the production trend of rapeseed has been upward and this has resulted in a search for new markets, both at home and abroad. On the domestic front, the growth of rapeseed crushings has been rapid during the past decade. Crushings slightly in excess of 225,000 bushels were reported in the 1959-60 crop year, as compared to over 6,933,000 bushels in the 1968-69 crop year and an anticipated 1969-70 crush of nearly eight million bushels. A projection of the trend established over the past seven years indicates that rapeseed crushings should reach the 18 million bushel mark by the 1979-80 crop year. This figure may seem optimistic at the moment, but gains support from reports that in Western Canada alone combined crushing capacities of the four existing plants will be increased from around seven million bushels per year to around 15 million bushels per year within the next year. Indeed, when one considers the prospect of an aggregate Canadian crushing capacity in excess of 20 million bushels per year, which will likely be reached by late 1971, the projection for ten years hence would seem very low.

The competitive position of rapeseed relative to soybeans in the domestic market appears to be strengthening significantly as evidenced by a comparison of crushing figures over the past ten years. In the 1959-60 crop year Canadian crushings of soybeans amounted to approximately 17 million bushels as opposed to 225,000 bushels for rapeseed. By 1968-69 the soybean crush had increased to about 20 million bushels, an increase of some 18 percent, while crushings of rapeseed were nearly seven million bushels, which is an increase of nearly 3,000 percent.

Another indication of rapeseed's strengthening position in the domestic scene is provided by oil production figures from domestic crushings. In the 1964-65 crop year, rapeseed was the source of 42 million pounds of vegetable oil, which was 13.7 percent of the total production of 307 million pounds. Soybeans accounted for 201 million pounds of the total, or 65.5 percent. In 1968-69 the picture had changed significantly with production of oil from rapeseed amounting to 141 million pounds, or 36.6 percent of the 385 million pound total, while soybeans had risen only three million pounds since 1964-65, resulting in a decline to 53.0 percent of total oil production.

The crushings and domestic use patterns of the past decade indicate that rapeseed is now well established as a strong competitor in the domestic edible oils sector and the signs point to continued rapid growth in the next decade. The expected overall growth in the Canadian market and the expected increased share of this market to be filled by rapeseed supports the contention that rapeseed crushings will be at least 18 million bushels by the end of the decade.

Penetration of rapeseed into export markets is very spotty with the exception of Japan, where growth has been quite consistent and at a rapid rate. Exports have been made to some 18 countries over the past decade. If we eliminate those countries which imported rapeseed for three years or less during the past ten, the number of countries which have been fairly consistent buyers is reduced to nine. This is in sharp contrast to United States soybeans which enter some 22 countries constantly, soybean oil which is sold regularly to more than 60 countries, and soybean meal which enters over 30 foreign markets on a regular basis. It is evident that Canadian rapeseed will need to penetrate a great many more foreign markets on a more consistent basis if exports are to expand to meet production potential in Western Canada.

Only three countries, Japan, Italy and the Netherlands, have been consistent volume importers of rapeseed. Of these, Japan is by far the largest and is now absorbing about three-quarters of total exports. Whether or not this lack of widespread market penetration compared to soybeans is due to a stronger competitive position of soybeans or the lack of adequate rapeseed supplies to develop markets is difficult to judge. On the basis of the Canadian domestic experience in recent years, when rapeseed supplies have been adequate and market penetration has been rapid, a case could be made that the lack of adequate supplies has been a factor limiting export market expansion. Certainly, the marketing of the much larger 1969 crop indicates existing country markets are capable of absorbing larger quantities. The 1970 crop will no doubt test the possibilities of penetrating new market areas.

World exports of oilseeds, oils and fats show a compound growth rate of about three percent per year, but the growth rate for the edible vegetable oils sector (soybean, cottonseed, peanut, sunflower, rapeseed, sesame, safflower, olive, corn) has increased at a compound rate of about 5.5 percent during the past decade. According to U.S. Foreign Agriculture Service indications, the 1969 level of edible vegetable oil exports was some 5.5 million short tons, oil equivalent. An extension of the past trend would suggest a level of trade of around 8.5 million tons in the early 1980's.

At the present time rapeseed supplies about eight percent of the total world exports of edible vegetable oils, about double the share compared with seven years earlier. Although it has a relatively small proportion of the market, the commodity has exhibited the fastest growth rate of any within the edible vegetable oils group. Being relatively small probably means that it faces a fairly elastic demand schedule. If this is the case, it should be possible to increase the share of the market if supplies are available.

If the trends established during the past decade are extended through the 1970's, we would expect to see rapeseed capturing a much larger share of the world edible vegetable oils market. If it doubles, as has occurred during the past seven years, the rapeseed proportion would be some 16 percent of the market of about 8.5 million tons (oil equivalent) or approximately 1.4 million tons.

At present, Canada's share of world exports of rapeseed is about 30 percent. An expansion to 50 percent of the world trade by the end of the decade would seem to be easily within reach. Thus, an extension of established trend lines would translate into an export market for Canadian rapeseed of some 700,000 tons, oil equivalent, or 70 million bushels of rapeseed. To this total can be added the anticipated domestic use of some 20 million bushels for a total of 90 million bushels of clean seed. This, in turn, converts to an acreage base of between five and six million acres by the end of the 1970's.

Such a projection, derived from the recent world market trends, appears conservative when viewed in the light of the 4 million acres seeded to the crop in 1970. When combined with the forecast record yield per acre of some 20 bushels, total production of 80 million bushels this year will be approaching that suggested for the end of the decade. Furthermore — and, although this may be due to a combination of fortuitous circumstances — it would appear that the 1970 crop can be marketed at very reasonable prices from the farmers' point of view.

A more challenging objective would be for a Canadian acreage of from seven to eight million acres by 1980 and exports of 100 to 120 million bushels. To accomplish this goal rapeseed would need to capture some 20 percent of the world edible vegetable oil market, compared with the present eight percent. Canada's share of the world rapeseed market would need to increase from the present 30 percent to between 60 and 70 percent. These objectives may sound outrageously high when stated baldly as is done above. However, when placed in the perspective of accomplishment of the last decade, they are only moderately above the established trends.

The challenge would be great, but on the production side we are already one-half of the way there. The question could very well be asked: Are the marketing institutions geared to meet the challenge?

I recently noticed a statement issued by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange which indicated that moving the 1970 record rapeseed crop will pose "a formidable problem". This may have been an unfortunate choice of words. I should have thought that, instead of referring to a formidable problem, this group of highly skilled traders and marketing experts would have referred to this as a formidable challenge, but also an excellent opportunity.

TABLE I

RAPESEED — CANADA

ESTIMATED ACREAGE[1] PRODUCTION, FARM PRICE AND VALUE

Crop Year	Seeded Acreage	Average Yield Per Seeded Acre	Production	Average Farm Price	Total Farm Value
	Acres	Bushels	'000 Bus.	$ Per Bu.	$'000
1941-42	-	-	-	-	-
1942-43	-	-	-	-	-
1943-44	3,200	13.8	44	-	-
1944-45	10,800	11.3	122	-	-
1945-46	12,500	13.4	168	-	-
1946-47	23,500	11.0	259	-	-
1947-48	58,300	7.5	438	-	-
1948-49	80,000	16.0	1,280	-	-
1949-50	20,000	17.0	340	2.50	850
1950-51	400	5.0	2	2.50	5
1951-52	6,500	18.5	120	1.75	210
1952-53	18,500	15.0	278	1.72	478
1953-54	29,500	16.6	491	1.78	876
1954-55	40,000	14.4	578	1.67	968
1955-56	138,000	11.3	1,559	1.77	2,759
1956-57	351,900	17.0	5,996	1.75	10,518
1957-58	617,500	14.0	8,661	1.58	13,720
1958-59	626,000	12.4	7,762	1.26	9,753
1959-60	213,500	16.7	3,560	2.00	7,120
1960-61	763,000	14.6	11,120	1.63	18,116
1961-62	710,300	15.8	11,220	1.80	20,179
1962-63	371,200	15.8	5,860	2.04	11,972
1963-64	478,000	17.5	8,360	2.52	21,042
1964-65	791,000	16.7	13,230	2.74	36,309
1965-66	1,435,000	15.7	22,600	2.41	54,360
1966-67	1,525,000	16.9	25,800	2.47	63,760
1967-68	1,620,000	15.2	24,700	1.92	47,506
1968-69	1,052,000	18.4	19,400	1.83	35,484
1969-70	2,012,000	18.4	37,100	-	-
1970-71	3,950,000	-	-	-	-

(1) Estimates are not available for small acreages which were grown in Alberta and Ontario between 1943 and 1945.

TABLE II

RAPESEED — MANITOBA

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, FARM PRICE AND VALUE

Crop Year	Seeded Acreage	Average Yield Per Seeded Acre	Production	Average Farm Price	Total Farm Value
	Acres	Bushels	'000 Bus.	$ Per Bu.	$'000
1941-42	-	-	-	-	-
1942-43	-	-	-	-	-
1943-44	1,500	16.0	24	-	-
1944-45	6,000	14.0	84	-	-
1945-46	4,000	8.0	32	-	-
1946-47	2,500	8.0	20	-	-
1947-48	-	-	-	-	-
1948-49	-	-	-	-	-
1949-50	-	-	-	-	-
1950-51	-	-	-	-	-
1951-52	-	-	-	-	-
1952-53	6,500	13.2	86	1.65	142
1953-54	4,500	14.7	66	2.00	132
1954-55	9,000	16.0	144	1.90	274
1955-56	7,000	13.0	91	2.00	182
1956-57	29,100	16.6	483	1.80	869
1957-58	27,500	12.5	344	1.50	516
1958-59	21,000	12.0	252	1.45	365
1959-60	12,000	15.0	180	2.00	360
1960-61	33,000	14.5	480	2.00	960
1961-62	29,300	12.3	360	1.80	648
1962-63	32,200	18.0	580	1.75	1,015
1963-64	45,000	16.9	760	2.50	1,900
1964-65	84,000	17.5	1,470	2.70	3,969
1965-66	145,000	16.6	2,400	2.45	5,880
1966-67	170,000	12.4	2,100	2.45	5,145
1967-68	145,000	15.9	2,300	1.92	4,416
1968-69	91,000	20.9	1,900	1.88	3,572
1969-70	196,000	17.9	3,500	-	-
1970-71	350,000	-	-	-	-

TABLE III

RAPESEED — SASKATCHEWAN

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, FARM PRICE AND VALUE

Crop Year	Seeded Acreage	Average Yield Per Seeded Acre	Production	Average Farm Price	Total Farm Value
	Acres	Bushels	'000 Bus.	$ Per Bu.	$'000
1941-42	-	-	-	-	-
1942-43	-	-	-	-	-
1943-44	1,700	11.8	20	-	-
1944-45	4,800	7.9	38	-	-
1945-46	8,500	16.0	136	-	-
1946-47	21,000	11.4	239	-	-
1947-48	58,300	7.5	438	-	-
1948-49	80,000	16.0	1,280	-	-
1949-50	20,000	17.0	340	2.50	850
1950-51	400	5.0	2	2.50	5
1951-52	6,500	18.5	120	1.75	210
1952-53	12,000	16.0	192	1.75	336
1953-54	25,000	17.0	425	1.75	744
1954-55	31,000	14.0	434	1.60	694
1955-56	123,000	11.2	1,378	1.75	2,411
1956-57	297,000	17.0	5,049	1.75	8,836
1957-58	520,000	14.0	7,280	1.60	11,648
1958-59	535,000	12.3	6,600	1.25	8,250
1959-60	165,000	17.0	2,800	2.00	5,600
1960-61	550,000	14.5	8,000	1.60	12,800
1961-62	374,000	15.0	5,600	1.75	9,800
1962-63	167,000	15.7	2,620	2.05	5,371
1963-64	210,000	19.2	4,040	2.50	10,100
1964-65	303,000	17.5	5,300	2.75	14,575
1965-66	555,000	19.3	10,700	2.40	25,680
1966-67	731,000	17.4	12,700	2.45	31,115
1967-68	600,000	17.0	10,200	1.94	19,788
1968-69	511,000	20.2	10,300	1.84	18,952
1969-70	1,000,000	19.6	19,600	-	-
1970-71	2,000,000	-	-	-	-

TABLE IV

RAPESEED — ALBERTA

ESTIMATED ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, FARM PRICE AND VALUE

Crop Year	Seeded Acreage	Average Yield Per Seeded Acre	Production	Average Farm Price	Total Farm Value
	Acres	Bushels	'000 Bus.	$ Per Bu.	$'000
1951-52	-	-	-	-	-
1952-53	-	-	-	-	-
1953-54	-	-	-	-	-
1954-55	-	-	-	-	-
1955-56	8,000	11.2	90	1.84	166
1956-57	25,800	18.0	464	1.75	813
1957-58	70,000	14.8	1,037	1.50	1,556
1958-59	70,000	13.0	910	1.25	1,138
1959-60	36,500	15.9	580	2.00	1,160
1960-61	180,000	14.7	2,640	1.65	4,356
1961-62	307,000	17.1	5,260	1.85	9,731
1962-63	172,000	15.5	2,660	2.10	5,586
1963-64	223,000	16.0	3,560	2.54	9,042
1964-65	404,000	16.0	6,460	2.75	17,765
1965-66	735,000	12.9	9,500	2.40	22,800
1966-67	624,000	17.6	11,000	2.50	27,500
1967-68	875,000	13.9	12,200	1.91	23,302
1968-69	450,000	16.0	7,200	1.80	12,960
1969-70	816,000	17.2	14,000	-	-
1970-71	1,600,000	-	-	-	-

TABLE V

CANADIAN DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF OIL FROM TOTAL CRUSHINGS PLUS RAPESEED AND SOYBEAN SHARE

Year	Total Oil Production	RAPESEED		SOYBEANS	
		Production	Percent of Total	Production	Percent of Total
	(Millions of Pounds)				
1964-65	307	42	13.7	201	65.5
1965-66	334	73	21.8	205	61.5
1966-67	357	99	27.7	202	56.6
1967-68	349	104	29.8	190	54.5
1968-69	385	141	36.6	204	53.0

TABLE VI

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN RAPESEED BY DESTINATION(1), CROP YEARS 1960-61-1969-70

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
				(Thousands of Bushels)						
Japan	877	1,231	3,080	4,436	3,724	6,986	8,404	10,197	10,909	14,390
Netherlands	845	988	372	167	1,007	1,470	964	307	143	2,796
Germany, Fed. Rep.	607	226	215	-	624	1,075	68	-	64	967
Italy	2,949	3,320	1,358	189	1,462	2,804	3,163	324	184	842
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	568	-	1,115	717
Britain	169	146	73	92	326	162	158	-	-	698
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	607	-	-	-	-	660
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	553
Belgium and Luxembourg	311	108	158	-	68	335	-	-	-	304
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243
Finland	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	34
U.S.A.	14	2	39	126	2	6	5	30	98	9
Taiwan	-	-	-	209	49	-	165	1,450	1,799	-
France	975	342	-	-	-	-	322	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	397	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	898	794	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	1,342	556	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Exports	8,089	6,919	5,710	5,308	9,276	13,632	13,818	12,309	14,311	22,213
Total E.E.C.	5,687	4,984	2,104	355	3,160	5,684	4,517	631	391	4,908

(1) In order of volume of 1969-70.

TABLE VII

OILSEEDS, OILS AND FATS (Fat or Oil Equivalent):
WORLD EXPORTS(1), AVERAGE 1962-66, ANNUAL 1962-68 AND INDICATED 1969

Commodity	Average 1962-66	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967(2)	1968(2)	Indicated 1969
				(Thousands Short Tons)					
Edible Vegetable Oils:									
Cottonseed	363	328	318	429	448	290	198	202	275
Peanut	1,121	1,084	1,117	1,111	1,094	1,198	1,214	1,287	1,100
Soybean	1,812	1,654	1,599	1,895	1,975	1,938	2,192	2,232	2,350
Sunflower(3)	492	373	432	415	437	804	1,181	1,250	1,150
Rapeseed	216	152	142	142	281	365	401	438	460
Sesame	93	98	95	98	85	91	95	99	85
Safflower	73	50	100	70	75	70	61	40	30
Olive(4)	61(5)	96	28	125	57	76	77	89	100
Corn	10	15	9	7	9	10	9	17	15
TOTAL	4,241	3,850	3,840	4,292	4,461	4,842	5,428	5,654	5,565
TOTAL Palm Oils	2,474	2,345	2,452	2,508	2,422	2,646	2,219	2,450	2,550
TOTAL Industrial Oils	757	738	725	773	805	737	730	667	735
TOTAL Animal Fats	2,411	2,097	2,397	2,777	2,411	2,374	2,725	2,685	2,665
TOTAL Marine Oils	902	924	897	809	912	846	998	1,019	980
GRAND TOTAL	10,785	9,954	10,311	11,159	11,011	11,445	12,100	12,475	12,495
Rapeseed as Percentage of Total Edible Oils		4.0	3.7	3.3	6.3	7.5	7.4	7.8	8.3

(1) Exports from producing countries. (2) Preliminary. (3) Includes exports of "edible vegetable oils", believed to be mainly sunflowerseed oil, from Romania and from the USSR through 1962. Subsequently, sunflower oil has been separately classified in USSR statistics. (4) Net exports.
(5) 1962-65 Average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

SOURCE: U.S.D.A. Foreign Agriculture Circular, October, 1969.

TABLE VIII

CANADA'S PERCENTAGE SHARE OF TOTAL WORLD RAPESEED EXPORTS

(1962-1969)

Year	World Rapeseed Exports[a]	Canadian Rapeseed Exports[a]	Percent Share of World Exports
1969	460	152	33
1968	438	137	31
1967	401	146	36
1966	365	137	38
1965	281	115	41
1964	142	45	32
1963	142	55	39
1962	152	90	59

[a] - Thousand short tons, oil equivalent basis.

Agriculture Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE IX

RAPESEED — JUNE ACREAGE SURVEY, 1970

Crop District	Percentage of Respondents Reporting Rapeseed	Average Rapeseed Acreage Per Respondent
MANITOBA		
1	19	113
2	17	68
3	26	72
4	3	115
5	5	74
6	-	-
7	12	79
8	13	95
9	15	53
10	34	74
11	33	70
12	7	45
13	68	81
14	22	89
PROVINCE	18	76
SASKATCHEWAN		
1A	2	76
1B	10	77
2A	3	81
2B	2	90
3AS	-	-
3AN	2	74
3BS	-	-
3BN	4	116
4A	-	-
4B	3	103
5A	13	85
5B	41	77
6A	27	102
6B	22	99
7A	14	103
7B	31	119
8A	83	136
8B	57	119
9A	50	114
9B	66	140
PROVINCE	24	112

TABLE IX (CONTINUED)

RAPESEED — JUNE ACREAGE SURVEY, 1970

Crop District	Percentage of Respondents Reporting Rapeseed	Average Rapeseed Acreage Per Respondent
ALBERTA		
1	3	127
2	21	128
3	10	96
4A	27	129
4B	25	124
5	9	88
6	24	84
7	56	98
PROVINCE	21	107

Agriculture Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

OUTLINE MAP OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES
SHOWING CROP DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
AND MAJOR SOIL ZONES