



Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

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Report Highlights:

The wheat-growing regions of the Prairie Provinces experienced improved soil moisture conditions going into the winter months and during the first three months of winter. The improved moisture conditions are particularly welcome after three years of relatively dry springtime plantings. In MY 2024/25, exports of wheat are forecast to increase one percent over the previous year on a two percent increase in domestic supplies over the previous year.

WHEAT	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025 (f)	
Market Begin Year	Aug-22		Aug-23		Aug-24	
	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	10,096	10,096	10,700	10,700	10,649	10,649
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4,169	4,169	5,625	5,625	4,615	4,616
Production (1000 MT)	34,807	34,807	32,946	32,946	34,958	34,958
MY Imports (1000 MT)	552	552	556	556	550	550
TY Imports (1000 MT)	545	545	557	557	550	550
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	306	306	347	347	-	
Total Supply (1000 MT)	39,528	39,528	39,127	39,127	40, 123	40,124
MY Exports (1000 MT)	25,615	25,615	25,435	25,424	26,000	26,000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	25,334	25,334	25,659	25,647	26,000	26,000
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	3,148	3,138	3,980	3,983	4,500	4,500
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	5,140	5,150	5,097	5,104	5,100	5,200
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	<mark>8,288</mark>	8,288	9,077	9,087	9,600	9,700
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	5,625	5,625	4,615	4,616	4,523	4,424
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	39,528	39,528	39,127	39,127	40,123	40,124
Yield (MT/HA)	3.448	3.45	3.079	3.079	3.283	3.283

Table 1: Production, Supply, and Distribution of Wheat

USDA Wheat Marketing years run from August to July. Wheat trade years run from July 2024 to June 2025

PRODUCTION

As reported in previous updates, wheat production increased six percent in MY 2024/25 over the previous year, on improved yields.

Statistics Canada's first survey-based seeding intentions data for MY 2025/26 is scheduled to be published on March 12, 2025.

To date, winter precipitation is above average in the wheat growing regions of the Prairie Provinces (primarily spring wheat growing area) and below average in Ontario and Quebec growing areas (primarily winter wheat growing area).

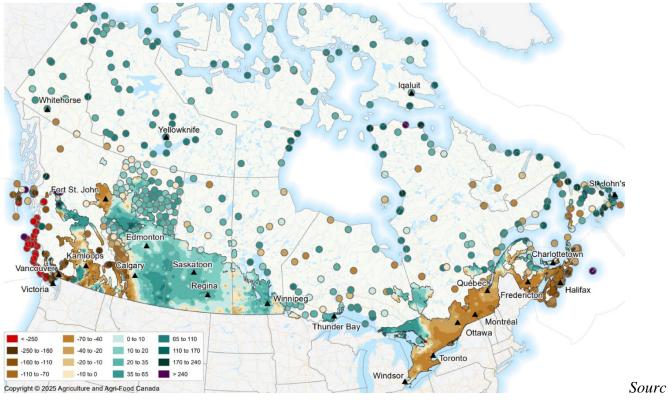


Figure 1: Winter Precipitation – Departure from Average (mm), Nov 1, 2024, to Jan 19, 2025

e: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Prior to the start of winter, Saskatchewan's final crop report of the year, covering October 8 to 14, stated that topsoil moisture conditions were better than they were heading into the previous winter. Provincial cropland topsoil moisture was rated as 49 percent adequate, 44 percent short and seven percent very short. For provincial hayland, topsoil moisture was 42 percent adequate, 45 percent short and 13 percent very short. Pasture topsoil moisture around the province was 37 percent adequate, 45 percent short and 18 percent very short.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) Consumption

FSI is forecast to increase in MY 2024/25, on increased food consumption tied to increases in national population. Human food consumption makes up the largest share of FSI at 63 percent in MY 2023/24.

Feed and Residual Consumption

Feed wheat usage is forecast to increase in MY 2024/25 over the previous year on larger domestic supply. Wheat feed use is dependent on crop quality, and domestic and U.S. feed wheat prices vis-a-vis other cereal feed.

Feed wheat prices in Lethbridge, Alberta (Canada's "feed lot alley") averaged CDN \$310.50 the week of January 13, down from CDN \$330 in the same week last year. By comparison, barley feed prices averaged CDN \$303.50 the week of January 13 in Lethbridge and CDN\$ 298.50 a year earlier. Corn was priced at CDN \$328.33 and CDN \$302 a year earlier, making feed wheat an attractive option for blending.

EXPORTS

In MY 2024/25, exports of wheat are forecast to increase over the previous year on larger domestic supplies. Growth in spring wheat exports is forecast to be loaded more heavily into the second half of the marketing year. Year-to-date, wheat exports (excluding durum) are down seven percent from the previous year, despite spring wheat production being up two percent over the previous year. Durum exports are up 43 percent from the previous year on a 44 percent increase in production in MY 2024/25.

Partner Country	Μ	arketing Yea	ır	Year to Date			
	2022	2023	2024	08/23-11/23	08/24-11/24	%Δ	
World	12,137	20,230	21,527	7,449	6,937	-7	
Indonesia	1,221	2,072	2,511	775	781	1	
Japan	1,627	1,645	1,713	588	713	21	
United States	1,139	1,252	1,460	622	614	-1	
Peru	807	1,426	1,311	305	537	76	
Colombia	969	1,181	1,106	480	507	6	
EU 27	172	471	1,022	479	493	3	
Mexico	328	800	673	384	335	-13	
Nigeria	481	695	659	221	280	26	
Ecuador	678	742	724	292	279	-4	
Italy	119	239	553	197	274	39	
China	690	3,033	3,015	927	244	-74	
Vietnam	8	143	235	79	239	201	
Spain	52	175	400	259	189	-27	

Table 2: Canadian exports of non-durum wheat ('000, MT)

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Partner Country	Ν	Marketing Year	r	Year to Date			
	2022	2023	2024	08/23-11/23	08/24-11/24	%Δ	
World	2,703	5,030	3,524	1,012	1,448	43	
EU 27	432	1,351	491	193	508	163	
Italy	301	1,156	423	170	402	136	
Morocco	679	822	809	211	293	39	
United States	500	601	580	177	194	10	
Algeria	413	1,225	853	176	144	-18	

Table 3: Canadian exports of durum wheat ('000, MT)

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Parrish and Heimbecker (P&H) is adding a third flour mill to its Hamilton, Ontario port terminal, which will increase flour production from 800 MT a day to more than 1,000 MT a day at this location, primarily for export. The mill is scheduled to be complete by late 2025.

Grain storage capacity at the P&H Hamilton terminal will increase from 49,500 MT to an unknown amount by year-end 2025. In an average year, the terminal transports 1.3 million MT of Canadian Western Red Spring wheat, wheat flour, soybeans, and corn overseas. According to <u>Canadian Grain</u> <u>Commission</u> data, total terminal storage capacity in Ontario has shrunk from 2.0 MMT in November 2020 to 1.9 MMT in November 2024.

IMPORTS

In MY 2024/25, imports are forecast to fall marginally over the previous year on increased domestic supplies. Imports of wheat into Canada remain small (the equivalent of one percent of total supply) because Canada's large wheat production levels make it mostly self-sufficient.

Partner Country	Ν	larketing Yea	r	Year to Date			
	2022	2023	2024	08/23-11/23	08/24-11/24	%Δ	
World	14,840	25,260	25,051	8,460	8,386	-1	
EU 27	605	1,822	1,513	672	1,001	49	
United States	1,638	1,853	2,040	799	808	1	
Japan	1,829	1,827	1,926	668	802	20	
Indonesia	1,241	2,097	2,542	782	781	0	
Italy	420	1,395	975	367	676	84	
Peru	880	1,520	1,376	305	569	87	
Colombia	985	1,190	1,123	483	511	6	
Mexico	328	800	673	384	335	-13	
Nigeria	604	767	754	256	306	19	

Table 4: Canadian imports of wheat ('000, MT)

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

STOCKS

Wheat and wheat product ending stocks in MY 2024/25 are forecast to remain in line with MY 2023/24 ending stocks, or marginally lower.

Stocks for the period ending December 31, 2024, are scheduled to be released on February 7, 2025. Stocks are released four times a year, with the most recent stocks published in September 2024.

MARKET AND REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

Government of Canada announces approval of Bunge Global SA's acquisition of Viterra Limited

On January 14, the Government of Canada <u>announced</u> that it has approved the acquisition of Viterra Limited by global agri-business Bunge Global SA.

Specifically, the terms and conditions include:

- Bunge's divestiture of six grain elevators in Western Canada to maintain competitive options for farmers in the region;
- Strict and legally binding controls on Bunge's minority ownership stake in G3, another important grain company, to ensure Bunge cannot influence G3's pricing or investment decisions;
- A price protection program for certain purchasers of canola oil in Central and Atlantic Canada to safeguard fair pricing and market stability;
- Maintaining Bunge Canada's and Viterra Canada's existing oilseed processing capacity in Canada;
- Retaining Viterra's head office in Regina for at least five years to protect Canadian jobs;
- Bunge will spend at least CDN \$500 million on capital expenditures (including sustaining capital expenditures) within five years following closing on Bunge Canada's port terminals, grain elevators and other operations.

A full list of the terms and conditions is available on the Orders in Council online database.

News of the merger has <u>reportedly</u> been met by negative criticism from farm groups such as Grain Growers of Canada (GGC), Agricultural Producers Association of Saskatchewan (APAS), and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The leader of Saskatchewan's government opposition party also spoke out critically.

Attachments:

No Attachments