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Canada

Grain and Feed

Annual Report

2007

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Report Highlights:
For 2007/2008, overall grain and feed production is expected to increase due to higher area and higher yields, but total supply is forecast to decline due to lower carry-in stocks. Total wheat production is forecast to decline slightly to 25.0 MMT from 27.3 MMT, representing a return to normal yields. Durum production is forecasted to increase to 4.6 MMT, a level close to the 10-year average and is a result of declining stocks and higher expected returns relative to non-durum wheat. Canadian production of barley is also expected to increase to 13.0 MMT, bringing it closer to normal trend levels. Despite higher inputs costs, corn production is forecasted to increase by 20% to 11.0 MMT, due to strong corn prices fed by ethanol demand. The lower cost to produce oats relative to other crops is expected to increase oat production by 15% to 4.2 MMT. Competition for cropland with traditional crops is expected to keep pulse production close to current levels.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Ottawa [CA1]
[CA]

Table of Contents

TOTAL WHEAT

Production

Forecasts are based on data made available through Agriculture Canada's Grains and Oilseeds division. At the time this report was put out, farmer surveys data had not yet been released by Statistics Canada. The expected release date for the farm surveys is April 24th, 2007. Agriculture Canada production data was based on expected net returns (based on input costs, trend yields, current prices), expected delivery opportunities, crop rotation requirements, and on-farm stocks.

Total Canadian Wheat production for crop year 2007/2008 (August-July) is forecast to decrease to 25.0 million metric tons (MMT), from 27.3 million metric tones in 2006/2007. Production of non-durum wheat is expected to decrease by 11% due to a drop in acreage seeded as producers shift to production of durum wheat due to better potential net returns for durum wheat. Ontario winter wheat is also expected to decrease by 50% from the previous year to 1.2 MT.

Consumption

Domestic consumption of total wheat for 2006/2007 is forecast to remain close to 2005/2006 levels. In the coming crop year 2007/2008, non-durum domestic wheat usage is expected to increase by 6% due to the anticipated increase of wheat usage for wheat-based ethanol. This will draw non-durum wheat from feed usage into industrial usage. Domestic consumption for total wheat is forecast to be 9.5 MMT in 2007/2008.

Stocks

Stocks for 2006/2007 are expected to decrease by 17% as reduced production and increased exports draw down the high-carry-in stocks. Lower beginning stocks for all wheat and forecasted lower production is expected to result in lower supplies in 2007/2008. Total supplies for all wheat in 2007/2008 are forecasted to be approximately 33.2 MMT, 8% below the expected total supplies in 2006/2007 of 37.1 MMT. Low supplies and a slight increase in domestic use for ethanol and feed as well as lower exports resulting from an oversupply on the world markets is forecast to result in carryout stocks of 6.7 MMT, representative of a stock decrease of 17% over the crop year.

Trade

Exports are calculated for wheat (non-durum wheat, durum wheat, semolina), flour, and wheat products (uncooked pasta and couscous) and include HS lines 1101, 1101, 190219, 190230, and 190240. For 2006/2007, wheat exports are expected to reach 20.0 MMT, a level 25% higher than in 2005/2006, due to lower world supplies. Exports for 2007/2008 are expected to decrease from 2006/2007 levels by 15% to 17.0 MMT due to lower supplies and an increased demand in domestic consumption.

Policy and Marketing

Canada's Minister of Agriculture, Chuck Strahl, in the fall of 2006, created a task force mandated to determine what would be the necessary steps to moving the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) from its position of single desk seller to a participant on the open market. The taskforce released its finding on October 30th, 2006. The task force recommends a two-year, four-stage transition to transform the current CWB to a new, entirely producer owned, and voluntary CWB. Throughout the taskforce process, the CWB refused to participate and in the months following Minister's Strahl intentions, a very public and very messy battle between Chuck Strahl and the Canadian Wheat Board has been on-going. The CWB has steadfastly refused to involve itself in any process that may result in the loss of its single desk and maintains that without its single desk or a complete set of assets, it would be unable to add value for farmers. While Minister Strahl has announced plans to move forward on removing the monopoly powers on barley, he has stated that he has no plans for wheat until July 31, 2008. The entire taskforce report can be found at: www.agr.gc.ca/cb/ip/pdf/final_251006_e.pdf

In June of 2006, the Canadian Grain Commission announced its intention to make changes to the western Canadian wheat classes. These changes include the removal of Kernel Visual

Distinguishability (KVD) requirements from minor wheat classes, as well as the creation of a new General Purpose wheat class (GPWC), effective August 1, 2008. Currently, Canada requires that each variety of grain be registered and be visually distinguishable based on a system of Kernel Visual Distinguishability (KVD) requirements. Since U.S. varieties may not be visually distinct, they are not registered in Canada. As a result, U.S. wheat, regardless of quality, is sold in Canada as "feed" wheat at sharp price discounts compared to the Canadian varieties. It should be noted however that the KVD requirements for the higher quality wheat, Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS) and Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD), would remain. While these policy changes are a step in the right direction, it only opens the door to varietal registration in Canada of lower priced, non-milling U.S. wheat varieties typically used for feed and industrial end-uses (biofuels, etc).

The recommendation to increase consumption of whole grains and whole grain products were some of the changes made to the grains sections of the eighth edition of Canada's Food Guide. Canada's Food Guide establishes "food rules" and is used by the food industry to determine parameters such as the number of recommended servings, portions sizes, and nutritional allowances. Health Canada now recommends that at least half of the grains consumed should be in the form of whole grains. Given the fact that companies involved in meal provisioning (hospitals, schools, airline caterers etc.) follow the guide's "food rules," this new addition could increase the demand for whole grains and whole grain products. Consumers could also be demanding more whole grain products be available in their grocery stores. According to at least one source, Canada's Food Guide is the second most requested most requested Canadian government publication behind the Income Tax Forms. The newest version of Canada's Food Guide can be found at: http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/food-guide-aliment/index_e.html.

DURUM WHEAT

Production

Canadian durum production in 2007/2008 is forecasted to increase to 4.6 million metric tons, a level closer to the 10-year average. This represents a 19% increase from 2006/2007 levels of 3.8 MMT. This increase in production is expected as a result of declining stocks and higher expected returns relative to non-durum wheat.

Consumption

Only approximately 15% of drum wheat is consumed domestically. For crop year 2006/2007 consumption of durum wheat is expected to decrease 6% from the previous year, with use of durum in feed decreasing nearly 20%, and use of durum for food, industrial use, and seed increasing by 8%. Domestic consumption for 2007-2008 is expected to increase by 10%, with use of durum for feed increasing by 21%, and use of durum for food, industrial purposes, and seed increasing another 2%. Lower exports in 2007/2008 will result in some increase in domestic consumption.

Stocks

Stocks are expected to have declined over the 2006/2007 crop year. Lower production resulted in lower supplies (7.1 MMT) despite high carry-in stocks. Stocks for crop year 2007/2008 are expected to decrease again. Lower beginning stocks, despite an 19% increase in production, is forecasted to result in lower supplies of 6.5 MMT, a level close to the ten year average. A 10% increase in domestic use combined with lower supplies is expected to result in stocks begin drawn down by 13% over the crop year, with carryout stocks forecasted at 1.7 MMT.

Trade

Forecast at 4.2 MMT, 2006/2007 exports are expected to remain close to level in 2005/2006. Export levels for 2007/2008 are expected to decrease by approximately 10% to 3.8 MMT due to increased competition from other countries and lower supplies.

Policy

Policy issues discussed in the "Wheat" Section apply to durum wheat as well.

BARLEY

Production

2007/2008 barley production is forecast at 13.0 MMT, an increase of nearly 30%, bringing it closer to normal trend levels. This increase in production will help offset low carry-in stocks that resulted from lower than expected yield in 2006/2007.

Consumption

Total domestic consumption has decreased slightly in 2006/2007 as lower supplies may have lead to a decrease in use of barley for feed. Domestic consumption in 2007/2008 is forecast to increase by 5% to 10.5 MMT, as the anticipated increase in supplies may lead to increased usage of barley in feed and industrial use.

Stocks

Barley stocks are expected to be have decreased by the end of the crop year 2006/2007. With carry-out stocks expected to be 1.6 MMT in 2006/2007, this represents a stocks draw down of 53% over the course of the crop year. This drawn down is a result of lower supplies resulting from 20% drop in production. Barley stocks in 2007/2008 are forecasted to increase to 2.3 MMT by the end of the crop year. Higher supplies (14.6 MMT) due to higher production will offset low carry-in stocks and lead to higher stocks.

Trade

Exports of barley in 2006/2007 are expected to be approximately 1.7 MMT, a decrease from 2005/2006 levels of 2.2 MMT, due to lower supplies resulting from lower than expected yields. Exports levels for 2007/2008 are expected to marginally increase from 2006/2007 levels, as an increase in supplies is offset by increases in the domestic usage of barley. Barley exports are expected to be 1.8 MMT.

Policy

In late March 2007, the Canadian government announced its intention to remove the CWB's monopoly powers over barley grown in Western Canada for food and export. A month earlier, the Canadian government held a plebiscite as a means of consulting with western Canadian barley producers on how they wished to market their barley in the future. Eligible producers had three options to choose from: 1.) The Canadian Wheat Board should retain the single desk for the marketing of barley into domestic human consumption and export markets; 2.) I would like the option to market my barley to the Canadian Wheat Board or any other domestic or foreign buyer; or 3.) The Canadian Wheat Board should not have a role in the marketing of barley. With 3703 votes cast, 37.8% voted to retain CWB, 48.4% want the choice to market to CWB or the open-market, and, surprisingly, only 13.8% in favor of getting CWB out of barley marketing completely. Based on these results, the Canadian government has now announced plans to begin the steps needed to make the necessary amendments to the Canadian Wheat Board regulations and remove the CWB's single desk authority over barley. The intention is to make "marketing choice for barley" a reality for Canadian producers by August 1st, 2007.

Whether or not the freedom to market barley outside the CWB will be a reality for the upcoming crop year is unknown at this time. Canada's Agriculture Minister Chuck Strahl has clarified that the removal of the barley monopoly held by the CWB can be accomplished through regulatory amendments since barley was added through regulations to the original CWB Act. He has also stated that a change to the monopoly over wheat would require a legislative process (going through Parliament and the Senate. Opponents have insisted that a change of this magnitude to the CWB Act can only be accomplished

through a much longer legislative process. It is also unclear at the time that this report was written what action the CWB planned to take, and whether or not it would simply refuse to market barley on behalf of producers if they were not granted a full set of assets in lieu of its single desk monopoly. Regardless of the outcome, the barley plebiscite is being considered as a litmus test for the anticipated plebiscite on wheat.

CORN

Production

Corn production, despite rising input costs, is forecasted to increase by close to 20% to 11.0 MMT in 2007/2008. The main driver for this increase is strong corn prices due to increased demand for corn as a feedstock in ethanol production.

Consumption

With expectations of increased ethanol production in Canada, nearly all the increase in domestic consumption will result from an increase demand for corn for industrial use. Total domestic use in 2007/2008 is expected to reach 12.8 MMT, 10% higher that the expected domestic usage levels in 2006/2007 of 11.7 MMT. A slight increase of use of corn for use in feed is also expected due to the increase in supplies.

Stocks

2006/07 ending stocks are forecast at 1.6 MMT, a decrease of 20% from 2006/07 beginning stocks of 2.0 MMT, due to a significant expected increase in the domestic use of corn for food, seed and industrial purposes. 2007/08 ending stocks are forecast to increase slightly—only 3 %, to 1.7 MMT, due to higher production offset by strong domestic consumption.

Trade

Corn imports for crop year 2006/2007 are expected to reach 2.2 MMT, an increase of 15% over the previous crop year and a reflection of lower domestic supplies and higher domestic demand. Corn imports for 2007/2008 are expected to decline only slightly to 2.0 MMT from 2.2 MMT, due to production increases better able to meet increased domestic demand.

Issues

In its final ruling on imports of U.S. grain corn, the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) announced that imports of U.S. grain corn were not causing injury and were not threatening to cause injury to Canadian corn growers. As a result of the negative injury finding, all provisional countervailing and anti-dumping duties (totaling $1.65 per bushel) collected by the Canada Border Services Agency since the November 2005 preliminary ruling were to be refunded. The Ontario Corn Producers' Association, La Federation des producteurs de cultures commerciales du Quebec and the Manitoba Corn Growers Association have appealed the CITT decision in the Federal Court of Appeal (court file number (A-267-06)). A court hearing and decision are expected in the first half of 2007. After the CITT ruling of no-injury, Canadian corn growers continued to pressure the Canadian government, accusing the government of being insensitive to the plight of Canadian farmers, pressing the government to take WTO trade action against U.S. subsidies. On January 8th, 2007, Canada officially requested consultations with the U.S. at the World Trade Organization on subsidies provided to U.S. corn growers, as well as on the total level of U.S. trade support and certain US export credit guarantee programs. This move was considered a politically expedient move for the minority government as it allows them to show their support for rural Canada and to be perceived as being able to put pressure on the U.S. on how it designs its new Farm Bill. Exports of unprocessed U.S. grain corn to Canada account for more than $200 million in sales each year.

OATS

Production

Oat production for 2007/2008 is forecast at 4.2 MMT, an increase of 15% from the previous year, due to its lower production costs relative to other crops. Crop year 2006/2007 suffered unexpectedly low yields and resulted in a production level of 3.6 MMT.

Consumption

Domestic consumption in 2006/2007 is expected to increase by 5% from 2.1 MMT in 2005/2006 to 2.2 MMT. An additional increase of 9% in domestic consumption is expected for 2007/2008. Domestic consumption is forecast to rise to 2.4 MMT. The use for oats in feed is forecast to rise by 14% in 2007/2008, reflecting the increasing use of oats in the livestock due to the increasing price of corn. A slight drop of oats for use in food, seed and industrial use is forecast as some of the production is shifted into use for livestock feed.

Stocks

Ending stocks for 2006/2007 are expected to decrease by 20% to 699 thousand metric tons (TMT) from 871 TMT, due to lower-than-expected production and increased consumption. Ending stocks for 2007/08 are forecast at 999 TMT, an increase of 43%, due to expectations of larger production and lower exports.

Trade

Imports are forecasted to drop in 2007/2008 as domestic production is forecasted to increase. Exports are forecasted to decrease due to increased competition and supplies being used for increased domestic use. Exports in 2007/2008 are forecasted to be around 1.5 MMT.

BEANS (DRY)

Production

Canadian bean production in 2007/2008 is forecast to decrease to 285 TMT from 2006/2007 levels of 363 TMT due to lower seeded areas, resulting, in turn, from lower prices.

Consumption

Dry beans are primarily used for human food with a small proportion being used for animal feed. Approximately 15-20% of domestic production is consumed domestically, with the balance of the production being exported. Domestic consumption in crop year 2007/2008 is expected to decrease slightly to 51 TMT, due to lower production.

Stocks

Forecasted low carry-in stocks and reduced production due to lower yields is expected to result in lower supplies in 2007/2008. Low supplies, despite a forecasted decrease in exports, are expected to result in a 40% decrease in stocks.

Trade

Exports of beans are expected to decrease by 12% in 2007/2008 due to lower available supplies.

Policy and Marketing

The recommendations in the Canadian Health guide include the recommendation to decrease consumption of red meats and increase the consumption of beans and other legumes in order to meet the daily requirements of protein.

PEAS (DRY)

Production

Production of peas in 2007/2008 is expected to be 2.8 MMT, very close to 2006/2007 production levels. Lower input costs, a strong demand for peas, and good prices in the export market make peas an good alternative crop to traditional crops such as wheat.

Consumption

Approximately one quarter of dry peas produced domestically are consumed in Canada. Much of this domestic consumption is by the livestock industry, which uses dry peas for livestock rations. Given the rising costs of corn that is used to feed hogs in the livestock industry, a slight increase in domestic use in feed is expected in 2007/2008. Domestic consumption is expected to increase to 835 TMT, 3% over the previous crop year's level.

Stocks

Low carry-in stocks, little change in the 2007/2008 crop volume, plus a slight increase in domestic demand have resulted in a forecasted 4% decrease in supplies to 3.2 MMT in 2007/2008. These same conditions combined with continued strong exports are expected to reduce stocks by 30% to 250 TMT over the 2007/2008 crop year.

Trade

Exports are expected to continue to be strong, despite a slight decrease forecasted for 2007/2008. This decrease is expected to lower supplies and slightly higher domestic demand. Exports are forecasted at 2.15 MMT.

LENTILS

Production

Production of lentils is forecasted to marginally decrease in 2007/2008 to 680 thousand MT. Contracts have been difficult to obtain due to the demand being anticipated for crops used for ethanol production. However, lower supply world-wide is expected to drive up the price of lentils.

Consumption

A 30% reduction in domestic use is expected for 2007/2008 due to low supplies. Domestic consumption is forecasted to fall from 288 thousand MT in 2006/2007 to 200 thousand MT in 2007/2008.

Stocks

Low carry-in stocks and production levels close to the previous year result in decreased supplies of 850 thousand MT for 2007/2008, 30% below the previous crop year's level. Despite reductions in exports and lower domestic consumption from the previous crop year's level, it is expected that stocks will be drawn down by 70%, from 150 thousand MT to 50 thousand MT.

Trade

A forecasted decreased of 18% in exports, from 731 thousand MT to 600 thousand MT, is expected due to the reduction in available supplies.

CROP PRICES FROM THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

2007/2008 Crop Year Pool Return Outlook (PRO)

http://www.cwb.ca/db/contracts/pool_return/pro.nsf/WebPRIndex?ReadForm&CropYr=2007-08

2006/2007 payments for the various grades of wheat and barley in $/ton

http://www.cwb.ca/public/en/farmers/payments/

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1: All Wheat PSD

Country Canada
Commodity Wheat

(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)

	2005 Revised			2006 Estimate			2007 Forecast			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		08/2005	08/2005		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	9826	9826	9826	10550	10410	10534	0	0	9738	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	7922	7992	7922	9708	9500	9708	6593	8000	8082	(1000 MT)
Production	26775	26775	26775	27300	26300	27277	0	0	25038	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	275	23	221	250	11	188	0	0	128	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	278	23	216	250	11	184	0	0	125	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	201	23	159	0	11	134	0	0	91	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	34972	34790	34918	37258	35811	37173	6593	8000	33248	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	16096	16050	16027	20500	18700	20034	0	0	17029	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	15644	16300	15576	20500	17900	19470	0	0	16550	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	4968	5056	4959	5800	4691	4891	0	0	5123	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	4200	4184	4224	4365	4420	4166	0	0	4364	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	9168	9240	9183	10165	9111	9057	0	0	9487	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	9708	9500	9708	6593	8000	8082	0	0	6732	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	34972	34790	34918	37258	35811	37173	0	0	33248	(1000 MT)
Yield	2.724913	2.724913	2.724913	2.587678	2.526417	2.589425	0	0	2.571165	(MT/HA)

Table 2: Durum Wheat PSD

PSD Table

Country Canada
Commodity Wheat, Durum

(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)

	2005 Revised			2006 Estimate			2007 Forecast			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		08/2005	08/2005		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	0	2297	2297	0	1710	1738	0	0	1738	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	2521	2487	0	3300	3267	0	2400	1951	(1000 MT)
Production	0	5915	5915	0	3825	3822	0	0	4550	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	0	8437	8406	0	7126	7090	0	2400	6502	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	3814	4206	0	3700	4248	0	0	3823	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	0	3600	4223	0	3450	4265	0	0	3839	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	0	671	453	0	566	366	0	0	441	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	0	652	480	0	460	525	0	0	537	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	0	1323	933	0	1026	891	0	0	978	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	3300	3267	0	2400	1951	0	0	1701	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	0	8437	8406	0	7126	7090	0	0	6502	(1000 MT)
Yield	0	2.575098	2.575098	0	2.236842	2.199079	0	0	2.617952	(MT/HA)

Table 3: Barley PSD

PSD Table

Country Canada
Commodity Barley

(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)

	2005 Revised			2006 Estimate			2007 Forecast			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		08/2005	08/2005		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	3889	3889	3389	3400	3510	3362	0	0	4220	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	3435	3489	3435	3289	3000	3289	1639	2000	1551	(1000 MT)
Production	12481	12481	12481	10000	10930	10005	0	0	12950	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	44	45	46	50	30	40	0	0	35	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	46	55	46	50	30	40	0	0	35	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	45	55	46	0	30	40	0	0	35	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	15960	16015	15962	13339	13960	13334	1639	2000	14536	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	2257	2557	2239	1500	2200	1724	0	0	1793	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	1876	2000	1875	1500	1900	1444	0	0	1501	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	8914	9650	9192	8700	9085	8808	0	0	9180	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	1500	808	1242	1500	675	1251	0	0	1312	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	10414	10458	10434	10200	9760	10059	0	0	10492	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	3289	3000	3289	1639	2000	1551	0	0	2251	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	15960	16015	15962	13339	13960	13334	0	0	14536	(1000 MT)
Yield	3.209308	3.209308	3.682797	2.941176	3.11396	2.975907	0	0	3.06872	(MT/HA)

Table 4: Corn PSD

PSD Table

Country Canada
Commodity Corn

(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)

	2005 Revised			2006 Estimate			2007 Forecast			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		09/2005	09/2005		09/2006	09/2006		09/2007	09/2007	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	1096	1096	1096	1100	1105	1093	0	0	1300	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	1802	1802	1802	2001	1800	2002	1601	1400	1601	(1000 MT)
Production	9461	9461	9461	9300	8855	9268	0	0	11050	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	1928	1716	1888	2000	2900	2171	0	0	2019	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	1962	1500	1922	2000	1900	2200	0	0	2200	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	1924	1500	1916	0	1900	2200	0	0	2200	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	13191	12979	13151	13301	13555	13441	1601	1400	14670	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	253	253	253	200	285	182	0	0	208	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	239	253	239	200	285	172	0	0	196	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	8707	8297	8692	8500	8640	8729	0	0	8934	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	2230	2629	2204	3000	3230	2929	0	0	3877	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	10937	10926	10896	11500	11870	11658	0	0	12811	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	2001	1800	2002	1601	1400	1601	0	0	1651	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	13191	12979	13151	13301	13555	13441	0	0	14670	(1000 MT)
Yield	8.632299	8.632299	8.632299	8.454545	8.013575	8.479414	0	0	8.5	(MT/HA)

Table 5: Oat PSD

PSD Table

Country Canada
Commodity Oats

(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)

	2005 Revised			2006 Estimate			2007 Forecast			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		08/2005	08/2005		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	1326	1326	1326	1430	1555	1431	0	0	1590	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	974	988	974	872	900	871	742	1100	699	(1000 MT)
Production	3432	3432	3432	3600	4000	3602	0	0	4160	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	17	18	20	20	10	15	0	0	10	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	21	15	24	20	10	18	0	0	12	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	21	15	24	0	10	18	0	0	12	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	4423	4438	4426	4492	4910	4488	742	1100	4869	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	1436	1455	1437	1800	1750	1566	0	0	1457	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	1754	1325	1754	1800	1325	1900	0	0	1778	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	1465	1525	1439	1300	1745	1481	0	0	1690	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	650	558	679	650	315	742	0	0	723	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	2115	2083	2118	1950	2060	2223	0	0	2413	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	872	900	871	742	1100	699	0	0	999	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	4423	4438	4426	4492	4910	4488	0	0	4869	(1000 MT)
Yield	2.588235	2.588235	2.588235	2.517483	2.572347	2.517121	0	0	2.616352	(MT/HA)

Table 6: Dry Bean PSD

PSD Table

Country Canada
Commodity Beans

(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)

	2005 Revised			2006 Estimate			2007 Forecast			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		08/2005	08/2005		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	0	177	175	0	185	174	0	0	147	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	5	5	0	20	34	0	20	50	(1000 MT)
Production	0	326	324	0	350	363	0	0	285	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	40	39	0	30	30	0	0	30	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	0	36	38	0	30	30	0	0	30	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	30	31	0	25	24	0	0	24	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	0	371	368	0	400	427	0	20	365	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	300	284	0	320	324	0	0	284	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	0	300	277	0	320	315	0	0	277	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	0	51	50	0	60	53	0	0	51	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	0	51	50	0	60	53	0	0	51	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	20	34	0	20	50	0	0	30	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	0	371	368	0	400	427	0	0	365	(1000 MT)
Yield	0	1.841808	1.851429	0	1.891892	2.086207	0	0	1.938776	(MT/HA)

Table 7: Dry Pea PSD

PSD Table

Country Canada
Commodity Peas

(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)

	2005 Revised			2006 Estimate			2007 Forecast			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		08/2005	08/2005		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	0	1355	1319	0	1357	1378	0	0	1295	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	595	595	0	400	480	0	300	350	(1000 MT)
Production	0	3100	3100	0	2970	2806	0	0	2810	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	90	76	0	100	75	0	0	75	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	0	85	80	0	95	79	0	0	79	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	85	79	0	95	78	0	0	78	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	0	3785	3771	0	3470	3361	0	300	3235	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	2200	2566	0	1950	2200	0	0	2150	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	0	2100	0	0	1850	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	0	1185	725	0	1220	811	0	0	835	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	0	1185	725	0	1220	811	0	0	835	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	400	480	0	300	350	0	0	250	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	0	3785	3771	0	3470	3361	0	0	3235	(1000 MT)
Yield	0	2.287823	2.350265	0	2.188651	2.036284	0	0	2.169884	(MT/HA)

Table 8: Lentils PSD

PSD Table

Country Canada
Commodity Lentils

(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)

	2005 Revised			2006 Estimate			2007 Forecast			UOM
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		08/2005	08/2005		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	0	862	862	0	755	555	0	0	553	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	245	245	0	585	473	0	575	158	(1000 MT)
Production	0	1278	1278	0	920	693	0	0	680	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	10	8	0	10	10	0	0	10	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	0	10	8	0	10	10	0	0	10	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	7	4	0	7	5	0	0	5	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	0	1533	1531	0	1515	1176	0	575	848	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	630	671	0	650	731	0	0	600	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	0	625	0	0	645	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	0	318	387	0	290	287	0	0	198	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	0	318	387	0	290	287	0	0	198	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	585	473	0	575	158	0	0	50	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	0	1533	1531	0	1515	1176	0	0	848	(1000 MT)
Yield	0	1.482599	1.482599	0	1.218543	1.248649	0	0	1.229656	(MT/HA)