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Canada

Grain and Feed

Canadian Grain Exports Expected to Decline in 1999

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Report Highlights:

Total grain production in 1998/99 was 50.4 million tons, up from 48.8 million in 1997/98. Despite the increase, grain exports in 1998/99 are projected to decline about 25% from the previous year's level. As a result, ending stocks are expected to be slightly higher in 1998/99.

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Grain Production - General

Canadian total grain area harvested in 1998/99 was just over 18.1 million hectares, 900,000 hectares lower than in 1997/98 and over 2 million below 1996/97. Summer fallow area was also down last year by 4%, to 5.5 million hectares. Area devoted to summer fallow which now accounts for an estimated 19% of total crop area in western Canada has declined of recent years, as new crop varieties and farm machinery have developed. In place of grains and summer fallow, area has moved into oilseeds and “special crops” (peas, lentils, mustardseed, sunflower and canaryseed). Canola area in 1998/99 was the second highest on record at 5.4 million hectares, up 11%, while special crops area set another record, at 2 million hectares, up 24% from 1997/98.

Total grain production in 1998/99 was 50.4 million tons, up from 48.4 million tons in 1997/98. Despite the increase, grain exports in 1998/99 are projected to decline about 25 percent from the previous year’s level. As a result, ending stocks are expected to be sharply higher in 1998/99.

Total grain production in 1998/99 was 50.4 million tons, up from 48.4 million in 1997/98. Despite the increase, grain exports in 1998/99 are projected to decline about 25 percent from the previous year’s level. As a result, ending stocks are expected to be sharply higher in 1998/99.

Outlook for 1999/00

The distribution of crops in 1999/00 will be according to relative prices, as it has been in the past. Total area seeded to grains will probably increase slightly with the entire increase expected to be accounted for by non-durum wheat, as durum and coarse grains area is projected to decline in 1999/00. Durum plantings are expected to drop by as much as 700,000 hectares, as average crop year prices for durum in 1998/99 were significantly below previous year levels. Record durum production in 1998/99, combined with a decrease in exports, is expected to result in a 150% increase in ending stocks, to 2 million tons. Other wheat area, in contrast, is expected to increase by about 1.2 million hectares, as prices have firmed slightly in recent months. More importantly, though, canola prices are significantly below last year. Coarse grain area is also expected to be down in 1999/00, led by another drop in barley area, as prices for feed barley during the crop year are expected to average below the previous year’s level. Factors to watch between now and planting will include the strength of the Canadian dollar, the condition of southern hemisphere crops, and the pace of financial recovery in Asia, the FSU, and Brazil.

Wheat (Non-durum)

Canadian non-durum wheat supplies for 1998/99 were the lowest level in 10 years, the result of reduced production and stocks. Canadian non-durum wheat production is estimated at 18.3 MMT, an 8% decline from the previous year’s level. Exports are expected to decline to 14 MMT, due to tight availability of supplies and sluggish demand. Canadian Wheat Board exports will be at the lowest level since the drought of 1988/89. Canada’s share of the world wheat market is expected to decline to 15.5 percent, compared with a 10-year average of about 18.7 percent. Crop quality in 1998 is reportedly good: consisting of mostly of high grades with relatively high protein contents. Therefore, Canadian Wheat Board sources have indicated the Board’s marketing strategy this year has been to target higher-return markets while reducing sales to more price sensitive destinations. As an example, as of early March, the CWB had not exported wheat to Iran, typically one of the top overseas markets. Domestic use is projected to remain unchanged, and stocks are expected to rise to 6.5 MMT, close to the 10-year average. Production is expected to increase in 1999/00, and increased supplies and stronger demand is projected to result in increased exports.

Durum Wheat

Durum production in 1998 reached a record 6.1 MMT, up 40% from the 1997 level. Supplies increased by 17 %, as increased production more than offset the low carry-in stocks. Crop quality in 1998 was reportedly very good. Exports are projected to decline about 5% from the 1997/98 record level, to about 4 MMT, as increased production in North Africa and the European Union decreased import demand in those major markets. Agriculture Canada projects Algeria will remain the major market, but exports are expected to fall to less than 1.5 MMT, compared with 1.95 MT in 1997/98. The EU is projected to remain the second largest market, with exports expected to drop to about 400,000 MT, compared with 660,000 MT in 1997/98. Increased sales to South America are anticipated. Ending stocks in 1998/99 are expected to rise to about 2 MT, compared with the previous year's level of 803,000 MT. Durum production in 1999/00 is expected to decline about 25% from the 1998/99 level, to about 4.5 MMT. The expected reduction is largely due to reduced plantings in response to low prices in 1998/99.

Barley

Lower production and carry-in stocks reduced barley supplies in 1998/99. Barley exports are expected to decrease sharply in 1998/99, the result of reduced feed barley exports as domestic prices have been above world prices and because of a significant increase in subsidized exports from the EU. Exports as of mid-March were down 64% from the same period last year. Over two-thirds of CWB barley exports are believed to be malting, but the malt market is weak because of slack Asian demand. Stocks are projected to be slightly below previous year levels.

Corn

Canada produced a record corn crop 998/99, the result of record yields in Ontario (over 50% of production) and Quebec. Imports into Eastern Canada are expected to decline, while imports into Western Canada are expected to increase. AGCANADA reports that U.S. corn is being shipped to the province of Manitoba as backhaul on shipments of oats and barley to Minneapolis. Corn exports are expected to increase to 750,000 MT in 1998/99, largely to the U.S. Domestic use is expected to remain at last year's level as higher food and industrial use offset reduced feed use due to low hog prices during the year. For 1999/00, corn production is expected decline to about 7.9 MMT, assuming yields return to trend levels. Industrial corn use is projected to increase due to the potential for expanded ethanol production in both Ontario and Quebec.

Price Outlook

The 1998/99 CWB February Pool Return Outlook for No. 1 Canadian Western Amber Durum is \$C178-198/ton compared with the 1997/98 final price of \$C278/ton. A \$C4/ton discount to Number 1 Canadian Western Red Spring is projected, compared to an \$C87/ton premium for 1996/97. The 1999/00 CWB Pool Return Outlook for No. 1 Canadian Western Red Spring is unchanged from 1998/99. For additional information, refer to tables on pages 7-9.

Policy Developments

U.S.-Canada Record of Understanding

On December 4, 1998, the United States and Canada agreed on an initial set of measures to further open Canadian markets to U.S. farm and ranch products. Some of the benefits accruing to the U.S. grain sector under the Record of Understanding (ROU) include: the Wheat Access Facilitation Program, which allows farmers in Montana and North Dakota to ship grain directly to Canadian elevators with far fewer regulatory

obstacles; the elimination of burdensome testing requirements for Karnal bunt, thereby reducing costs to growers in fourteen northern states that ship to or through Canada; accepting rail shipments of grain from Minnesota, Montana and North Dakota with fewer testing requirements; formal, quarterly grain consultations at which Canada will openly discuss its supply and demand and export situation.

At the time of the announcement of the ROU, the United States announced an increase in its monitoring of wheat imports, beginning January 1, 1999. The United States, through the International Trade Commission, has begun to collect significantly more detailed information on wheat imports through expanded tariff codes that capture wheat type, grade, and protein levels. USDA will soon begin to collect additional data through its End-Use Certificate program. Together, this data will develop greater insight into Canadian Wheat Board sales practices in the U.S. market.

Canadian Wheat Board Reform (Bill C-4)

Bill C-4 to reform the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) was passed by the Canadian Parliament in June 1998. The legislation restructures CWB management to give farmers a greater voice in Board operations and gives the Board new flexibility in its operations, but the CWB retains its monopoly exporter status. The CWB replaced its appointed commissioner structure with a 15-member board of directors, of which ten members were elected by farmers and five members (including the president/CEO) were appointed by the government. Election results for the ten farmer-selected members were announced in December 1999.

In addition to altering the governance of the CWB, the legislation puts at the board's disposal new risk management and marketing tools such as: the ability to purchase wheat and barley on the cash market; flexibility to operate pools shorter than a crop year; authorization to issue negotiable trading certificates; and establishment of a contingency fund to support certain operations. The government will continue to guarantee initial payments, CWB borrowings and export credits, but will no longer guarantee adjustments to initial payments. The extent to which the new board of directors will use the new marketing tools remains to be seen.

Transportation & Handling Highlights

Estey Report Provides Recommendations on Grain Transportation

The Estey Report providing recommendations to improve grain transportation was issued on December 30, 1998. Recommendations of the Estey Report included eliminating the role of the Canadian Wheat Board in grain handling and transportation. The board would sell grain from export position, with the railways and grain companies solely responsible for moving it from the farm to export terminal. The report called for discontinuing the current system of assigning rail cars under the Car Allocation Policy Group. Rail cars would be supplied by railways to shippers through regular commercial processes. In times of car shortages, the minister of transport could appoint a referee to resolve disputes. The report called for the elimination of the rail freight rate cap and for adoption of a Canadian Pacific proposal for a rate system which should lower average rates by more than 5 percent over the next three years. The report suggested the federal government should work to expand use of the St. Lawrence Seaway by encouraging two-way freight traffic and promoting markets served by the seaway. Studies should be done into how to make better use of the export terminals at Prince Rupert, B.C. and Churchill, Manitoba. The report recommended the CWB should operate on the principle that no grain moves from the farm unless and until a sale contract with the foreign buyer has been signed and further suggested the CWB should try to sell as much grain as possible early in the crop year.

CWB Response to the Estey Report

The two primary recommendations of the Estey report were to remove the cap on freight rates, and to remove CWB's involvement in grain transportation. In its formal response to the report, the CWB argued that implementing the report would result in higher costs to farmers without guarantee of better service. The Board opposes lifting the cap and defends its role in domestic grain transportation to ensure its ability to make long term forward sales and to better balance the rail market. On March 9, 1999, the CWB released its "action plan" to improve grain transportation, and will meet with stakeholders in the coming weeks to discuss the plan. The objectives of the CWB plan are to create a more competitive and lower cost grain transportation environment. Included in the plan is a review of railway costs to ensure that rates the farmers pay are in line with actual distance-related cost of transporting grain. (The Board estimates grain farmers are paying about \$5/ton a move grain by rail, and therefore recommends the cap on freight rates should remain in place.)

CWB Complaint Against Canadian Rail Service

The Canadian Wheat Board pursued a complaint against two major rail ways before the Canadian Transportation Agency alleging poor rail service during the winter of 1996/97. The CWB and the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) reached an out-of-court settlement in the dispute over the shipping problems experienced during the 1996/97 crop year. The value of the settlement, which will be payable to the CWB is approximately \$15 million, to be paid in 1999 and 2000. In addition, under the terms of the agreement, the CWB will discontinue its lawsuit against CPR.

Elevator Upgrades on the Prairies

The process of replacing older, wooden grain elevators on the prairies with large, high throughput terminals reached a peak in 1998, with approximately 22 new elevator projects either begun or announced. Country elevators were opened in western Canada by ConAgra Canada and Louis Dreyfus Canada, marking their entry into the primary grain handling for the first time.

Agricore Formed from Merger of Manitoba and Alberta Elevators

Summer of 1998 marked the merger of Manitoba Pool Elevators and Alberta Wheat Pool to form Agricore Cooperatives Inc. The new cooperative, which remains a membership organization along original pool lines, will operate in all three provinces, in competition with the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. By the end of 1999, Agricore announced plans for elevator developments and farm supply outlets in Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan Pool has announced plans to expand into Alberta and Manitoba through its AgPro Grain subsidiary.

Port of Prince Rupert Closed Indefinitely

Press reports the week of March 7 indicated that the Prince Rupert grain terminal (northwestern British Columbia) will close in April 99, with no definite plans to reopen. For the 1998/99 crop year as of March 99, the terminal had handled just over 1 MMT of grain, about 30% of capacity. The terminal, which was completed in 1985, had earlier been closed for extended period three times in the last four years. The terminal's disadvantages are a distance-based rail rate structure that raises freight costs by a reported \$4.50/ton compared with Vancouver. The future of the terminal is uncertain, especially considering the huge debt it owes to the

province of Alberta.

Proposed Changes the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC)

The Canadian Grain Commission, the federal agency that administers the grading system and provides official inspection services, is developing recommendations to restructure itself. These recommendations are expected to be presented to Canadian Agriculture Minister Vancilief in May 1999. CGC is mandated to be self-funding, however recent declines in Canadian grain exports to offshore destinations have resulted in losses for the agency, which gets 90 percent of its revenue through inspection and other fees.

A January 1999 internal study of the financial situation of CGC proposed reductions in certain Grain Commission services and a change in the fee structure and may provide some insight into the suggested changes that will be proposed to the Agricultural Minister this year. To shift the cost burden from export inspection, the Commission proposed to start charging a new "quality assurance fee" which would be levied on all grain as it enters the licensed elevator system. Another proposed change would be to set a single grade standard for each type and grade of grain regardless of position; at present there are separate primary and export standards. Between 95-97% of grain entering the Canadian elevator system already meets export standards. The Commission also proposed to reduce its costs and eliminate some services. For example, to reduce costs associated with having unionized inspectors always available at export terminals when export shipments are low or non-existent, it proposed to have mobile teams of inspectors to serve terminals as needed.

Recurring Strikes Disrupt Grain Exports From Vancouver Port

Striking grain handlers at the port of Vancouver shut down operations five times in January - March 1999. On March 25, Back-to-work legislation ended the recurring strikes of Canadian federal workers. Although the overall impact of the strikes on Canadian grain exports was limited, the industry had been pressuring the government to intervene, citing loss of sales and reputation as a reliable supplier as damaging to the grain industry. The CWB announced a \$9 million Asian sale was lost as a result of the disruptions to the port.

Market Development

CWB to Market Test New Wheat Varieties

The CWB's market development efforts will be expanded in 1999/2000 to include 3 new wheat varieties: AC Crystal in the Canada Prairie Spring Red (CPSR) class, AC Vista in the Canada Prairie Spring White (CPSW) class, and AC Morse in the Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD) class. Samples of AC Crystal will be sent to customers in a large number of markets, including Latin America and Asia. The variety has improved milling and baking quality over other varieties and its performance expectations are high. AC Vista is an improved CPSW variety, suited for a segment of the Asian noodle market as well as for bread in different markets. AC Morse is a durum variety with mid-range gluten strength, and is targeted to the European pasta market.

Visit other related Websites:

Canadian Wheat Board <http://www.cwb.ca/>

Agriculture and Agrifood Canada: <http://aceis.agr.ca/policy/winn/biweekly/English/framee.htm>

Canadian Wheat Board Returns: Wheat

CWB Returns for Wheat					
(C\$/Metric Ton)					
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99	1999/00
PRODUCT	RETURNS	RETURNS	INIT. PYMT.	EPR (MAR)	PRO (FEB)
1CWRS 15.0%	242.02	226.239	171		
1CWRS 14.5%	236.18	221.533	164		
1CWRS 14.0%	230.445	216.614	157		
1CWRS 13.5%	224.875	211.683	151	212	199-229
1CWRS 13.0%	220.424	206.739	145		
1CWRS 12.5%	216.536	201.728	140		
1CWRS 12.0%	212.74	196.491	135	196	183-213
1CWRS	208.195	190.757	130	188	177-207
2CWRS 15.0%	237.667	222.666	164		
2CWRS 14.5%	231.959	217.934	158		
2CWRS 14.0%	226.155	213.073	152		
2CWRS 13.5%	220.597	207.998	147	209	196-226
2CWRS 13.0%	216.114	203.237	142		
2CWRS 12.5%	212.209	198.172	137		
2CWRS 12.0%	208.768	193.254	132		
2CWRS	204.712	188.115	127	185	174-204
3CWRS 13.0%	199.742	179.539	121		
3CWRS	196.794	177.212	117	173	162-192
1CPSR	194.898	172.046	115	164	151-181
2CPSR	193.814	170.989	113		
1CPSW	195.351	171.863	111	157	140-170
2CPSW	194.267	170.863	111		
1CWRW 11.5%	203.383	182.5	123		
1CWRW	201.81	181.134	121	175	162-192
2CWRW 11.5%	201.698	181.499	120		
2CWRW	200.124	180.133	118		
1CWES 12.5%	211.991	192.496	130		

CWB Returns for Wheat (continued)					
(C\$/Metric Ton)					
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99	1999/00
PRODUCT	RETURNS	RETURNS	INIT. PYMT.	EPR (MAR)	PRO (FEB)
1CWSWS	197.155	171.322	107	154	137-167
2CWSWSS	197.085	N.A.	107		
2CWSWS	194.525	169.468	106		
3CWSWS	156.986	140.987	90		

CWB Returns for Durum Wheat

CWB Returns for Durum					
(C\$/Metric Tons)					
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99	1999/00
PRODUCT	RETURNS	RETURNS	INIT. PYMT.	EPR (MAR)	PRO (FEB)
1CWAD 14.0%	274.225	293.338	155		
1CWAD 13.5%	269.348	289.981	150		
1CWAD 13.0%	264.657	286.63	145	196	187-207
1CWAD 12.5%	259.756	283.276	140		
1CWAD	249.909	278.21	135	188	178-198
2CWAD 14.0%	263.487	286.922	147		
2CWAD 13.5%	258.609	283.138	142		
2CWAD 13.0%	253.918	279.36	137		
2CWAD 12.5%	249.648	276.103	132		
2CWAD	241.397	271.072	127	179	170-190
3CWAD 13.0	236.072	263.955	120		
3CWAD	231.102	260.92	117	169	159-179
4CWAD	204.737	235.567	100		

CWB Returns for Barley

CWB Returns for Barley					
(C\$/Metric Ton)					
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99	1999/00
PRODUCT	RETURNS	RETURNS	INIT. PYMT.	EPR (MAR)	PRO (FEB)
FEED BARLEY					
Extra 1CW	154.5	124.019	88		
1CW	150.971	121.015	85	140	126-156
2CW	144.937	115.51	78		
Std CW					
Hulless	155.991	126.015	90		
DESIGNATED BARLEY					
SS CW 2-Row	228.82	196.316	138	163	156-176
SS CW 6-Row	195.26	176.544	122	146	139-159
Sel CW 2-Row	226.32	193.816	134		
Sel CW 6-Row	192.76	174.044	118		

Notes:

EPR: Estimated Pool Return

PRO: Pool Return Outlook

CWRS: Canada Western Red Spring

CPSR: Canada Prairie Spring Red

CPSW: Canada Prairie Spring White

CWRW: Canada Western Red Winter

SWES: Canada Western Extra Strong

CWSWS: Canada Western Soft White Spring

CWF: Canada Western Feed

CWAD: Canada Western Amber Durum

CW: Canada Western

SS: Special Select

PS&D Wheat

PSD Table						
Country:	Canada					
Commodity:	Wheat					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		08/1997		08/1998		08/1999
Area Harvested	11407	11407	10768	10768	0	11225
Beginning Stocks	9047	9047	5989	5974	0	8317
Production	24280	24280	24393	24393	0	25000
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	52	52	100	150	0	50
Jul-Jun Imports	51	51	100	150	0	50
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	25	25	50	25	0	25
TOTAL SUPPLY	33379	33379	30482	30517	0	33367
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	20040	20040	15000	14000	0	18500
Jul-Jun Exports	21141	21141	15000	14000	0	18500
Feed Dom. Consumption	3500	3365	4375	4200	0	4000
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	7350	7365	8200	8200	0	8000
Ending Stocks	5989	5974	7282	8317	0	6867
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	33379	33379	30482	30517	0	33367

PS&D Durum Wheat

PSD Table						
Country:	Canada					
Commodity:	Wheat, Durum					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		08/1997		08/1998		08/1999
Area Harvested	2212	2212	2922	2922	0	2200
Beginning Stocks	1503	1503	790	803	0	2021
Production	4352	4352	6083	6083	0	4540
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jul-Jun Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	5855	5855	6873	6886	0	6561
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	4207	4207	4000	3800	0	4000
Jul-Jun Exports	4424	4424	4000	3800	0	4000
Feed Dom. Consumption	386	377	650	663	0	435
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	858	845	1076	1065	0	840
Ending Stocks	790	803	1797	2021	0	1721
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5855	5855	6873	6886	0	6561

PS&D Barley

PSD Table						
Country:	Canada					
Commodity:	Barley					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		08/1997		08/1998		08/1999
Area Harvested	4720	4720	4269	4269	0	4100
Beginning Stocks	2919	2919	2457	2457	0	2406
Production	13527	13527	12699	12699	0	12600
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	28	28	10	50	0	50
Oct-Sep Imports	30	30	10	50	0	50
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	29	29	10	50	0	50
TOTAL SUPPLY	16474	16474	15166	15206	0	15056
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	2226	2100	1300	1300	0	1500
Oct-Sep Exports	2400	2400	1700	1700	0	1500
Feed Dom. Consumption	10992	11100	11000	10850	0	10750
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	11791	11917	11650	11500	0	11550
Ending Stocks	2457	2457	2216	2406	0	2006
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	16474	16474	15166	15206	0	15056

PS&D Corn

PSD Table						
Country:	Canada					
Commodity:	Corn					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/1997		09/1998		09/1999
Area Harvested	1045	1045	1110	1118	0	1100
Beginning Stocks	970	970	1400	896	0	1208
Production	7180	7180	7500	8912	0	7900
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	1400	1472	1000	750	0	1000
Oct-Sep Imports	1540	1540	1000	700	0	1000
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	1500	1500	1000	700	0	1000
TOTAL SUPPLY	9550	9622	9900	10558	0	10108
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	150	118	300	750	0	400
Oct-Sep Exports	120	120	300	800	0	400
Feed Dom. Consumption	6125	6828	6200	6800	0	6650
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	8000	8608	8150	8600	0	8700
Ending Stocks	1400	896	1450	1208	0	1008
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	9550	9622	9900	10558	0	10108

PS&D Oats

PSD Table						
Country:	Canada					
Commodity:	Oats					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		08/1997		08/1998		08/1999
Area Harvested	1498	1499	1560	1592	0	1500
Beginning Stocks	812	812	865	865	0	1200
Production	3485	3485	3900	3957	0	3750
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	5	5	5	6	0	5
Oct-Sep Imports	5	5	5	6	0	5
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	5	5	5	6	0	5
TOTAL SUPPLY	4302	4302	4770	4828	0	4955
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	1200	1375	1600	1400	0	1450
Oct-Sep Exports	1300	1400	1600	1415	0	1450
Feed Dom. Consumption	2000	1666	1900	1837	0	1830
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2237	2062	2258	2228	0	2240
Ending Stocks	865	865	912	1200	0	1265
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4302	4302	4770	4828	0	4955

PS&D Rye

PSD Table						
Country:	Canada					
Commodity:	Rye					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		08/1997		08/1998		08/1999
Area Harvested	155	156	197	204	0	172
Beginning Stocks	52	52	62	62	0	125
Production	300	320	380	398	0	344
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct-Sep Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	352	372	442	460	0	469
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	130	160	200	75	0	150
Oct-Sep Exports	130	130	180	80	0	150
Feed Dom. Consumption	62	78	100	168	0	150
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	160	150	175	260	0	220
Ending Stocks	62	62	67	125	0	99
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	352	372	442	460	0	469