



THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD 1995-96 ANNUAL REPORT



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Corporate Profile

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD (CWB) is the marketing agency for western Canadian wheat and barley growers. The CWB markets these grains in the Canadian market and to more than 70 countries around the world with the goal of attaining the best price possible.

Annual sales revenue ranges from \$4 billion to \$6 billion depending on grain prices and the amount of deliveries by farmers. This makes the CWB the largest single wheat and barley marketing corporation in the world.

All proceeds from sales, less CWB marketing costs, are passed back to farmers. In this sense, western Canadian farmers are the CWB's only shareholders.



A Message from

THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET is fast paced and dynamic. To fulfill our vision as a world leader in marketing grain, the Canadian Wheat Board must be able to respond quickly to the changing needs of our customers. At the same time, we must also be able to respond to the needs of Prairie wheat and barley growers whom we serve.



the Commissioners

THE 1995-96 CROP YEAR brought many new marketing challenges to the CWB. A shortage of world wheat and barley supplies finally brought an end to the destructive export subsidy trade war, which had pitted Canadian farmers against the treasuries of the United States and European Union. Wheat prices reached the highest levels ever. Unfortunately, Canadian grain supplies for export were cut sharply by a smaller Canadian crop and a much reduced grain carryover. The CWB had to take a very targeted approach to its marketing efforts to ensure that customers' needs were met as best as possible. But in spite of the reduced supplies, the total sales value for the four CWB pool accounts reached \$5.8 billion.

Domestically, Prairie farmers were faced with significantly higher costs of operation. On August 1, 1995, the repeal of the Western Grain Transportation Act brought an end to rail subsidies for western Canadian farmers. This was done as part of Canada's commitment under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which called for a worldwide reduction in farm subsidies. Farmers were also faced with higher costs for petroleum-based inputs such as fertilizer and farm fuel.

Despite these higher costs, Canada's wheat and barley industry remains healthy and vibrant. A performance evaluation conducted during the 1995-96 crop year showed Canada ranks highly with its customers in such areas as quality of product, customer service, technical support and dependability of supply. Another study conducted by three economists showed that the CWB's single-desk system generates an additional \$265 million per year in wheat revenue for farmers, thereby enhancing Canada's competitiveness. It also showed the CWB provides a low-cost marketing service to farmers.

In an effort to further strengthen Canada's grain industry, the federal government established a Western Grain Marketing Panel in July 1995. Meetings were held across the Prairies to consult with farmers and all other participants in the grain industry. Recommendations on marketing issues were submitted to federal Agriculture and Agri-Food Minister Ralph Goodale in July 1996. In December 1996, the Minister introduced legislation to Parliament.

This legislation will allow the CWB to make some of the most significant changes in its 61-year history. A board of directors, with some members elected by farmers, will result in more direct accountability. Many of the other amendments will offer farmers improved cash flow and more flexible service options.

Armed with these new tools and the strengths of our proud past, the CWB will be well positioned to meet the challenges of *Marketing for the Future*.



.....
left to right

Lorne Hehn, Chief Commissioner

Richard Klassen, Commissioner

Gordon Machej, Commissioner

A Proud Past and

FOR MORE THAN 60 YEARS, the CWB has striven to become the world's leader in grain marketing. Buyers at home and in more than 70 countries around the world think Canadian, and the CWB, when they want to buy grain. For Western Canada's farmers, this means a good reputation and an improved bottom line.



a Promising Future

Pillars of strength

At the core of maximizing returns to farmers are the CWB's three corporate pillars. These pillars are single-desk selling, price pooling and the partnership with the federal government.

Single-desk selling

The monopoly is the backbone of the CWB and it continues to give strength and marketing power to Prairie farmers. As the sole exporter of western Canadian wheat and barley, the CWB is able to command premium prices. Single-desk selling allows the CWB to maximize revenues for the high quality Canadian grain and to capture premiums for the excellent customer service it provides.

Single-desk selling also enables the CWB to take a unique approach to market development. It is both product and customer oriented in nature resulting in long-term relationships and a better customer understanding of Canadian grain. In a multi-seller environment, it is unlikely that companies would invest in market development because they would not necessarily reap the benefits of their efforts.

Price pooling

Prairie farmers enjoy an effective risk management tool in price pooling. Pooling smoothes out the seasonal fluctuations in prices and reflects the values that are achieved over the course of a marketing year. In a world market that is heavily influenced by competitors' export subsidies, pooling allows farmers to share access to premium markets.

Partnership with the federal government

The link between farmers and the federal government offers three distinct economic advantages. Firstly, the federal government guarantees initial payments to farmers when they deliver their grain. Secondly, the CWB is able to compete in higher risk markets and make sales on credit because of federal government backing. Finally, the government guarantees our borrowings enabling us to finance our operations at much lower rates of interest than any comparably-sized, private-sector company. These financial savings more than cover the CWB's administration costs.

Adding to farmer income

In the fall of 1995, three pre-eminent Prairie agricultural economists conducted an analysis to find out if the CWB's monopoly benefited farmers. Drs. Daryl Kraft, Hartley Furtan and Edward Tyrchniewicz were given access to all CWB Hard Red Spring wheat sales data from 1980 until 1994 and compared contract prices with competitors' values at the time. With this information they put a value on the CWB's single-desk operation and reached their own conclusions on how well the CWB performed in a rapidly changing world trade environment.



When the study was released in January 1996, the findings were conclusive: ***The CWB adds additional revenue that wouldn't be available in a multi-seller environment.*** During the 14-year study period, it was found the CWB put on average \$18 per tonne or \$265 million per year more into farmers' pockets than would have been the case in a multi-seller environment. The CWB monopoly captures premiums because it allows price differentiation, manages risk to an extent not available in the open market and helps customers develop product loyalty.

Differential pricing

The CWB can sell grain of similar quality into different markets on the same day at different prices to reflect various market factors. This advantage means that the CWB can compare on the same day who will pay the highest price. During the

years 1985-86 and 1993-94, when export subsidies were especially prevalent, the CWB was estimated to have added between \$557 and \$690 million per year (\$27.84 per tonne to \$34.50 per tonne) over what multiple sellers would have realized.

Risk management

In order to compare the cost of marketing CWB grains with non-Board grains, the economists compared the costs of risk management for wheat, flax and canola. They found that pooling wheat sales revenues and allowing the CWB to work with part of the sales revenue through the year was much less costly than managing a margin between buying and selling. The average risk management costs for flax and canola were found to be at least \$5.53 per tonne higher than the cost of managing a wheat transaction through the CWB.

Product loyalty

Besides high quality wheat, the study found that the CWB provides reliability, support services and a consistent product. Because many customers want these additional services, the CWB, through single-desk selling, is able to charge a premium.

In a multi-seller environment there would be less of an incentive to

provide these services because competitors would minimize the benefits.

A case study

In order to assess the value of the CWB's market development work, the authors studied CWB sales to Brazil. When Brazilian wheat imports were privatized in 1990, it was believed the multiple-buyer scenario would hamper the CWB's sales effectiveness. Instead they found that since market liberalization, Canadian sales have increased to more than 25 per cent of the market share while U.S. sales declined to negligible levels.

In interviewing the millers, the economists found the CWB has marketed western Canadian wheat in the Brazilian market as a consistently

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above

The benefits of single-desk selling are announced at a Winnipeg news conference.

right

Canadian wheat and barley is used to produce a wide array of products.

.....
superior product and has guaranteed good after-sales service. Brazilian millers have not only been willing to buy Canadian wheat, they have also been willing to pay a premium for it.

Change for the better

The CWB has an ongoing program to continue improving operations. A new financing program, a wheat quality discussion paper and a special delivery program for fusarium-affected wheat were among the significant initiatives in the 1995-96 crop year.

New financing program

In March 1996, the CWB implemented a new Euro Commercial Paper Program. Participation in the new financing program gives the CWB lower-cost financing and helps increase the CWB's presence in the global financial market.

The Euro Commercial Paper Program is the CWB's second program established in the Euro Market and complements the CWB's two North American commercial paper programs. Together these programs provide more than \$5 billion to finance the CWB marketing operations.

Discussion paper on wheat quality

In June 1996, the CWB and

Canadian Grain Commission circulated a wheat quality discussion paper to grain industry organizations. The paper focused on some of the challenges facing the Canadian grain industry and described four alternatives for the future: the current system; a system with the current Kernel Visual Distinguishability (KVD) for all classes of wheat but with modified quality parameters for registration; a system with the current KVD only for Canada Western Red Spring wheat and Canada Western Amber Durum; a system without KVD requirements for all classes of wheat.

Discussion with grain industry partners during 1996-97 will help

formulate the direction that will be taken on this important issue, which is so critical to the financial well-being of farmers.

Fusarium-affected wheat delivery program

The CWB and the Western Grain Elevator Association offered a special delivery program for wheat affected by the fungal disease, fusarium head blight. Under the program, certain classes and grades of wheat were accepted with fusarium damage above the tolerances at country elevators. That way, farmers were paid a price which reflected the quality of their high-grade wheat minus a discount for fusarium content.



The Western Grain Marketing Panel

The 1995-96 crop year will be remembered as the year of the Western Grain Marketing Panel (WGMP). The CWB participated fully in the process. Many of the CWB's suggestions for improvement were in fact accepted by the WGMP and recommended to Agriculture and Agri-Food Minister Ralph Goodale. As a result of the marketing review, Canadian farmers will have an agency with a new corporate structure, the ability to improve cash flow and more flexibility.

Corporate structure

Farmers will soon be directly involved in the corporate governance of their wheat and barley marketing organization. The WGMP recommended that a board of directors – with farmer representation – be appointed by the Government of Canada. It was further recommended that these appointed farmers be replaced later by elected farmers. If passed into legislation, this will result in direct accountability to farmers by the CWB regarding its policies and operations.

Cash flow

If the Minister's proposals are passed into law, many of the concerns

some farmers have regarding cash flow will be addressed. Farmers will no longer have to wait until January for their final payment, adjustment payments can be sent out sooner, some cash buying will take place and farmers can be paid grain storage and carrying costs.

However, because the CWB will move from the status of a federal agency to a mixed enterprise, farmers may no longer enjoy the government guarantee on the adjusted portion of initial payments. As a result, it will be necessary for the CWB to establish a contingency fund or a financial “backstop” to cover any deficits in the pool accounts that may occur as a

result of increasing initial payments.

Transferring entitlement of producer certificates is another way to improve cash flow to farmers. When a farmer settles for delivery of wheat or barley to the CWB, producer certificates are issued entitling the farmer to future payments for that grade of grain. Currently, producer certificates are not negotiable or transferable. However, if the proposed changes come into effect, farmers could eventually be able to transfer or trade their entitlement to future payments to a third party. This would give farmers more flexible cash flow without risk to the pool accounts.





Satisfying Customers

ESTABLISHING AND DEVELOPING new markets for western Canadian wheat and barley is a top priority. The CWB's Sales and Market Development Division works with customers at home and abroad to develop new demand for Prairie grain.



Around the World

IN 1995-96, MARKET DEVELOPMENT STAFF were involved in a number of technical missions to support CWB sales and encourage the use of Canadian grain. This included missions to every corner of the globe to meet with customers to show them how best to use Prairie wheat and barley. It also involved working with established and prospective customers to test new varieties.

Testing the product

The implementation of a market development plan for AC Karma was a major market development activity in 1995-96. AC Karma is a variety of Canada Prairie Spring (White) wheat that was developed primarily for Asian noodles. Fourteen mills in five Asian countries performed full assessments of AC Karma to see if it met their noodle-making requirements. The results of this collaborative study helped to further the CWB's knowledge of the noodle market and provide insight into quality characteristics needed in new grain varieties. Growers of AC Karma were provided with information on market development efforts to encourage them to plant the new variety in 1996.

Looking for the best

Market development efforts for barley reflected the increased demand for malt and malting barley around the world and the growing need for tighter quality specifications. In addition to introducing a number of measures to protect Canada's reputation for quality, the CWB developed an initiative to increase the quantity of selectable quality malting barley.

As a member of the Barley Development Council, the CWB played an important role in organizing a malting barley quality competition for Western Canada in 1996. Barley growers who had malting barley selected prior to October 18, 1996, were automatically entered into the competition. Grain companies and malt companies then nominated test samples. The best two-row and six-row samples submitted from regional crop districts were chosen in November 1996. Winners of the competition will have a chance to meet their barley customers in their home country.

.....
above Canadian technical experts provide advice to a malting barley end user in Dalian, China.
.....



Measuring Results

Canada's reputation for quality products and services extends around the globe. International grain buyers recognize western Canadian grain for its consistent quality. They also recognize the Canadian grain industry for qualities such as excellent customer service, good technical support and dependable supply.

In performing their review of the grain industry, the Western Grain Marketing Panel's consultants surveyed customers to see how they rated Canada among other grain exporters. The rating concluded that the CWB is number one in terms of intrinsic quality, cleanliness, consistency, technical support, long-term dependability and customer service.

The CWB was also rated as having the highest prices, which is evidence that single-desk selling achieves a price premium for Prairie farmers.

Rating of grain exporters by importers^{1&2}

Price	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.3
Forward Pricing	3.6	3.3	3.6	4.5
Government Credit	2.8	2.0	1.8	3.7
Intrinsic Quality	3.2	4.3	3.3	3.6
Cleanliness	3.0	4.4	3.6	3.2
Consistency	2.8	4.4	3.5	4.1
Technical Support	1.9	3.8	2.2	3.5
Trade Agreements	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.6
Dependability	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.6
Contract Execution	3.4	4.3	3.8	4.0
Customer Service	2.4	4.1	3.3	3.7

1. Importers rating on scale of 1 to 5, with 5 representing the highest rating

2. Western Grain Marketing Panel Report, page 52



The Canadian International Grains Institute (CIGI)

Working with customers in technical and educational programs is another facet of market development. By working with both current and potential customers to show them how best to use western Canadian wheat and barley, the CWB and its partners in the grain industry can increase demand for Prairie grain.

In addition to holding

established programs in Canada and abroad, the Canadian International Grains Institute (CIGI) offered four new programs for the 1995-96 crop year. The First International Durum Wheat Program brought 27 current and prospective durum customers from around the world to Canada to learn more about western Canadian durum and the Canadian grain industry. The International Wheat and Flour Evaluation Program brought together 16 of the best known quality control/technical service staff from countries around the world to share their expertise.

A special Latin American program was arranged for customers and potential customers of Canadian malt and malting barley.

There was also a new program that brought farmers closer to their customers. Eighteen Prairie farmers were selected to participate in the Marketing to Meet the Customers' Quality Requirements course. The course focused on quality issues and details of the CWB sales planning process. This gave farmers a better insight into what customers want and what farmers can do to meet customer needs.

Programs and activities undertaken by the CWB in partnership with CIGI, the Canadian Grain Commission and the Canadian agriculture industry included:

July 24 - Aug. 3/95	Fifth International Malt & Malting Barley Program
Aug. 28 - Sept. 1	Grupo Tablex (Mexican Technical Program)
Sept. 18 - 23	Algeria-Canada Durum Wheat Program (French)
Oct. 23 - 30	First International Durum Wheat Program
Nov. 6 - 9	17th Canadian Feed Technology Course
Nov. 21 & 23	Italy-Canada Wheat Symposium (Offshore)
March 25 - 29	Marketing To Meet The Customers' Quality Requirements
March 27 - April 3	South Africa Wheat Industry Program (Offshore)
April 29 - May 16	Tenth International Feed And Oilseed Program
May 6 - 14	Iran-Canada Exchange Program
May 27 - June 13	30th International Grain Industry Program
June 17 - 21	Seberang Milling Program
June 24 - 28	International Wheat And Flour Evaluation Program
July 15 - 25	Latin America Malt And Malting Barley (Spanish/Portugese)

Adding Value

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD (CWB) has long recognized the Canadian market as one of its most important and reliable customers.



at Home

AS WITH overseas customers, the CWB works hard to establish solid relations with the millers and maltsters in Canada. Canadian mills are the second largest customer group for western Canadian milling wheat, purchasing about two million tonnes of milling wheat a year, of which about 25 000 tonnes were durum. The Canadian maltsters are the largest customer group for western Canadian barley, purchasing nearly 1.2 million tonnes of malting barley for domestic brewing and malt exports.

Balancing producer returns and adding value

The objective of the CWB is to achieve a reasonable market return from the sale of wheat and malting barley in the domestic market. The CWB must balance this objective with the need of processors to source grain at a price that allows them to compete in the finished product market. Most farmers readily acknowledge the need for a vibrant value-added sector. But farmers have told the CWB they do not support lowering returns below competitive values for wheat and barley sales in order to encourage investment in the domestic processing industry.

Working together

The CWB has made a concerted effort to work with the millers, maltsters and farmers who want to expand their role in the food processing industry in Canada. The

success of this effort is evident in the increase in the use of domestic processing facilities. The Canadian National Millers Association says Canadian flour mills are now operating at about 90 per cent of capacity. New processing facilities and investments are also being considered. This compares to 72 per cent as recently as five years ago.

The area of greatest success for the value-added sector in Western Canada is the growth and development of the Canadian malting barley industry. Close cooperation between the industry and the CWB has expanded the volume of malting barley selected in Western Canada and increased revenue. It has also resulted in a dramatic expansion and full use of the Canadian malt plant capacity. Canadian maltsters currently have an annual malt barley capacity of slightly over one million tonnes. About 350 000 tonnes of the malt produced in Canada is used by domestic brewers each year, while the remainder is exported. Working closely together, the CWB and domestic maltsters have expanded sales into growing markets such as Latin America.

The growth of our domestic processing industry is possible because of the competitive nature of the CWB's wheat and barley pricing in North America. In pricing to domestic users, the CWB strives to reflect accurately

North American market values for grains of like quality. As well, the assurance of quality which comes with using western Canadian wheat and malting barley means processors in Canada can provide their customers with a top quality product.

To provide farmers with more flexibility to market their own processed grain in Canada, the CWB introduced a provision making it easier to move grain products between provinces. This was done to accommodate farmers who want to add value to their own grain and develop regional markets.

The push for more growth

Over the past year there has been a lot more interest in value-added processing by communities and individuals across the Prairies. The CWB has offered its expertise and support to initiatives such as flour mills, pasta plants, starch-gluten plants and ethanol facilities.

To increase the momentum in exploring new avenues for Canadian products, the CWB held its first conference on adding value. The conference, "Moving Up Market," was held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in June 1996. It brought together farmers, scientists and industry representatives to share ideas and views on adding value at home. This augurs well for the future as Canada positions itself to capture its share of food trade in the next century.

Strengthening

ONE OF THE CWB'S challenges is to communicate effectively with 120,000 farmer stakeholders spread out across three provinces. The CWB recognizes that farmers want, and need, up-to-date information about their marketing agency. The CWB must also stay in close communication with farmers so that CWB policies reflect their needs. A two-way flow of information is vital to the continued success of the CWB.



the Partnership

Farmers shaping policy

Farm focus meetings are crucial to shaping CWB policy. In 1995-96, farmers were asked about changes relating to CWB contracts, storage payments and permit applications. The CWB begins developing its grain delivery policy well in advance of the start of the crop year. Focus groups ensure that farmers have a chance to review changes and provide feedback well before the policy is implemented.

In one series of focus group meetings, farmers were asked for their opinions about the written material sent out by the CWB. As a result of their input, CWB staff made extensive changes to several documents in an effort to make them easier to understand. This is part of an ongoing effort to make sure that all the CWB's printed material is both clear and concise.

Farmers respond to better service

The implementation of the 1-800 call centre in 1995-96 is a communications success story. This toll-free line, 1-800-ASK-4CWB (1-800-275-4292), gets about 2,000 calls per week. The new line has meant better service for farmers while ensuring that the CWB is always on top of issues important to growers.

CWB staff are also available to speak to farmers at their request. Over the course of the year, this included making presentations to grain marketing clubs and delegates from grain co-operatives and grain companies. In addition, the CWB took part in trade shows across the Prairies. These trade shows provide farmers with an informal atmosphere to put their questions directly to CWB staff. Sixteen Area Representatives working in different regions across the Prairies also provide the CWB with regular feedback from farmers and country elevator staff.

.....
right Pat Elazar receives calls on the CWB's 1-800 line.
.....



Meeting with thousands

In 1996, Grain Day meetings were held in 14 locations across the Prairies. At each meeting, a CWB Commissioner made a presentation around the theme "Towards 2000." These full-day meetings, held in conjunction with the CWB's farmer-elected Advisory Committee, provided farmers with plenty of time to ask questions and make suggestions for improvement. More than 1,500 farmers came out to Grain Day meetings.

Farmer-elected Advisory Committee

The farmer-elected Advisory Committee is another valuable link to producers. The committee is made up of 11 farmers, each representing a different district across the Prairies. The committee's role is to provide the CWB with advice on operational and policy issues. In 1995-96, a portion of the Advisory Committee's work related to the Western Grain Marketing Panel report. The committee filed its own position paper in response to the Western

elected Chairman, taking over from Wilfred Harder, who stepped down from the position after five years. Terry Hanson was elected Vice-Chairman. The Advisory Committee continues to act as a conduit for the farm community, providing the CWB with important feedback and advice.

Staying in tune with farmers

The CWB's bi-monthly publication, *Grain Matters*, is mailed to permit book holders. This publication keeps farmers informed about the latest grain industry news and keeps them in tune with new markets for their grain.

In 1995-96, a new project began, which aimed at improving communications with farmers. *CWB This Week* is a bi-weekly newspaper column featured in rural newspapers across the Prairies. The column allows better communication with farmers on topics ranging from how to contract grain to reviewing Canada's transportation system.

Visitors who want to tour the CWB building in Winnipeg and meet staff are welcome to do so. Plans are in the works in 1996-97 to invite even more farmers to take a closer look at their marketing agency through organized bus tours.

The CWB will continue to seek out new ways to communicate with farmers, including the launch of an Internet site. By working in partnership with farmers, we can only strengthen our position as the world's leader in marketing grain.



The CWB also met with farmers out in the field. The CWB's annual crop plot field days were held in more than a dozen locations. CWB staff were on hand to talk about different customers that buy western Canadian wheat and barley and the end uses of these grains. Once again, more than 1,500 farmers participated directly in the crop plot tours.

Grain Marketing Panel report and participated in the panel's hearing process. The committee was also active in advising on other issues including transportation, producer contracting and employee compensation and benefits.

In May 1996, the Advisory Committee elected a new Chairman and Vice-Chairman. John Clair was



.....
Farmer-Elected Advisory Committee

standing left to right

- Arthur Macklin**, District 11
- William Nicholson**, District 2
- Lorne Pattison**, District 8
- Micheal Halyk**, District 4
- Dan Cutforth**, District 9
- Robert Ponto**, District 10
- William Rosher**, District 6
- Derek Dewar**, District 7

seated left to right

- Terry Hanson**, District 3 (Vice-Chairman)
 - John Clair**, District 5 (Chairman)
 - Wilfred Harder**, District 1
-

Our Strength

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RESOURCES of any organization is the people who work for it. This holds true for the CWB as much as any other organization. Innovative, flexible and well-educated people are essential in today's dynamic, rapidly changing grain industry.



is Our People

WHO MAKES UP OUR TEAM

The CWB prides itself on its highly-qualified, well-trained staff. Changes in the international market, new computer technology, greater application of risk management tools and more diverse methods of raising funds to cover operating costs have resulted in an increased demand for people with specific professional/technical training.

Experts in such areas as sales, market development, market analysis, grain transportation, finance, weather and crop surveillance and communications are essential to deal with the many challenges currently facing the grain industry. This requires special education and training in such fields as agricultural economics, accounting, information technology, remote sensing and journalism, just to name a few examples. Given the international aspects of our business, multi-language skills are considered an asset. It is also beneficial to have a farming background when addressing the needs of our farmer stakeholders.



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Senior Management Team *above left to right*

- Robert Roehle**, *Head, Corporate Communications*
 - Adrian Measner**, *Executive Director, Marketing*
 - Ward Weisensel**, *Head, Corporate Policy*
 - Bill Spafford**, *General Director, Sales and Market Development*
 - Margaret Redmond**, *General Counsel and Corporate Secretary*
 - Larry Nentwig**, *General Director, Finance*
 - Pat Wallace**, *Executive Director, Human Resources*
 - Donald Vernon**, *Executive Director, Finance and Treasurer*
 - Jim McDonald**, *General Director, Country Services*
 - John Benci**, *General Director, Grain Transportation*
 - Cecil Wright**, *General Director, Information Technology*
 - Brian Oleson**, *Executive Director, Planning and Communications*
-

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Wendi Thiessen, *Treasury Officer*

Pages 22/23 clockwise from top left

Haiguang Shi,

General Manager, Beijing Office

Theresa Navis,

Graphics Officer

Earl Geddes,

Value-Added Program Manager

Juan Fang,

Weather and Crop Surveillance Analyst

Tracy Kowal,

*Marketing Manager,
Latin America and Caribbean*

Andrea Carlson,

Treasury Officer

There are a number of values or required behaviors that we encourage in all our employees. These are tied to the strategic direction of the organization, which focuses on meeting the needs of grain customers and providing more accountability to farmers. Staff performance reviews are based on how well employees meet these requirements. At the professional/technical level, the required behaviors focus on customer/producer service, relationship building and team orientation. For management, the focus is on human resource management capabilities, customer/producer service and leadership skills.

To ensure that the CWB can attract appropriate staff to meet the challenges of today's grain industry, a competitive compensation program has been developed. The objective of this program is to attract, motivate, reward and retain competent staff and to ensure competitiveness, consistency and fairness in compensation practices.

Other programs offered or developed during the 1995-96 crop year, which assisted in achieving the strategic goals of the organization, included the introduction of a



system of incentive/performance pay program for the 1996-97 crop year and in-house and external programs to support staff development.

As of July 31, 1996, there were 454 full-time employees of the Canadian Wheat Board. Most of these people are located in the Winnipeg head office but small offices are located in Vancouver, Tokyo and Beijing. The Montreal office was closed in December 1995 as a result of shifting market demand from East Coast to West Coast ports. Of the number of full-time employees, there are 16 Area Representatives, who reside in smaller centres across the Prairies. They serve as an important communication link between farmers and CWB staff.

Senior staff changes in 1995-96

There were a few senior staff changes during the 1995-96 crop year. Commissioner Ken Beswick resigned in April 1996. Donald Vernon was appointed Executive Director, Finance and Treasurer, replacing David Olfert who had retired from that position in June 1995. Margaret Redmond assumed the responsibility of Corporate Secretary when Lucille Evans retired in August 1995.

A Banner Year

THE TIGHTEST WORLD WHEAT and coarse grains stocks in 20 years pushed CWB pool returns at export position for wheat, durum, feed barley and malting barley to their highest levels ever. Total revenue on 22 million tonnes delivered to all four pool accounts in 1995-96 reached \$5.8 billion dollars.



for Grain Prices

THE BANNER YEAR FOR GRAIN PRICES in Western Canada came when both world wheat and coarse grain supplies were at extremely low levels. Wheat stocks among the five major exporters — the United States, the European Union, Canada, Australia and Argentina — at the end of the 1995-96 crop year were only 28.2 million tonnes. World wheat stocks as a percentage of annual consumption were only 17 per cent or about 60 days of wheat supply — the lowest on record.

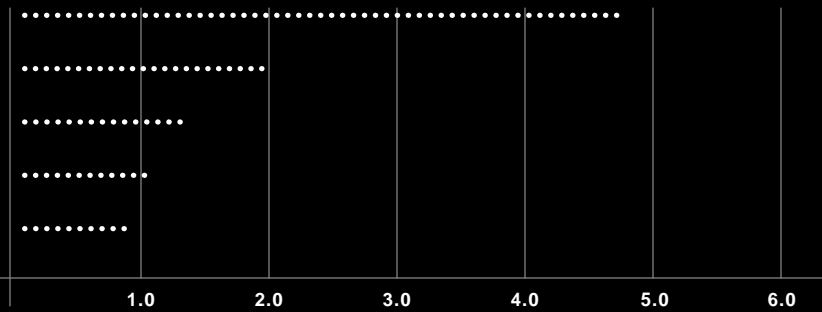
For coarse grains, the situation was also tight. World stocks, as a percentage of annual consumption, were 11 per cent or about 40 days of feed — also a record low.

The reduced stocks were due to two key factors: a gradual but significant decline in world wheat and coarse grains area and poor yields in the last few years on a worldwide basis.

Since 1985, world wheat plantings dropped by about five per cent while world coarse grains plantings shrank by 10 per cent. This decline in seeded acreage was due to a shift toward oilseed area which increased 28 per cent over the same period. The Canadian seeded area was part of this trend. Since 1985, both Canadian wheat and coarse grains plantings have fallen by 17 per cent while oilseed plantings increased by 90 per cent.

Wheat yields for both 1995-96 and previous crop years were five per cent below the long-term trend on a worldwide basis due to weather conditions. The drought in Australia in 1994-95, for example, cut Australia's wheat and barley production by half. In 1995-96, Argentina was hit by drought, while the Australian crop only rebounded slightly. The Former Soviet Union, the U.S. and Canada all had below-average production in 1995-96.

Top Five Customers for Wheat 1995-96 (millions of tonnes)



In coarse grains, worldwide yields were three per cent below trend in 1994-95 and two per cent below trend in 1995-96, the latter mainly due to a reduced U.S. corn crop.

With world wheat and coarse grain stocks at such low levels, the EU and the U.S. both stopped using export subsidies. In July 1995, the U.S. stopped using its Export Enhancement Program (EEP) on wheat and barley. In December 1995, the EU began taxing exports in order to keep grain at home for domestic use. The EU export tax reached US \$23 per tonne compared to wheat

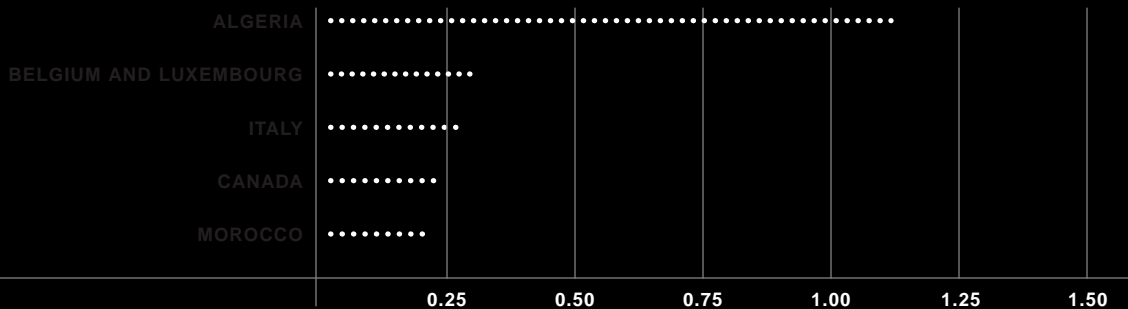
export subsidies of as high as US \$85 per tonne in previous years. That represented a difference of US \$108 per tonne or Cdn \$3.79 per bushel, using an exchange rate of \$1.35.

Demand in 1995-96 remained reasonably strong in both developed and developing countries in spite of high prices and the virtual elimination of the Former Soviet Union from the import market. China was once again the CWB's top customer. Wheat exports to Japan and Brazil increased while sales to South Korea and Iran dropped substantially. Algeria was again the

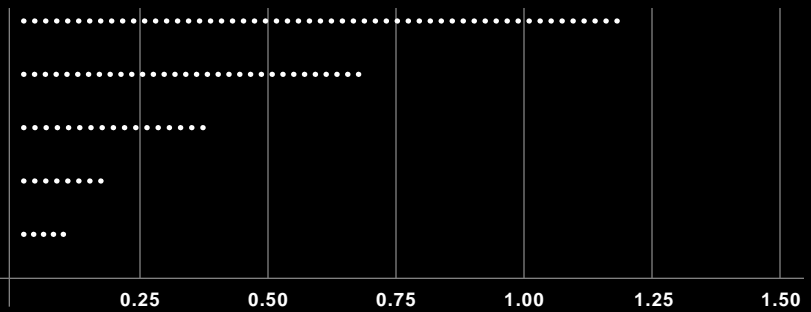
top customer for durum. For feed barley, the United States was displaced by Saudi Arabia and Japan as major customers, while for malting barley, the U.S and China were top customers.

Canadian domestic use of wheat, including durum, increased by 300 000 tonnes from the previous year to 7.9 million tonnes, reflecting higher seed and feed use. Domestic use in barley rose slightly to 10.2 million from 9.7 million tonnes. CWB sales of wheat to the domestic milling market were 2.0 million tonnes while sales of malting barley

Top Five Customers for Durum 1995-96 (millions of tonnes)



Top Five Customers for Malting Barley 1995-96 (millions of tonnes)



to domestic maltsters for production of domestic and export malt climbed to 1.2 million tonnes.

The 1995-96 crop year couldn't match the fast start on grain movement experienced in the previous year. By February/March 1996, exports of wheat, durum and barley were running about 30 per cent behind the previous year's performance. There were two reasons for this: 1) reduced Canadian production; and 2) with the elimination of the Western Grain Transportation Act or "Crow Benefit" on August 1, 1995, the CWB moved most available

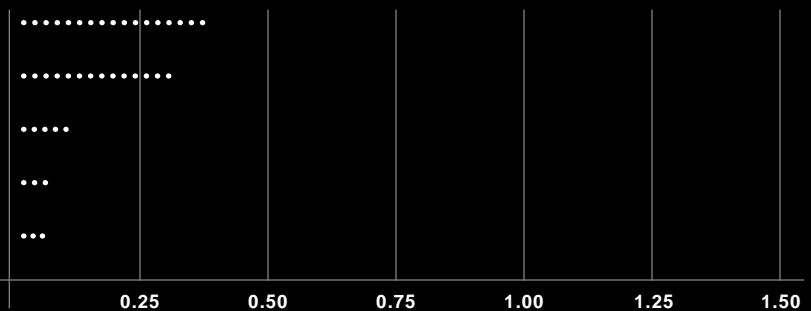
supplies the previous crop year so that farmers could still take advantage of the rail freight subsidy.

Transportation problems arose in the December to March period, mainly due to an exceptionally cold winter. Temperatures of around -30°C for many consecutive days in January and February caused producer deliveries and overall grain movement to slow down. There were also train derailments during this time. The effects of the three-week cold snap were felt throughout the system in the following months.

Border pressure from farmers

and truckers wanting to access the U.S. market was considerable during 1995-96. In the rising market, the CWB's initial payments and Pool Return Outlooks (PROs) lagged behind U.S. spot prices. This is because pooled prices incorporate all sales since the beginning of the crop year and, in a rising market, will increase only as sales are made. During this time, the CWB, while selling at premium values directly to end-users in the U.S., was also servicing higher-valued offshore markets with both wheat and barley sales.

Top Five Customers for Feed Barley 1995-96 (millions of tonnes)



The quality of western Canadian wheat was better than 1994-95, with close to 80 per cent of the Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS) wheat class falling into the top two grades.

WHEAT

Western Canadian non-durum wheat production totaled 18.8 million tonnes in 1995. While up from the previous year, this level of production remained well below the previous five-year average of 22 million tonnes. Wheat acreage increased over the previous year with over 21 million acres of wheat planted in 1995. Conversely, canola acreage decreased from 14 million acres in 1994 to 12.9 million acres in 1995.

Despite the late harvest on the Prairies, the quality of western Canadian wheat was better than 1994-95, with close to 80 per cent of the Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS) wheat class falling into the top two grades. Only four per cent of the CWRS crop graded feed wheat quality and there was virtually no Canada Western Feed wheat available for export.

Protein levels improved slightly from the 12.9 per cent figure in 1994-95, with No. 1 and 2 CWRS

having an average protein content of 13.2 per cent and 13.0 per cent, respectively. Protein levels were still below the long-term average of 13.6 per cent.

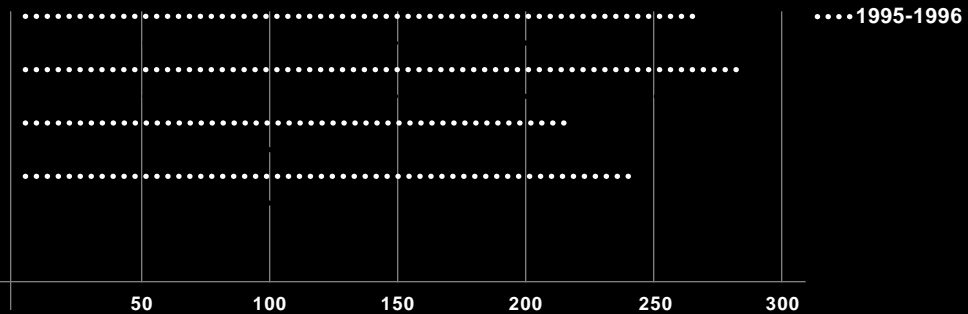
The effect of tight world stocks on prices can easily be seen in Exhibit II (page 36). The average sales value in the wheat pool account rose from \$199 in 1994-95 per tonne to a record \$265.61 per tonne in 1995-96. Receipts from producers totaled almost 14.4 million tonnes in 1995-96, down 250 000 tonnes from the previous year. Deliveries totaled 11.5 million tonnes of Nos. 1 and 2 CWRS and 788 659 tonnes of No. 3 CWRS. Deliveries of other types of wheat amounted to 2.06 million tonnes, of which only 94 064 tonnes was Canada Western Feed.

Operating costs on the wheat pool were down \$17 million dollars from the year before. Terminal storage charges were lower due to reduced average inventory levels. Freight charges dropped to more

normal levels in 1995-96 amounting to \$6.9 million, compared to \$17.8 million in 1994-95. Charges in 1994-95 were elevated because of the repeal of the Western Grain Transportation Act on August 1, 1995. This meant that grain in country elevators at July 31, 1995 had to be moved at the full freight rate. Interest earnings of more than \$61 million dollars also brought operating costs lower. Falling interest rates throughout 1995-96 allowed the CWB to increase its net interest earnings. Demurrage increased to \$9.8 million as a result of the January/February cold snap, which backed up West Coast shipping from February through to May. Carrying charges incurred by the CWB for storage and interest charges on wheat in country elevators also increased because of above average initial payments throughout the year.

The CWB accepted all wheat offered on Series A, B, C and D contracts.

Average Pool Selling Prices (dollars per tonne)



Durum was exported to over 30 countries in 1995-96, with Algeria as the top customer, importing 1.1 million tonnes. Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, Morocco and Venezuela rounded out the top five customers.

DURUM

While the production of Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD) wheat in Western Canada increased relative to 1994-95, the quality was down slightly. Only 45 per cent of the crop fell into the top two grades, compared to over 50 per cent last year.

The protein content in CWAD was again disappointing with average levels at around 11.8 per cent. This compared unfavorably to the long-term average of 13.5 per cent. The overall quality of durum however, apart from its extremely low protein content, was good and similar to that of the 1994 crop.

While Canadian durum seeded area dropped slightly from 1994-95, production increased due to improved yields. The average sales value of the durum pool was \$284.48 per tonne, reflecting the worldwide shortage of high-quality durum in 1995-96. Receipts from producers were similar

to last year at four million tonnes.

Most of these supplies were exported.

Durum was exported to over 30 countries in 1995-96, with Algeria as the top customer, importing 1.1 million tonnes. Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, Morocco and Venezuela rounded out the top five customers.

Costs to the durum pool account increased slightly in 1995-96. Carrying charges increased to over \$14 million largely because initial payment values were higher than in previous years. Additional freight to terminals increased by over \$2 million because more grain was moved from areas outside of the traditional catchment areas. Despatch of \$781,718 was also earned because of smoother grain movement through the East Coast as compared to the West Coast.

The CWB accepted 100 per cent of durum offered under Series A, B, C, and D contracts.

FEED BARLEY

Western Canadian barley production increased over 1994-95, with 12 million tonnes of barley produced. Receipts from producers also increased with just under 1.3 million tonnes delivered to the pool. The average sales value also increased to \$210.30 per tonne — a record high value.

The CWB focused its export sales on the premium Japanese market in 1995-96 and appealed to farmers to deliver feed barley early in the crop year so that premium values could be obtained. Japanese Food Agency tenders in early November 1995 were between \$5.53 and \$5.58 per bushel, f.o.b. Pacific.

The CWB expected feed barley prices to soften later in the crop year as new crop supplies entered the market and announced that deliveries late in the year would not be accepted if they had to be priced at values that would lower the pool.

Designated barley receipts from producers were record breaking for the second year in a row at 2.5 million tonnes.

The CWB accepted 100 per cent of feed barley offered under Series A and B contracts, 50 per cent of feed barley offered under Series C contracts and 100 per cent offered under Series D.

Costs to the feed barley pool were reduced substantially from 1994-95. Demurrage charges applied to the pool account totaled \$283,000 in 1995-96 compared to over \$7 million in 1994-95. Carrying charges increased on the feed barley pool due to increased inventory. Also, more CWB administration expenses were assessed to the feed barley pool because it accounted for a higher proportion of total deliveries to the CWB.

Saudi Arabia was our largest feed barley customer in 1995-96, followed closely by Japan. The U.S., after buying over 500 000 tonnes in 1994-95, dropped imports to less than 100 000 tonnes in 1995-96.

DESIGNATED BARLEY

Overall, there were good quantities of barley acceptable for malting in 1995-96. Analysis of predominant two-row malting barley variety samples showed a higher percentage of plump kernels compared to the past few years.

Receipts from producers were record breaking for the second year in a row at 2.5 million tonnes. The annual sales value was \$243.20 per tonne, compared to \$173.50 the year previous.

China, Colombia and Brazil were the largest customers for two-row malting barley. There was strong demand from the U.S. for six-row malting barley.

Costs to the pool were \$0.48

per tonne, down from the previous year. Unlike previous years, there were costs due to carrying charges. This happened because the CWB encouraged country elevators to pay farmers in full at the time of delivery, moving away from the system of using only consigned carlots to get the product to export position. As such, the CWB paid storage and interest to the country elevator companies for the time that the grain was stored and financed by them. The CWB also paid additional freight to terminals for 20 cars of hulless barley which were sold to Japan for the food market. Interest earnings increased because of the larger pool volume and higher values compared to 1994-95.

Total revenue on

22 million tonnes
delivered to all four
pool accounts in
1995-96 reached
5.8 billion dollars.

Financials Index

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Management Report



The Canadian Wheat Board
La Commission canadienne du blé

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The financial statements of the Canadian Wheat Board together with other information contained in this annual report have been prepared by management, who have full responsibility for them, and approved by the Board. These statements reflect the results for the year ended July 31, 1996 and the financial status of the CWB as at that date.

Management's responsibility includes ensuring that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles appropriate in the circumstances and consistently applied, and that appropriate systems of internal controls and formal policies and procedures are in place to ensure the integrity and reliability of accounting and financial reporting, as well as the safety of all of the organization's assets.

Deloitte & Touche, Chartered Accountants, the CWB's external auditors, have performed an independent examination of the financial statements in this report. Management has made available to the external auditors all financial records and related data.

The Canadian Wheat Board is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control. The Commissioners, along with the Chairman of the CWB Advisory Committee, act as an Audit Committee in exercising this responsibility. The committee meets with the external auditors to discuss the results of the audit and the evaluation of the CWB's internal controls. The Internal Audit Department, reporting directly to the Audit Committee, has a mandate to provide timely recommendations and assessments concerning the effectiveness of internal controls. The committee reviews the action taken by management with respect to the recommendations made by the internal and external auditors.

Donald E. Vernon, C.A.
Executive Director, Finance and Treasurer

Adrian Measner
Executive Director, Marketing

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Auditor's Report



Deloitte & Touche
Chartered Accountants
360 Main Street, Suite 2200 Telephone (204) 942-0351
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3Z3 Telex (510) 947-5290

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Canadian Wheat Board:

We have audited the financial statements of the Canadian Wheat Board set out as Exhibits I to IX and notes thereto which include the balance sheet at July 31, 1996 and the statements of operations and distribution of earnings to producers for the 1995-96 pool accounts for wheat and barley for the period August 1, 1995 to completion of operations on July 31, 1996 and for amber durum wheat and designated barley for the period August 1, 1995 to completion of operations on September 30, 1996, the statement of cash flow for the year ended July 31, 1996, the statement of advance payments to producers under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act as at July 31, 1996, the statement of administrative and general expenses and allocations to operations for the year ended July 31, 1996, and the statement of special account transactions for the year ended July 31, 1996. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Canadian Wheat Board's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Canadian Wheat Board as at July 31, 1996 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the periods shown in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Deloitte & Touche".

Deloitte & Touche

Winnipeg, Manitoba
December 20, 1996

Deloitte Touche
Techniques
Internationales



Exhibit

BALANCE SHEET

as at July 31

	1996	1995
ASSETS		
Accounts Receivable		
Credit sales (Note 3)	\$6,653,277,799	\$6,731,555,955
Completed sales	25,669,295	69,948,437
Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act	52,651,783	63,080,272
Other	21,433,734	6,067,583
	<u>6,753,032,611</u>	<u>6,870,652,247</u>
Stocks of grain (Note 4)	1,432,610,530	1,096,984,965
Deferred and prepaid expenses (Note 5)	51,440,276	28,398,643
Fixed assets (Note 6)	44,162,927	47,304,606
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$8,281,246,344</u>	<u>\$8,043,340,461</u>
LIABILITIES		
Borrowings (Note 7)	\$6,459,297,949	\$6,492,291,399
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 8)	107,957,005	89,626,603
Liability to agents of the CWB (Note 9)	1,159,716,160	651,706,561
Liability to Producers (Note 10)	545,233,825	801,177,621
Provision for final payment expenses (Note 11)	5,805,860	6,053,405
Special Account--net balance of undistributed payment accounts (Note 12)	3,235,545	2,484,872
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$8,281,246,344</u>	<u>\$8,043,340,461</u>

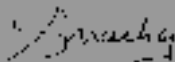
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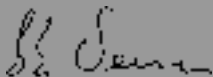
Lorne F. Hehn
Chief Commissioner



Richard H. Klassen
Commissioner



Gordon P. Machej
Commissioner



Donald E. Vernon
Executive Director, Finance and Treasurer

Exhibit I

1995-96 POOL ACCOUNT - WHEAT

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS TO PRODUCERS

for the period August 1, 1995 to completion of operations on July 31, 1996
(with prior year comparatives for the period ended August 31, 1995)

	1995-96		1994-95	
	Amount	Rate per Tonne	Amount	Rate per Tonne
Receipts from Producers: Tonnes	14 352 453		14 640 658	
Revenue (Note 15)	\$3,812,102,708	\$265.606	\$2,919,771,669	\$199.429
Deduct Operating Costs				
Country Elevator Carrying Charges	53,088,474	3.699	47,772,308	3.263
Terminal Storage	8,309,959	0.579	12,394,015	0.847
Demurrage / Despatch	9,884,097	0.688	4,633,149	0.316
Additional freight - to terminals	25,677,413	1.789	26,373,670	1.801
- freight rate change	6,958,629	0.485	17,806,373	1.216
Drying	149,237	0.010	967,387	0.066
Interest and Depreciation on CWB Hopper Cars	3,400,351	0.237	2,965,914	0.203
Administrative Expenses	27,502,595	1.916	27,172,609	1.857
Interest earnings	(61,089,432)	(4.256)	(48,853,943)	(3.337)
	73,881,323	5.147	91,231,482	6.232
Earnings Distributed to Producers	\$3,738,221,385	\$260.459	\$2,828,540,187	\$193.197
Earnings Distributed as follows:				
Initial Payments at delivery	\$2,918,509,781	\$203.346	\$2,073,703,397	\$141.640
Adjustment Payments	662,262,615	46.143	478,563,676	32.687
Interim Payment	-	-	145,292,645	9.924
Final Payment	157,283,664	10.959	130,835,493	8.936
Rebate on Producer Cars	165,325	0.011	144,976	0.010
	\$3,738,221,385	\$260.459	\$2,828,540,187	\$193.197

Exhibit III

1995-96 POOL ACCOUNT - AMBER DURUM WHEAT

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS TO PRODUCERS

for the period August 1, 1995 to completion of operations on September 30, 1996

(with prior year comparatives for the period ended August 31, 1995)

	1995-96		1994-95	
	Amount	Rate per Tonne	Amount	Rate per Tonne
Receipts from Producers: Tonnes	3 973 384		4 068 116	
Revenue (Note 15)	\$1,130,364,370	\$284.484	\$1,093,295,512	\$268.748
Deduct Operating Costs				
Country Elevator Carrying Charges	14,386,754	3.621	11,998,159	2.949
Terminal Storage	7,956,863	2.002	6,634,318	1.631
Demurrage / Despatch	(781,718)	(0.197)	552,796	0.136
Additional freight - to terminals	3,510,438	0.883	1,443,688	0.355
- freight rate change	1,304,605	0.328	5,133,718	1.262
Drying	78,839	0.020	134,374	0.033
Interest and Depreciation on				
CWB Hopper Cars	941,365	0.237	815,987	0.200
Administrative Expenses	8,004,750	2.015	7,553,119	1.857
Interest earnings	(9,334,782)	(2.349)	(9,164,415)	(2.253)
	26,067,114	6.560	25,101,744	6.170
Earnings Distributed to Producers	\$1,104,297,256	\$277.924	\$1,068,193,768	\$262.578
Earnings Distributed as follows:				
Initial Payments at delivery	\$ 831,562,780	\$209.284	\$ 676,263,633	\$166.235
Adjustment Payments	175,425,808	44.150	181,094,727	44.516
Interim Payment	41,703,041	10.496	121,066,889	29.760
Final Payment	55,592,731	13.991	89,740,937	22.060
Rebate on Producer Cars	12,896	0.003	27,582	0.007
	\$1,104,297,256	\$277.924	\$1,068,193,768	\$262.578

Exhibit IV

1995-96 POOL ACCOUNT - BARLEY

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS TO PRODUCERS

for the period August 1, 1995 to completion of operations on July 31, 1996
(with prior year comparatives for the period ended August 31, 1995)

	1995-96		1994-95	
	Amount	Rate per Tonne	Amount	Rate per Tonne
Receipts from Producers: Tonnes	1 267 781		1 059 655	
Revenue (Note 15)	\$266,619,989	\$210.304	\$120,312,684	\$113.540
Deduct Operating Costs				
Country Elevator Carrying Charges	4,261,033	3.361	1,352,257	1.276
Terminal Storage	1,666,050	1.314	1,599,084	1.509
Demurrage / Despatch	283,322	0.223	7,143,566	6.741
Additional freight - to terminals	(635,706)	(0.501)	4,229,443	3.991
- freight rate change	1,080,912	0.853	(1,021,069)	(0.964)
Drying	13,027	0.010	540,959	0.511
Interest and Depreciation on CWB Hopper Cars	300,360	0.237	212,547	0.201
Administrative Expenses	2,442,236	1.926	1,970,956	1.860
Interest earnings	(5,970,870)	(4.710)	(4,712,224)	(4.447)
	3,440,364	2.713	11,315,519	10.678
Earnings Distributed to Producers	\$263,179,625	\$207.591	\$108,997,165	\$102.862
Earnings Distributed as follows:				
Initial Payments at delivery	\$220,053,281	\$173.574	\$101,403,742	\$95.695
Adjustment Payments	32,304,766	25.481	5,586,191	5.272
Final Payment	10,808,345	8.526	1,992,694	1.881
Rebate on Producer Cars	13,233	0.010	14,538	0.014
	\$263,179,625	\$207.591	\$108,997,165	\$102.862

Exhibit V

1995-96 POOL ACCOUNT - DESIGNATED BARLEY

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS TO PRODUCERS

for the period August 1, 1995 to completion of operations on September 30, 1996

(with prior year comparatives for the period ended September 30, 1995)

	1995-96		1994-95	
	Amount	Rate per Tonne	Amount	Rate per Tonne
Receipts from Producers: Tonnes	2 549 505		2 260 241	
Revenue (Note 15)	\$620,029,297	\$243.196	\$392,143,240	\$173.496
Deduct Operating Costs				
Country Elevator Carrying Charges	243,513	0.096	-	-
Demurrage / Despatch	(6,929)	(0.003)	371,587	0.164
Additional freight - to terminals	8,495	0.003	-	-
- freight rate change	(33,653)	(0.013)	-	-
Interest and Depreciation on				
CWB Hopper Cars	604,023	0.237	453,362	0.200
Administrative Expenses	4,885,483	1.916	4,221,791	1.868
Interest earnings	(4,468,138)	(1.752)	(3,692,079)	(1.633)
	1,232,794	0.484	1,354,661	0.599
Earnings Distributed to Producers	\$618,796,503	\$242.712	\$390,788,579	\$172.897
Earnings Distributed as follows:				
Initial Payments at delivery	\$493,505,162	\$193.569	\$323,355,989	\$143.062
Adjustment Payments	80,823,962	31.702	25,061,049	11.088
Interim Payment	-	-	15,800,510	6.991
Final Payment	33,696,550	13.217	19,248,558	8.516
Producer Contract Storage	10,770,829	4.224	7,322,473	3.240
	\$618,796,503	\$242.712	\$390,788,579	\$172.897

Exhibit VI

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

for the year ended July 31

	1996	1995
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Cash received from the sale of grain	\$5,829,116,364	\$4,525,523,105
Interest earned	80,863,222	66,422,661
Cash paid for operating costs	(185,484,817)	(195,426,067)
Add items not requiring an outlay of cash - depreciation	4,745,328	4,902,293
Cash flow from operating activities before working capital changes	5,729,240,097	4,401,421,992
Changes in working capital	176,462,652	203,632,179
	5,905,702,749	4,605,054,171
Cash Flow from Other Activities		
Decrease in accounts receivable - credit sales	78,278,156	273,315,177
Purchase of fixed assets	(1,603,649)	(2,180,899)
	76,674,507	271,134,278
Net Cash Flow before Distribution	5,982,377,256	4,876,188,449
Cash Distributed to Producers		
Cash balance undistributed in prior year	(524,164,822)	(669,503,418)
Current year balances distributed to Producers prior to July 31	(5,425,218,984)	(3,872,354,877)
	(5,949,383,806)	(4,541,858,295)
Net Increase in Cash	32,993,450	334,330,154
Borrowings at beginning of year	(6,492,291,399)	(6,826,621,553)
Borrowings at end of year	(\$6,459,297,949)	(\$6,492,291,399)

Exhibit VII

**STATEMENT OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS TO PRODUCERS
UNDER THE PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT**
as at July 31

			1996	1995
	Cash Advances to Producers	Advances Repaid by Producers	Balance to be refunded by Producers	Balance to be refunded by Producers
Balance to be refunded by Producers				
1988-89 and prior crop years	\$ 4,705,363,450	\$ 4,694,737,418	\$ 10,626,032	\$ 11,009,424
1989-90 crop year	144,260,874	141,743,926	2,516,948	2,679,201
1990-91 crop year	1,461,790,445	1,453,035,631	8,754,814	9,990,122
1991-92 crop year	1,163,737,749	1,153,270,994	10,466,755	12,417,719
1992-93 crop year	1,081,150,782	1,066,950,537	14,200,245	19,351,257
1993-94 crop year	819,208,984	793,347,550	25,861,434	47,759,262
1994-95 crop year	524,197,302	517,154,685	7,042,617	82,106,768
1995-96 crop year	542,198,368	475,022,308	67,176,060	-
	<u>\$10,441,907,954</u>	<u>\$10,295,263,049</u>	<u>146,644,905</u>	<u>185,313,753</u>
Interest costs payable by Government of Canada				
Interest costs payable by Government of Canada			374,263,690	363,318,141
Deduct amounts received from Government of Canada			(373,549,555)	(362,884,742)
			<u>714,135</u>	<u>433,399</u>
Interest charges payable by Producers				
Regular interest payable by Producers			29,376,803	28,583,698
Deduct amounts received from Producers			(25,587,645)	(24,044,229)
			<u>3,789,158</u>	<u>4,539,469</u>
Default interest				
Interest received from Producers on default payments			(32,161,743)	(28,248,464)
Deduct amounts forwarded to the Government of Canada			26,860,281	22,708,061
			<u>(5,301,462)</u>	<u>(5,540,403)</u>
Deduct balance of funds received from				
Government of Canada to cover advance payments in default			(90,984,373)	(118,863,693)
Line Elevator Companies to cover advance payments in default			(1,903,388)	(2,472,354)
Line Elevator Companies to cover current advances			(307,192)	(329,899)
			<u>(93,194,953)</u>	<u>(121,665,946)</u>
			<u>\$52,651,783</u>	<u>\$63,080,272</u>

Since the 1990-91 crop year, the producer pays interest on the part of the cash advance that is in excess of \$50,000, and the Government of Canada pays interest on advances up to \$50,000 (except 1993-94 when the producer paid interest on the part of the cash advance that was in excess of \$60,000 and was required to pay the first 2.25% interest on advances up to \$60,000). During the 1989-90 crop year, the producer was required to pay all of the interest on the cash advance. Prior to this, the Government of Canada paid all of the interest.

Exhibit VIII

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES AND ALLOCATIONS TO OPERATIONS

for the year ended July 31

Administrative and General Expenses:	1996	1995
Advisory Committee (includes election expenses in 1994-95)	\$ 258,516	\$ 362,446
Annual report, "Grain Matters" and other CWB publications	290,812	246,616
Area representatives	299,377	277,238
Audit fees	153,000	153,000
Bonds and insurance	57,469	42,725
Canadian International Grains Institute - CWB share of operating expenses	1,400,333	1,347,850
Communications and information	262,746	73,609
Computing equipment - rentals and services	2,953,633	4,113,244
Consulting and legal costs - trade challenge	-	621,170
Depreciation on automobiles, building, computers, equipment and furniture	1,852,188	1,985,826
District meetings	21,204	43,351
Human resources - salaries	21,000,991	21,063,990
Human resources - unemployment insurance, pension, group insurance, medical and other employee benefits	5,139,259	4,734,852
Human resources - recruitment	71,026	156,495
Human resources - training and development	320,134	271,837
Legal fees and court costs	21,800	114,488
Management consulting	534,912	285,173
Manitoba Health and Education Tax	484,452	411,767
Office and miscellaneous	927,563	1,199,285
Postage	1,042,426	928,020
Printing, stationery and supplies	821,949	880,154
Publications and subscriptions	274,182	283,641
Rental and lighting of offices, including maintenance of The Canadian Wheat Board building	2,075,693	1,936,027
Repair and rental of office equipment	237,602	210,239
Telecommunications	668,895	748,195
Travelling and transfer of staff	1,303,016	1,531,209
	\$42,473,178	\$44,022,447

Allocation to Operations:	1996	1995
Marketing of Producers' Grain		
1995-96 Pool Accounts		
- Wheat	\$15,037,940	
- Durum	4,163,157	
- Barley	1,328,331	
- Designated Barley	2,671,272	
1994-95 Pool Accounts		
- Wheat	12,315,958	\$14,601,085
- Durum	3,422,165	4,057,120
- Barley	891,399	1,056,791
- Designated Barley	1,926,933	2,254,131
1993-94 Pool Accounts		
- Wheat		14,773,722
- Durum		3,053,691
- Barley		1,991,179
- Designated Barley		1,492,842
Cost allocated to pool accounts based on relative tonnage	41,757,155	43,280,561

Distributing Final Payments to Producers

1989-90 to 1994-95 Pool Accounts (1988-89 to 1993-94 Pool Accounts for the prior year)		
- Wheat	441,361	450,931
- Durum	124,417	87,754
- Barley	81,228	149,250
- Designated Barley	69,017	53,951
Cost allocated to payment accounts based on activity	716,023	741,886
	\$42,473,178	\$44,022,447

Exhibit IX

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS

for the year ended July 31

	1996	1995
Balance of Special Account at beginning of year	\$2,484,872	\$3,470,850
Add transfer to Special Account from payment accounts authorized by Order-in-Council P.C. 1996-1356 and 1996-1357	1,360,539	-
	3,845,411	3,470,850
Deduct expenditures authorized by Order-in-Council noted below	(609,799)	(985,898)
Deduct payments to producers against old payment accounts	(67)	(80)
Balance of Special Account at end of year	\$3,235,545	\$2,484,872

Details of Expenditures:

Authorized by Order-in-Council	Description of Purpose	Unexpended as at July 31, 1995	Authorized Crop Year 1995-96	Unexpended as at July 31, 1996	Expended Crop Year 1995-96
P.C. 1994-1305 } P.C. 1995-2202 }	Market Development	\$445,378	\$ -	\$335,783	\$109,595
P.C. 1995-2203 } P.C. 1996-1358 }	Canadian International Grains Institute - capital expenditures	169,228	115,000	115,000	169,228
P.C. 1990-1538	Scholarship Program	48,559	301,441	44,024	305,976
P.C. 1991-2548	Founding Chairs Program	25,000	-	-	25,000
		\$688,165	\$416,441	\$494,807	\$609,799

As at July 31, 1996 there were unexpended authorizations totalling \$494,807 leaving an unallocated balance of \$2,740,738.

Financial Notes

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following are an integral part of the financial statements.

(1) ACT OF INCORPORATION AND MANDATE

The Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) was established by the Canadian Wheat Board Act, a statute of the Parliament of Canada. The CWB was created as an agent of Her Majesty in right of Canada for the purpose of marketing in an orderly manner, in inter provincial and export trade, grain grown in Western Canada. The CWB is accountable for its affairs to Parliament through the Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Results of operations

The annual accounts at July 31 include the final operating results for all pool accounts for the crop year ended July 31, where marketing operations have been completed before the issuance of the annual report for that year. In determining the financial results for such pools, the accounts of the CWB at July 31 include:

- (i) Stocks of Grain on hand at July 31 at the values which were ultimately received as sale proceeds.
- (ii) Provision for all expenses incurred or to be incurred in the process of marketing these stocks of grain including a charge for the portion of administrative and general expenses incurred subsequent to July 31 but relating to this marketing activity. Expenses related to marketing activities carried out subsequent to July 31 are included in accrued expenses and accounts payable. The expenses included are carrying charges, storage, interest, rail freight and other transportation charges, and administrative costs, together with all other sundry expenses incurred during the period.
- (iii) Balances not yet distributed to producers at July 31 where marketing operations have been completed for the 1995-96 pool accounts are included in Liability to Producers.

(b) Allowances for losses on accounts receivable from credit sales

The Government of Canada guarantees the principal and interest of both the accounts receivable resulting from sales made under the Credit Grain Sales Program and the CWB's borrowings incurred to finance these accounts receivable. Because of these guarantees, the CWB is not at risk should any of the unpaid amounts prove to be uncollectible. For credit sales made outside of the Credit Grain Sales Program, the CWB has entered into arrangements with a Canadian financial institution to guarantee that the CWB has no credit risk. Therefore, no provision is made by the CWB with respect to the possibility of debtors defaulting on their obligations.

(c) Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are recorded at cost and depreciated on a straight line method over their expected useful life as follows:

Computer equipment	1 to 5 years (to 1/20 residual value)
Automobiles	2 years (to 1/3 residual value)
Building and office alterations	3 years
Office furniture and equipment	10 years
Hopper cars	30 years
Building	40 years

Financial Notes

(d) Translation of foreign currencies

Sales contracts denominated in foreign currencies are hedged by forward exchange contracts and are translated into Canadian dollars at the rates provided therein. Other income and expenses are translated at the daily exchange rates in effect during the year.

Assets and liabilities denominated in United States dollars are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. The CWB hedges its United States dollar assets and liabilities on a total portfolio basis. It is the CWB's policy to manage these assets and liabilities in order to minimize net exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. Exchange adjustments arising from conversion of amounts due from foreign customers and borrowings are included in interest earnings.

Medium term notes issued by the CWB in currencies other than the Canadian or United States dollar are hedged by currency swap agreements and are translated into Canadian or United States dollars at the rates provided therein.

(e) Hedging of anticipated future transactions

The CWB has entered into wheat future and option contracts to price a portion of anticipated sales. The CWB has also entered into foreign exchange forward and option contracts in order to manage the foreign exchange risk of a portion of anticipated sales. The gains and losses on these contracts form part of the net sales price and are recognized in income as an adjustment to sales revenue in the same period as the sales being hedged.

(f) Interest and bank charges

Interest expense and bank charges incurred by the CWB in financing its activities and interest revenue earned are calculated on a full accrual basis. Interest expense and revenue are netted which is consistent with the requirement under the Canadian Wheat Board Act that such amounts be treated as charges or recoveries of operating costs. Net interest earnings includes interest earnings and expenses related to accounts receivable, bank charges, transaction and program fees on borrowing facilities, and interest earned on each pool account during the pool period and until final distribution to producers.

(g) Administrative and general expenses

Administrative and general expenses, except for that portion of such expenses attributable to distributing final payments to producers, are allocated to the various pool accounts to which the services relate on the basis of the relative tonnage. Expenses attributable to final payments are allocated on the basis of the number of producers receiving payments from the various pool accounts.

(h) Post-employment benefits

Benefits provided to employees upon retirement or termination are recognized in the accounts as they are earned by the employees. The unaccrued balance as at July 31, 1993 was \$7,980,330, which is being amortized on a straight line basis over ten years commencing with the 1993-94 crop year. The unaccrued balance at July 31, 1996 is \$5,586,231 (1995--\$6,384,264).

Financial Notes

(3) ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM CREDIT SALES

The status of accounts receivable from credit sales is as follows:

	1996	1995
Due from foreign customers:		
Current	\$ 410,285,821	\$ 532,907,577
Overdue	542,894,695	514,653,464
Subject to a Paris Club rescheduling	137,842,737	193,865,329
Rescheduled	5,430,839,079	5,429,260,525
	6,521,862,332	6,670,686,895
Due from Government of Canada	131,415,467	60,869,060
	\$6,653,277,799	\$6,731,555,955

Amounts that are current include balances receivable of \$80,376,397 (1995--\$16,803,428) arising from credit sales made outside of the Government of Canada guaranteed Credit Grain Sales Program.

The accounts receivable from credit sales mature as follows:

	1996	1995
Within 12 months	\$ 865,235,034	\$ 579,049,858
Due in		
1997-98	237,822,995	432,509,341
1998-99	338,310,972	236,086,095
1999-00	342,260,933	335,784,925
2000-01	296,221,345	339,862,408
2001 and after	4,573,426,520	4,808,263,328
	\$6,653,277,799	\$6,731,555,955

Amounts due from foreign customers

These accounts receivable arise from sales of grain to Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Russia and Zambia. The terms call for payment in full within 36 months or less from time of shipment, except for Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Jamaica, Peru, Poland, Russia and Zambia where the CWB, together with the Government of Canada, have agreed to reschedule certain receivables beyond their original maturity dates. All the reschedulings are arranged by the Paris Club, a forum through which the governments of debtor and creditor countries establish mutually agreed terms for the rescheduling and/or reduction of debts owed to the creditor governments and their agencies. Terms of such reschedulings vary calling for payment of interest and the rescheduled debt for periods ranging from 5 to 25 years.

Of the \$6,521,862,332 (1995--\$6,670,686,895) principal and accrued interest due from foreign customers, \$4,597,347,569 (1995--\$4,609,470,972) represents the Canadian equivalent of \$3,343,768,688 (1995--\$3,380,616,774) repayable in United States funds.

Due from the Government of Canada

In addition to debt relief by means of extending the payment terms, the Government of Canada has in certain cases agreed to provide various levels of debt reduction, through the Paris Club, to customer countries who have rescheduled amounts owing to the CWB. Under the debt reduction arrangements, payment of amounts owing to the CWB is divided on an agreed basis between the debtor country and the Government of Canada. The amount of \$131,415,467 reflects the amount due from the Government of Canada as at July 31, 1996 under these debt reduction agreements.

Of the \$131,415,467 (1995--\$60,869,060) principal and accrued interest due from the Government of Canada, \$39,619,072 (1995--\$29,555,962) represents the Canadian equivalent of \$28,815,966 (1995--\$21,676,540) repayable in United States funds.

Financial Notes

(4) STOCKS OF GRAIN

Stocks of Grain at July 31 are reported at the value ultimately received as sales proceeds as follows:

	1996	1995
Wheat	\$ 840,641,828	\$ 678,661,192
Durum	452,585,664	379,442,414
Barley	70,071,525	6,423,461
Designated Barley	69,311,513	32,457,898
	\$1,432,610,530	\$1,096,984,965

(5) DEFERRED AND PREPAID EXPENSES

Deferred and prepaid expenses of \$51,440,276 (1995--\$28,398,643) includes net results of commodity hedging activities applicable to subsequent pool accounts of \$21,258,841, prepaid costs of moving inventory to eastern export positions of \$20,983,031, purchase options on leased hopper cars of \$5,137,335, deposits on commodity margin accounts of \$1,871,049, and other deferred and prepaid expenses of \$2,190,020.

(6) FIXED ASSETS

			1996	1995
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Building	\$ 4,572,956	\$ 3,668,063	\$ 904,893	\$ 1,005,280
Building & office alterations	1,107,314	667,093	440,221	141,166
Office furniture & equipment	4,378,011	2,487,674	1,890,337	1,957,935
Computer equipment	7,393,705	5,917,502	1,476,203	1,501,456
Automobiles	690,401	296,527	393,874	441,849
Hopper cars	86,797,564	47,740,165	39,057,399	42,256,920
	\$104,939,951	\$60,777,024	\$44,162,927	\$47,304,606

Two thousand hopper cars were purchased by the CWB in 1979-80 having an original cost of \$90,555,623. Of these 2,000 cars, 83 cars have been wrecked and dismantled leaving 1,917 still in the fleet. The CWB is reimbursed for destroyed cars under an operating agreement with the Canadian National Railway.

Financial Notes

(7) BORROWINGS

Details of these borrowings are as follows:

	1996	1995
Short term debt instruments and loans	\$5,923,783,101	\$5,920,311,779
Medium term debt instruments	535,514,848	571,979,620
	<u>\$6,459,297,949</u>	<u>\$6,492,291,399</u>

These borrowings fund the following:

	1996	1995
Funds on deposit from ordinary operations	(\$193,979,850)	(\$234,562,561)
Borrowings to finance credit sales	6,653,277,799	6,726,853,960
	<u>\$6,459,297,949</u>	<u>\$6,492,291,399</u>

Of the total short term borrowings \$4,069,850,631 (1995--\$4,052,144,116) represents the Canadian equivalent of \$2,960,106,648 (1995--\$2,971,869,539) repayable in United States funds. Of the medium term borrowings, \$535,514,848 (1995--\$571,979,620) represents the Canadian equivalent of \$389,493,671 (1995--\$419,493,671) repayable in United States funds.

The CWB's borrowings are undertaken with the approval of the Minister of Finance. Such borrowings constitute direct obligations of the CWB and as such constitute borrowings undertaken on behalf of Her Majesty in Right of Canada.

(8) ACCRUED EXPENSES AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	1996	1995
Deferred sales revenue	\$ 33,577,806	\$10,654,576
Accounts payable	35,834,294	46,216,861
Expenses incurred subsequent to July 31 for marketing activities on behalf of the current year pool accounts	38,544,905	32,755,166
	<u>\$107,957,005</u>	<u>\$89,626,603</u>

Financial Notes

(9) LIABILITY TO AGENTS OF THE CWB

	1996	1995
For grain purchased from producers	\$ 957,709,932	\$494,333,230
For deferred cash tickets	202,006,228	157,373,331
	\$1,159,716,160	\$651,706,561

Grain purchased from producers

Grain companies, acting in the capacity of agents of the CWB, accept deliveries from producers at country elevators and pay the producers on behalf of the CWB based on the CWB's initial price in effect. Settlement is not made by the CWB for these purchases until delivery to the CWB is completed by its agents at terminal or mill position. Liability to agents for grain purchased from producers represents the amount payable by the CWB to its agents for 3 951 298 (1995--2 738 135) tonnes of grain on hand at country elevator points and in transit at July 31 for which delivery to and settlement by the CWB is to be completed subsequent to the year end date.

Deferred cash tickets

Grain companies, acting in the capacity of agents of the CWB, deposit with the CWB in trust an amount equal to the deferred cash tickets issued for CWB grain. These funds are returned to the grain companies to cover producer-deferred cash tickets maturing predominantly during the first few days of the following calendar year.

(10) LIABILITY TO PRODUCERS

	1996	1995
Outstanding producer cheques at July 31		
Wheat	\$153,398,037	\$152,012,574
Durum	64,589,683	110,818,965
Oats	3,021	3,021
Barley	8,899,593	176,643
Designated Barley	19,067,706	14,001,596
	245,958,040	277,012,799
Undistributed earnings to producers		
Wheat	157,448,989	276,273,114
Durum	97,308,668	210,835,408
Barley	10,821,578	2,007,232
Designated Barley	33,696,550	35,049,068
	299,275,785	524,164,822
	\$545,233,825	\$801,177,621

(11) PROVISION FOR FINAL PAYMENT EXPENSES

The amount of \$5,805,860 (1995--\$6,053,405) represents the balance of the CWB's reserve for final payment expenses of pool accounts that have been closed. Six years after particular accounts have been closed, the remaining reserves for these pools may be transferred to the special account by Order-in-Council.

Financial Notes

(12) SPECIAL ACCOUNT—NET BALANCE OF UNDISTRIBUTED PAYMENT ACCOUNTS

In accordance with the provision of Section 39 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act, the Governor in Council may authorize the CWB to transfer to a Special Account the unclaimed balances remaining in payment accounts which have been payable to producers for a period of six years or more. In addition to providing for payment of proper claims from producers against these old payment accounts, the Section further provides that these funds shall be used for purposes as the Governor in Council, upon the recommendations of the CWB, may deem to be for the benefit of producers.

(13) LEASE COMMITMENTS

The CWB, as an agent of Her Majesty in Right of Canada, is the lessor of 2,000 covered hopper cars for the Government of Canada. All lease costs are recoverable from the government and are not a charge to the operations of the CWB. Total payments associated with leases in the year ended July 31, 1996, amounting to \$20,248,521 (1995--\$19,985,536) have been recovered by the CWB. Lease terms are for 20 and 25 years.

(14) OFF BALANCE SHEET FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The CWB enters into hedging transactions for the sole purpose of matching its assets and liabilities and hedging market risk exposure. These transactions are designed to reduce the CWB's exposure to mismatches in revenue and expenses resulting from fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange. These transactions include interest rate swap contracts, cross-currency interest rate swap contracts and currency swap contracts.

The CWB also transacts foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange options with financial institutions with the objective of hedging currency exposure arising primarily from grain sales. By hedging the CWB's currency exposure, risk to adverse currency movements is eliminated.

The CWB manages its exposure to the risk of non-performance by the counterparty by contracting only with financial institutions having a very high credit rating qualified to the CWB's standards, which are fully in line with those issued by the Department of Finance to Crown corporations.

As at July 31, the total notional amount of these off balance sheet financial instruments, all either maturing or rate re-setting within one year, is as follows:

	1996	1995
	Notional amounts US \$	Notional amounts US \$
Interest rate contracts		
Single-currency interest rate swaps	\$ 506,000,000	\$ 349,500,000
Cross-currency interest rate swaps	89,493,671	89,493,671
Currency swaps	683,505,923	-
	1,278,999,594	438,993,671
Foreign exchange contracts		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	644,429,910	752,855,783
Foreign exchange option contracts	20,000,000	-
	664,429,910	752,855,783
	\$1,943,429,504	\$1,191,849,454

There were no Canadian dollar denominated interest rate swaps or currency swaps outstanding at July 31, 1996.



Financial Notes

(15) SALES

Net sales are calculated as follows:

(a) Wheat pool account

	1996		1995	
	Tonnes	Amount	Tonnes	Amount
Completed sales to July 31	12 998 103	\$3,375,684,928	13 735 452	\$2,602,746,107
Sales completed subsequent to July 31	3 157 890	840,641,828	3 082 926	678,661,192
Weight losses in transit and in drying	716		2 177	
	16 156 709	4,216,326,756	16 820 555	3,281,407,299
Deduct:				
Grain acquired from other than producers	78 901	17,486,232	98 009	13,242,094
Sales used to value prior pool account	1 725 355	386,737,816	2 081 888	348,393,536
Net sales of Wheat	14 352 453	\$3,812,102,708	14 640 658	\$2,919,771,669

The disposition of wheat stocks in tonnes is segregated as follows:

Domestic sales	1 674 677	1 683 407
Export sales	11 323 426	13 409 616
Sales to subsequent pool account	3 157 890	1 725 355
Weight losses in transit and in drying	716	2 177
	16 156 709	16 820 555

(b) Durum pool account

	1996		1995	
	Tonnes	Amount	Tonnes	Amount
Completed sales to July 31	2 936 915	\$ 905,424,146	3 628 943	\$ 899,335,973
Sales completed subsequent to July 31	1 836 819	452,585,664	1 340 190	379,442,414
Weight losses in transit and in drying	1 736		1 616	
	4 775 470	1,358,009,810	4 970 749	1,278,778,387
Deduct:				
Grain acquired from other than producers	27 117	6,294,013	19 274	3,820,410
Sales used to value prior pool account	774 969	221,351,427	883 359	181,662,465
Net sales of Durum	3 973 384	\$1,130,364,370	4 068 116	\$1,093,295,512

The disposition of durum stocks in tonnes is segregated as follows:

Domestic sales	222 750	182 203
Export sales	3 571 953	4 011 961
Sales to subsequent pool account	979 031	774 969
Weight losses in transit and in drying	1 736	1 616
	4 775 470	4 970 749

Financial Notes

(c) Barley pool account

	1996		1995	
	Tonnes	Amount	Tonnes	Amount
Completed sales to July 31	931 288	\$202,268,278	1 275 723	\$145,220,286
Sales completed subsequent to July 31	379 501	70,071,525	59 774	6,423,461
Weight losses in transit and in drying	51		1 508	
	1 310 840	272,339,803	1 337 005	151,643,747
Deduct:				
Grain acquired from other than producers	15 250	2,615,715	1 050	110,101
Sales used to value prior pool account	27 809	3,104,099	276 300	31,220,962
Net sales of Barley	1 267 781	\$266,619,989	1 059 655	\$120,312,684

The disposition of barley stocks in tonnes is segregated as follows:

Domestic sales	16 825	26 599
Export sales	914 463	1 281 089
Sales to subsequent pool account	379 501	27 809
Weight losses in transit and in drying	51	1 508
	1 310 840	1 337 005

(d) Designated Barley pool account

	1996		1995	
	Tonnes	Amount	Tonnes	Amount
Completed sales to July 31	2 264 045	\$550,992,796	2 104 155	\$359,685,342
Sales completed subsequent to July 31	286 555	69,311,513	156 086	32,457,898
Weight losses in transit and in drying	-	-	-	-
	2 550 600	620,304,309	2 260 241	392,143,240
Deduct:				
Grain acquired from other than producers	1 095	275,012	-	-
Net sales of Designated Barley	2 549 505	\$620,029,297	2,260,241	\$392,143,240

The disposition of designated barley stocks in tonnes is segregated as follows:

Domestic sales	337 587	360 700
Export sales	2 194 738	1 899 541
Sales to subsequent pool account	18 275	-
	2 550 600	2 260 241

(16) RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR'S BALANCES

Certain of the prior year's balances have been restated to conform with the current year's presentation.

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Table I

Acreage of Principal Grains in the Western Canadian Provinces 1987 to 1996 Thousand Acres

Year	Wheat	Durum	All Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed ¹	Canola	Total
1987	27 230	5 400	32 630	2 520	11 240	725	1 460	6 560	55 135
1988	25 525	5 600	31 125	2 720	9 260	581	1 240	9 010	53 936
1989	26 325	6 450	32 775	3 480	10 535	1 189	1 480	7 125	56 584
1990	29 355	5 220	34 575	2 475	10 665	984	1 790	6 330	56 819
1991	29 512	4 921	34 433	1 685	9 450	389	1 233	7 696	54 886
1992	29 723	3 605	33 328	2 590	8 410	328	625	7 490	52 771
1993	26 419	3 560	29 979	2 900	9 370	372	1 250	10 090	53 961
1994	20 250	5 650	25 900	3 330	9 305	413	1 780	14 165	54 893
1995	21 410	5 250	26 660	2 650	10 015	348	2 125	12 940	54 738
1996 ²	25 172	5 180	30 352	3 895	11 440	377	1 420	8 547	56 031
10-Year Average	26 092	5 084	31 176	2 825	9 969	571	1 440	8 995	54 975

1 Flaxseed acreage for British Columbia not available.

2 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

Table II

Yield of Principal Grains in the Western Canadian Provinces 1987 to 1996 Kilograms per Acre

Year	Wheat	Durum	All Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Canola	Total
1987	773	743	768	973	1 119	515	480	563	814
1988	497	341	469	901	993	431	264	465	575
1989	737	642	718	774	1 001	645	336	447	728
1990	896	804	882	888	1 147	565	497	509	873
1991	901	932	906	859	1 108	743	515	543	878
1992	850	870	852	890	1 145	768	539	513	848
1993	872	943	881	1 086	1 269	782	502	544	887
1994	834	820	831	996	1 157	852	544	507	804
1995	881	885	882	967	1 209	753	520	492	839
1996 ¹	984	908	971	1 055	1 311	741	594	584	976
10-Year Average	822	789	816	939	1 146	679	479	517	822

1 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

Table III

Production of Principal Grains in the Western Canadian Provinces 1987 to 1996 Thousand Tonnes

Year	Wheat	Durum	All Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed ¹	Canola	Total
1987	21 045	4 014	25 059	2 452	12 580	373	701	3 690	44 856
1988	12 674	1 908	14 582	2 451	9 199	250	328	4 191	31 001
1989	19 390	4 140	23 530	2 692	10 542	767	498	3 184	41 213
1990	26 304	4 197	30 501	2 197	12 230	556	889	3 223	49 596
1991	26 603	4 586	31 189	1 447	10 475	289	635	4 179	48 214
1992	25 255	3 138	28 393	2 304	9 633	252	337	3 843	44 762
1993	23 042	3 358	26 400	3 148	11 886	291	627	5 486	47 838
1994	16 883	4 635	21 517	3 316	10 768	352	968	7 187	44 108
1995	18 865	4 648	23 514	2 562	12 112	262	1 105	6 368	45 923
1996 ²	24 762	4 703	29 465	4 111	14 996	279	843	4 991	54 684
10-Year Average	21 482	3 933	25 415	2 668	11 442	367	693	4 634	45 220

1 Flaxseed production for British Columbia not available.

2 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

Canadian Production of Principal Grains 1987 to 1996 Thousand Tonnes

Year	Wheat	Durum	All Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed ¹	Canola	Total
1987	21 931	4 014	25 945	2 957	13 916	409	701	3 720	47 648
1988	14 005	1 908	15 913	2 942	10 326	277	328	4 218	34 003
1989	20 657	4 140	24 796	3 265	11 784	806	498	3 210	44 359
1990	27 902	4 197	32 099	2 692	13 441	599	889	3 266	52 987
1991	27 360	4 586	31 946	1 794	11 617	339	635	4 224	50 555
1992	26 741	3 138	29 879	2 829	11 032	278	337	3 872	48 226
1993	23 873	3 358	27 232	3 549	12 972	319	627	5 525	50 223
1994	18 298	4 635	22 933	3 638	11 690	399	968	7 233	46 860
1995	20 369	4 648	25 017	2 858	13 035	310	1 105	6 436	48 761
1996 ²	25 792	4 703	30 495	4 374	15 912	322	843	5 037	56 982
10-Year Average	22 693	3 933	26 625	3 090	12 573	406	693	4 674	48 060

1 Flaxseed production for British Columbia not available.

2 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

Table IV

Producer Marketings - Western Canadian Grains 1986-87 to 1995-96 Thousand Tonnes

Year	Wheat	Durum	All Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Canola	Total
1986-87	19 518	2 934	22 452	500	7 548	308	787	3 364	34 959
1987-88	19 577	3 241	22 818	616	5 998	291	625	3 328	33 676
1988-89	12 099	1 791	13 890	1 104	5 751	182	333	3 493	24 753
1989-90	17 100	3 642	20 742	849	5 619	431	409	3 062	31 112
1990-91	22 680	3 430	26 110	617	6 507	378	561	2 971	37 144
1991-92	22 731	3 598	26 329	554	5 124	276	515	3 741	36 538
1992-93	21 525	2 687	24 211	1 059	4 985	224	383	3 753	34 615
1993-94	19 264	3 492	22 755	1 513	6 124	202	604	5 145	36 343
1994-95	16 388	4 302	20 690	1 827	5 897	258	839	6 376	35 886
1995-96 ¹	15 380	3 934	19 314	1 629	6 237	241	948	5 487	33 855
10-Year Average	18 626	3 305	21 931	1 027	5 979	279	600	4 072	33 888

¹ Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

Table V

Primary Elevator Shipments 1986-87 to 1995-96 Thousand Tonnes

Year	Wheat	Durum	All Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Canola	Total
1986-87	19 849	2 550	22 399	445	7 508	197	625	2 148	33 322
1987-88	20 578	3 593	24 171	523	5 674	239	554	2 273	33 434
1988-89	12 205	1 851	14 056	1 043	5 221	181	340	2 524	23 365
1989-90	16 519	3 548	20 067	626	5 773	362	372	2 482	29 682
1990-91	20 740	3 254	23 994	370	5 985	318	372	2 337	33 376
1991-92	22 235	3 577	25 812	376	5 019	223	387	2 518	34 335
1992-93	20 116	2 646	22 762	742	4 305	187	358	2 540	30 895
1993-94	18 541	3 169	21 710	1 145	5 891	139	522	4 082	33 489
1994-95	18 119	4 444	22 563	1 480	6 010	226	724	4 875	35 878
1995-96 ¹	14 216	3 635	17 851	1 134	5 954	209	668	3 997	29 814
10-Year Average	18 312	3 227	21 538	788	5 734	228	492	2 978	31 759

¹ Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Sources: Canadian Grain Commission for 1995-96

All previous years - Statistics Canada

Table VI

**Stocks on Farms in Western Canada as at July 31
1987 to 1996** Thousand Tonnes

Grain	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ¹	10-Year Average
Wheat	4 555	2 660	655	530	1 700	2 300	3 400	3 355	555	685	2 040
Durum	425	500	145	160	520	1 130	1 075	445	105	240	475
Oats	820	730	400	690	730	420	500	730	565	290	588
Barley	1 330	2 460	990	930	1 325	1 385	1 605	1 905	985	825	1 374
Rye	220	165	80	205	210	100	25	45	45	15	111
Flaxseed	145	110	30	15	245	260	130	45	35	42	106
Canola	170	145	420	205	140	330	110	45	190	355	211
Total	7 665	6 770	2 720	2 735	4 870	5 925	6 845	6 570	2 480	2 452	4 903

¹ Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

Table VII

**Stocks in Commercial Positions by Grain as at July 31
1987 To 1996** Thousand Tonnes

Grain	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ¹	10-Year Average
Wheat	6 523	3 644	3 544	4 540	7 011	5 536	6 731	6 055	3 652	3 918	5 115
Durum	1 195	1 126	701	1 202	1 047	1 076	982	1 258	1 358	1 783	1 173
Oats	144	207	271	174	150	89	134	153	154	105	158
Barley	1 602	1 200	1 725	1 009	1 191	1 104	1 471	1 376	765	913	1 236
Rye	165	159	141	173	114	93	56	67	40	36	104
Flaxseed	302	287	132	39	113	175	120	109	66	144	149
Canola	449	491	694	544	259	404	582	285	399	546	465
Total	10 380	7 114	7 208	7 681	9 885	8 477	10 076	9 303	6 434	7 445	8 400

¹ Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

Table VIII

Canadian Wheat (Including Durum) Supplies and Disposition 1986-87 to 1996-97 Thousand Tonnes

Crop Year	Inward carryover August 1st		Production	Total Supplies	Domestic Disappearance ¹		Exports Wheat and Flour	Total Outward Carryover July 31st
	Farm	Commercial			Farm	Commercial ²		
1986-87	770	7 799	31 378	39 947	3 963	2 489	20 781	12 714
1987-88	4 997	7 717	25 945	38 659	4 283	2 924	23 514	7 938
1988-89	3 168	4 770	15 913	23 851	3 264	3 121	12 409	5 057
1989-90	812	4 245	24 796	29 853	3 099	2 895	17 418	6 442
1990-91	700	5 742	32 098	38 540	3 085	3 040	22 130	10 285
1991-92	2 227	8 058	31 946	42 231	3 862	2 924	25 379	10 066
1992-93	3 454	6 612	29 879	39 945	3 327	4 096	20 328	12 193
1993-94	4 480	7 713	27 232	39 425	4 458	4 546	19 304	11 117
1994-95	3 805	7 312	22 933	34 050	4 162	3 438	20 771	5 679
1995-96	670	5 009	25 017	30 697	4 127	3 739	16 198	6 633
10-Year Average	2 508	6 498	26 714	35 720	3 763	3 321	19 823	8 812
1996-97 ³	932	5 701	30 495	37 128				

1 A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting outward commercial carryover and exports.

2 Human food consumption in 1994-95 amounted to 2 448 000 tonnes. In 1995-96, the amount was 2 430 000 tonnes.

3 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

Table IX

Canadian Durum Supplies and Disposition 1986-87 to 1996-97 Thousand Tonnes

Crop Year	Inward carryover August 1st		Production	Total Supplies	Domestic Disappearance ¹		Exports Durum and Flour	Total Outward Carryover July 31st
	Farm	Commercial			Farm	Commercial		
1986-87	60	494	3 897	4 451	598	243	1 990	1 620
1987-88	425	1 195	4 014	5 634	698	521	2 789	1 626
1988-89	500	1 126	1 908	3 534	472	181	2 034	846
1989-90	145	701	4 140	4 986	482	294	2 847	1 362
1990-91	160	1 202	4 197	5 559	406	354	3 232	1 567
1991-92	520	1 047	4 586	6 152	378	478	3 091	2 206
1992-93	1 130	1 076	3 138	5 344	506	501	2 279	2 057
1993-94	1 075	982	3 358	5 416	497	314	2 903	1 703
1994-95	445	1 258	4 635	6 337	673	174	4 028	1 463
1995-96	105	1 358	4 648	6 111	580	287	3 222	2 023
10-Year Average	457	1 044	3 852	5 352	529	335	2 842	1 647
1996-97 ²	240	1 783	4 703	6 726				

1 A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting outward commercial carryover and exports.

2 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada



Table X

Canadian Barley Supplies and Disposition 1986-87 to 1996-97 Thousand Tonnes

Crop Year	Inward carryover August 1st		Production	Total Supplies	Domestic Disappearance ¹		Exports Barley and Barley Products	Total Outward Carryover July 31st
	Farm	Commercial			Farm	Commercial		
1986-87	1 100	2 209	14 568	17 877	6 660	1 341	6 719	3 157
1987-88	1 555	1 602	13 916	17 073	6 870	1 815	4 594	3 794
1988-89	2 594	1 200	10 326	14 120	6 096	2 394	2 840	2 790
1989-90	1 065	1 725	11 784	14 574	6 175	1 846	4 497	2 056
1990-91	1 047	1 009	13 441	15 497	6 520	1 508	4 823	2 646
1991-92	1 455	1 191	11 617	14 263	6 435	1 530	3 685	2 614
1992-93	1 510	1 104	11 032	13 646	5 718	1 645	3 013	3 271
1993-94	1 800	1 471	12 972	16 243	6 635	2 014	4 218	3 376
1994-95	2 000	1 376	11 690	15 066	6 734	3 006	3 506	1 820
1995-96	1 055	765	13 035	14 855	6 954	3 272	2 823	1 807
10-Year Average	1 518	1 365	12 438	15 321	6 480	2 037	4 072	2 733
1996-97 ²	894	913	15 912	17 719				

1 A residual item. Farm disappearance is computed by adding inward farm carryover and production and deducting marketings and outward farm carryover. Commercial disappearance is computed by adding inward commercial carryover and marketings and deducting outward commercial carryover and exports.

2 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

Table XI

Exports of Canadian Grain and Grain Products 1986-87 to 1995-96 Thousand Tonnes

Crop Year	Wheat ¹	Flour ²	Oats and Oat Products	Barley and Barley Products	Rye	Corn ³	Flaxseed ⁴	Canola ⁴	Total
1986-87	20 353	430	257	6 719	201	143	692	2 876	31 671
1987-88	23 174	342	286	4 594	222	409	628	3 461	33 116
1988-89	12 128	291	728	2 840	113	30	458	3 216	19 804
1989-90	17 254	170	710	4 497	295	24	491	3 038	26 479
1990-91	21 912	219	381	4 823	342	124	504	3 171	31 476
1991-92	25 153	231	351	3 685	226	986	459	3 820	34 911
1992-93	20 156	174	776	3 013	215	184	437	3 005	27 960
1993-94	19 033	271	1 217	4 218	154	493	608	4 694	30 688
1994-95	20 449	322	1 472	3 506	187	359	883	5 403	32 581
1995-96 ⁵	16 000	198	1 264	2 823	171	565	856	4 496	26 372
10-Year Average	19 561	265	744	4 072	213	332	602	3 718	29 506

1 Includes durum. Wheat and durum exports include bagged seed wheat up to 1992/93 only.

2 Wheat equivalent.

3 Change of crop year starting 1993/94 (September to August).

4 Includes oil and meal.

5 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: Statistics Canada

Table XIII

Canadian Bulk Wheat (including Durum) Exports by Areas and Countries 1986-87 to 1995-96 Thousand Tonnes

Country ¹	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 ²	10-Year Average
Western Europe:											
EU-15:											
Belgium and Luxembourg	91	336	190	140	237	244	207	376	361	293	247
Finland	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	14	n/a
France	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
Germany, Federal Republic	21	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Greece	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ireland	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
Italy	634	440	409	357	320	309	299	351	505	405	403
Netherlands	72	6	-	9	-	11	68	33	19	75	29
Portugal	269	118	120	106	32	-	-	-	-	-	65
Spain	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	49	23	9
United Kingdom	503	413	410	271	281	292	201	268	190	205	303
Total EU-15:	1 591	1 321	1 140	898	878	856	775	1 028	1 144	1 015	1 065
Other Western Europe:											
Finland	-	-	14	11	-	-	8	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
Iceland	-	-	3	7	7	5	5	3	3	1	3
Malta	36	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Norway	89	128	70	83	41	52	78	51	49	12	65
Switzerland	-	16	42	26	9	4	-	1	7	37	14
Total other Western Europe:	125	144	129	187	57	61	92	55	60	50	96
Eastern Europe:											
Armenia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	T	-	-	n/a
Azerbaijan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	209	-	-	-	n/a
Bulgaria	153	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Czech Rep. / Slovakia	11	6	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Germany, Democratic Republic	199	104	60	64	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Poland	31	-	-	33	-	-	118	43	27	38	29
Russia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 317	-	-	-	n/a
Former U.S.S.R.	5 391	4 500	2 657	3 497	7 228	4 969	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	301	-	97	-	n/a
Total Eastern Europe:	5 785	4 650	2 720	3 598	7 228	4 969	1 945	43	125	38	3 110
Total Europe:	7 501	6 115	3 989	4 683	8 163	5 886	2 812	1 126	1 328	1 104	4 271
Africa:											
Algeria	448	764	326	605	869	364	545	1 015	1 893	1 128	796
Angola	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	4	-	2
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1
Burkina-Faso	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	21	6	-	19	-	5
Canary Islands	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Djibouti	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
East Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	46	24	11
Egypt	208	100	-	-	26	60	43	40	42	-	52
Eritrea	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	7	5	n/a
Ethiopia	91	230	102	74	101	52	98	118	51	31	95
Gabon	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	1
Ghana	40	81	67	75	129	87	20	56	28	13	60
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1
Kenya	2	-	-	13	6	22	-	8	-	-	5
Lesotho	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Libya	136	96	78	170	-	140	146	274	228	163	143
Mali	10	-	9	4	8	10	6	7	15	-	7
Mauritania	-	7	-	3	5	4	3	-	-	8	3
Morocco	-	22	30	11	171	2	14	21	11	251	53
Mozambique	21	44	62	44	56	57	36	43	34	22	42
Niger	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	T
Rwanda	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	T
Senegal	21	16	7	16	11	17	8	4	-	3	10
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1
South Africa	-	33	-	177	554	-	271	257	163	46	150
Sudan	3	2	-	22	73	46	-	8	-	-	15
Tanzania	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Togo	14	15	26	19	-	35	14	-	-	-	12
Tunisia	25	41	17	19	28	-	-	6	192	85	41
Uganda	6	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	2
West Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	120	-	13
Zaire	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	2
Zambia	16	27	14	-	-	10	13	-	-	-	8
Zimbabwe	11	25	14	5	35	-	35	-	-	-	12
Total Africa:	1 094	1 511	764	1 271	2 073	973	1 265	1 921	2 861	1 778	1 551

**Canadian Bulk Wheat (including Durum) Exports by Areas and Countries
1986-87 to 1995-96** Thousand Tonnes

Country ¹	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 ²	10-Year Average
Asia:											
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	10	3
Bangladesh	358	220	291	336	363	242	160	108	128	141	235
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	T
China, People's Republic of	4 065	7 586	2 812	4 581	2 923	7 184	3 469	1 904	5 173	4 787	4 448
Cyprus	20	21	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	6
Hong Kong	11	10	12	12	10	7	7	8	8	4	9
India	-	44	-	12	31	209	847	14	-	-	116
Indonesia	189	189	246	337	285	632	801	690	737	931	504
Iran	128	1 113	26	1 445	1 419	1 158	1 415	1 267	1 996	806	1 077
Iraq	691	884	784	783	-	-	-	5	-	-	315
Israel	95	18	-	-	-	-	99	99	53	9	37
Japan	1 349	1 481	1 354	1 465	1 393	1 478	1 469	1 475	1 458	1 517	1 444
Jordan	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Korea, North (DPR)	20	28	-	21	367	296	293	-	-	-	103
Korea, South (ROK)	1 173	617	38	-	1 258	745	2 014	2 629	1 048	289	981
Kuwait	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	7	-	5
Malaysia	57	61	110	105	221	222	146	128	164	58	127
Nepal	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
Pakistan	51	54	78	73	76	216	457	-	362	5	137
Philippines	100	32	117	360	171	270	123	37	161	100	147
Singapore	21	5	-	-	6	13	7	14	18	11	9
Sri Lanka	54	73	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Syria	-	11	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2
Taiwan	55	119	81	109	135	108	54	-	43	100	80
Thailand	-	17	45	83	89	112	50	35	104	187	72
Turkey	-	-	-	52	26	26	-	111	-	88	30
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	19	-	3
Yemen	-	1	3	-	79	-	-	-	90	62	23
Total Asia:	8 437	12 584	6 008	9 842	8 858	12 934	11 455	8 545	11 576	9 104	9 934
Oceania:											
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	10	44	11	32	44	14
Total Oceania:	-	-	-	-	-	10	54	11	32	50	16
Western Hemisphere:											
Antigua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	T
Argentina	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	26	-	4
Barbados	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
Bolivia	20	-	12	11	9	31	12	13	56	42	21
Brazil	780	449	14	220	383	1 824	1 136	1 935	930	1 120	879
Chile	-	-	-	-	34	257	236	371	334	374	161
Colombia	190	75	163	167	198	427	399	533	378	364	289
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	9	-	2
Cuba	1 075	843	530	421	472	192	223	40	-	65	386
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	10	38	135	-	75	-	-	26
Ecuador	-	-	-	10	16	136	137	159	155	58	67
El Salvador	-	-	2	-	5	3	-	40	7	28	9
Grenada	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	55	52	18
Haiti Republic	-	-	-	-	29	32	-	-	-	-	6
Honduras	-	-	2	-	-	10	42	44	-	-	10
Jamaica	38	39	37	67	63	73	56	41	24	-	44
Mexico	258	353	-	-	62	511	551	908	572	401	362
Nicaragua	10	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Panama	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1
Peru	344	209	-	-	152	88	57	154	126	123	125
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
St. Christopher	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
St. Kitts-Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1
St. Lucia	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Vincent	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
United States	406	369	255	359	660	1 003	1 399	2845	1 499	928	972
Uruguay	46	35	-	-	-	-	39	72	-	-	19
Venezuela	150	532	323	181	680	586	282	164	449	402	375
Total Western Hemisphere:	3 319	2 963	1 358	1 451	2 817	5 345	4 568	7 429	4 653	3 965	3 787
Total Bulk Wheat:	20 351	23 173	12 119	17 247	21 911	25 148	20 154	19 033	20 449	16 000	19 558
Bagged Seed Wheat: ³	2	1	9	7	1	5	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Grand Total:	20 353	23 174	12 128	17 254	21 912	25 153	20 156	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

n/a not applicable

T Less than 500 tonnes.

1 Changes in country status:

EU-12 from 1985-86; unified Germany from 1990-91; EU-15 from 1994-95, includes Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Former U.S.S.R. - 15 countries gained independence during 1991-92.

Eritrea gained independence from Ethiopia during 1992-93.

Political unification took place in Yemen during 1989-90.

2 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

3 Not available from 1993/94.

Sources: Canadian Grain Commission for 1995-96

All previous years - Statistics Canada

Table XIII

Canadian Bulk Durum Wheat Exports by Areas and Countries 1986-87 to 1995-96 Thousand Tonnes

Country ¹	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 ²	10-Year Average
Western Europe:											
EU-15:											
Belgium and Luxembourg	14	78	52	66	102	114	93	340	315	277	145
Finland	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	14	n/a
Germany, Federal Republic	12	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Italy	480	232	214	155	107	106	108	184	339	269	219
Netherlands	29	6	-	-	-	7	26	33	19	69	19
Portugal	-	-	6	29	8	-	-	-	-	-	4
Spain	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	49	19	8
United Kingdom	5	9	11	9	10	4	-	7	7	-	6
Total EU-15:	540	328	293	274	227	231	227	565	750	648	408
Other Western Europe:											
Finland	-	-	7	11	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
Malta	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Norway	-	13	6	7	17	9	15	6	13	12	10
Switzerland	-	-	17	24	9	4	-	-	5	32	9
Total other Western Europe:	36	13	30	42	26	13	15	6	18	44	24
Eastern Europe:											
Czech Rep. / Slovakia	11	6	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Germany, Democratic Republic	47	53	60	61	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Poland	-	-	-	33	-	-	25	43	27	38	17
Russia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	-	-	-	n/a
Former U.S.S.R.	498	992	714	1 095	1 185	1 294	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Eastern Europe:	556	1 051	777	1 193	1 185	1 294	35	43	27	38	620
Total Europe:	1 132	1 392	1 100	1 509	1 438	1 538	277	613	796	730	1 053
Africa:											
Algeria	423	611	326	605	869	363	545	1 015	1 893	1 128	778
Eritrea	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	5	n/a
Ethiopia	-	-	-	4	-	25	11	8	24	31	10
Libya	136	96	78	170	-	97	94	222	201	97	119
Mauritania	-	7	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	2
Morocco	-	-	-	-	27	-	14	-	-	223	26
Mozambique	-	8	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	2
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	2
Sudan	-	-	-	-	32	11	-	-	-	-	4
Tunisia	-	41	17	19	28	-	-	-	192	85	38
Total Africa:	559	763	421	798	961	496	683	1 245	2 321	1 582	983
Asia:											
China, People's Republic of	-	-	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Cyprus	9	10	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	3
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	T
India	-	-	-	-	-	102	449	-	-	-	55
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	5	12	32	7
Iran	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iraq	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Japan	79	94	118	141	145	129	164	64	122	155	121
Korea, South (ROK)	20	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Kuwait	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	2
Turkey	-	-	-	-	26	26	-	111	-	88	25
Total Asia:	108	157	133	243	178	279	636	180	137	275	233
Oceania:											
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1
Western Hemisphere:											
Argentina	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	26	-	4
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	4	11	2
Chile	-	-	-	-	34	128	81	140	98	100	58
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	T
Cuba	58	64	47	17	30	20	-	-	-	9	24
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	T
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	11	12	3
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Peru	-	-	-	-	4	6	25	35	76	73	22
United States	62	202	186	218	370	421	404	554	293	182	289
Venezuela	38	175	116	53	196	183	144	107	232	207	145
Total Western Hemisphere:	158	441	349	288	647	772	654	838	743	606	550
Grand Total:	1 957	2 753	2 003	2 838	3 224	3 085	2 260	2 877	3 997	3 194	2 819

n/a not applicable

T - less than 500 tonnes.

1 Changes in country status:

EU-12 from 1985-86; unified Germany from 1990-91; EU-15 from 1994-95, includes Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Former U.S.S.R. - 15 countries gained independence during 1991-92.

Eritrea gained independence from Ethiopia during 1992-93.

2 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Sources: Canadian Grain Commission for 1995-96

All previous years - Statistics Canada

Table XIV

Canadian Wheat Flour Exports by Areas and Countries 1986-87 to 1995-96 Thousand Tonnes

Country ¹	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	10-Year Average
Western Europe:											
EU-15	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	2
Other Western Europe	7	4	1	2	2	1	1	T	1	T	2
Total Western Europe:	8	5	3	5	5	4	4	1	2	2	4
Eastern Europe:	-	T	9	T	T	T	3	-	2	T	1
Total Europe:	8	5	12	5	5	4	7	1	4	3	5
Africa:											
Algeria	-	-	11	6	5	5	6	-	14	2	5
Egypt	-	1	4	7	12	44	-	5	-	-	7
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	-	1
Morocco	-	-	-	15	14	19	7	6	-	-	6
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	T	1	-	T
Sudan	-	-	33	13	12	-	6	-	-	-	6
Others	2	5	29	7	6	50	1	4	1	T	11
Total Africa:	2	6	77	48	49	118	24	15	28	3	37
Asia:											
China, People's Republic of	129	78	18	-	-	-	T	T	T	T	23
Hong Kong	-	-	1	2	2	2	3	3	5	5	2
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	1
Japan	T	3	1	T	T	1	1	1	T	2	1
Jordan	T	3	13	-	2	6	2	-	-	T	3
Lebanon	-	-	-	5	T	T	2	2	T	T	1
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	T
Syria	-	-	7	6	21	11	9	19	32	-	11
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	28	25	21	13	16	-	10
Yemen	18	18	25	21	23	5	7	-	-	-	12
Others	55	67	1	19	2	T	T	T	4	T	15
Total Asia:	202	169	66	53	78	56	49	37	57	8	78
Western Hemisphere:											
Bahamas	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
Barbados	2	2	2	2	2	T	T	1	1	T	1
Bermuda	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colombia	-	2	11	5	6	3	1	-	-	-	3
Costa Rica	-	-	-	T	1	T	2	-	-	-	T
Cuba	175	110	75	13	27	-	1	1	3	5	41
Ecuador	-	-	3	6	9	2	T	-	-	-	2
El Salvador	-	-	-	3	T	-	-	-	-	-	T
Haiti Republic	2	-	-	-	T	1	-	T	-	1	T
Jamaica	6	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3
Leeward & Windward Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
Nicaragua	-	-	1	4	5	2	2	1	-	T	2
Paraguay	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trinidad & Tobago	4	3	2	2	2	3	6	9	10	7	5
United States	14	27	25	13	19	24	71	176	208	164	74
Others	7	8	5	5	6	7	3	20	4	3	7
Total Western Hemisphere:	218	162	136	63	84	49	93	216	233	185	144
Oceania:											
Tonga	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	T
Others	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	T	T	T
Total Oceania:	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	T	T	1
Grand Total:	430	342	291	170	219	231	174	271	322	197	265

T - less than 500 tonnes.

1 Changes in country status:

EU-12 from 1985-86; unified Germany from 1990-91; EU-15 from 1994-95, includes Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Political unification took place in Yemen during 1989-90.

Source: Statistics Canada

Table XV

Canadian Malting Barley Exports by Areas and Countries 1986-87 to 1995-96 Thousand Tonnes

Country ¹	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 ²	10-Year Average
Western Europe:											
Netherlands	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2
Eastern Europe:											
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1
Former U.S.S.R.	-	-	-	-	60	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Eastern Europe:	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	10	-	7
Africa:											
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	2
Asia:											
China, People's Republic of	185	263	139	-	122	498	166	252	384	379	239
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	4
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	12	59	83	18
Korea, South (ROK)	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	17	35	20	9
Total Asia:	185	263	139	-	164	523	177	281	478	482	269
Oceania:											
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	18	4
Western Hemisphere:											
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	56	9
Chile	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Colombia	90	80	40	20	56	116	67	25	88	146	73
Ecuador	15	31	8	-	16	15	7	5	10	28	13
Mexico	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Peru	-	-	6	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
United States	39	106	113	154	341	281	84	546	721	692	308
Total Western Hemisphere:	144	226	186	181	413	412	159	576	849	927	407
Grand Total:	329	498	325	181	637	935	336	857	1 388	1 426	691

n/a - not applicable

1 Changes in country status:

Former U.S.S.R. - 15 countries gained independence during 1991-92.

2 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Sources: Canadian Grain Commission for 1992-93 to 1995-96

All previous years - CWB

Table XVI

Canadian Bulk Barley Exports by Areas and Countries 1986-87 to 1995-96 Thousand Tonnes

Country ¹	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 ²	10-Year Average
Western Europe:											
EU-15:											
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Italy	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Netherlands	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2
Portugal	45	21	9	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8
Spain	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total EU-15:	109	45	9	-	7	-	-	-	6	-	18
Eastern Europe:											
Germany, Democratic Republic	467	260	176	276	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1
Romania	284	-	-	-	487	-	81	-	-	-	85
Russia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	148	-	-	-	n/a
Former U.S.S.R.	2 149	208	-	914	1 194	372	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Eastern Europe:	2 900	468	176	1 190	1 681	372	229	-	10	-	703
Total Europe:	3 009	513	185	1 190	1 688	372	229	-	16	-	720
Africa:											
Algeria	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
Egypt	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Libya	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	24	7
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	23	-	-	9
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	2
Total Africa:	-	33	-	-	50	-	71	23	20	24	22
Asia:											
China, People's Republic of	285	278	123	26	122	498	166	252	384	379	251
Cyprus	69	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	4
Iran	-	123	63	218	153	-	-	-	-	53	61
Iraq	-	111	115	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Israel	198	65	53	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	33
Japan	731	900	698	843	966	982	951	1 018	968	395	845
Jordan	26	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	7
Korea, South (ROK)	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	17	35	20	9
Lebanon	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
Malaysia	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
Philippines	13	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Saudi Arabia	1 941	1 678	1 091	1 358	993	801	984	572	130	370	992
Syria	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Taiwan	-	69	-	-	-	-	28	45	8	-	15
Turkey	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total Asia:	3 263	3 389	2 143	2 800	2 321	2 296	2 134	1 903	1 535	1 217	2 300
Oceania:											
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	18	4
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	3
Total Oceania:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	18	7
Western Hemisphere:											
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	56	9
Chile	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Colombia	90	80	40	20	58	116	70	25	88	146	73
Cuba	33	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ecuador	21	31	8	-	16	15	7	5	10	28	14
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1
Mexico	-	-	22	-	13	70	17	25	-	57	20
Panama	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
Peru	-	-	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
United States	118	278	213	214	389	473	174	1 856	1 255	785	575
Total Western Hemisphere:	262	439	289	240	477	673	270	1 911	1 388	1 077	702
Total Barley:	6 534	4 374	2 617	4 230	4 536	3 341	2 704	3 836	3 009	2 336	3 752
Malt (Barley Equivalent):	185	220	223	267	287	344	309	381	497	490	320
Grand Total:	6 719	4 594	2 840	4 497	4 823	3 685	3 013	4 218	3 506	2 826	4 072

n/a - not applicable

T - less than 500 tonnes

1 Changes in country status:

EU-12 from 1985-86; unified Germany from 1990-91; EU-15 from 1994-95, includes Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Former U.S.S.R. - 15 countries gained independence during 1991-92.

2 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Sources: Canadian Grain Commission for 1995-96

All previous years - Statistics Canada

Table XVII

Clearances of Canadian Bulk Grain¹ by Port Areas 1986-87 to 1995-96 Thousand Tonnes

Crop Year	Atlantic Coast	St. Lawrence ²	Thunder Bay Direct	Churchill	Pacific Coast	Prairie Elevators Direct	Total
1986-87	552	11 813	1 174	558	16 068	60	30 225
1987-88	582	11 137	1 104	569	17 009	319	30 720
1988-89	402	4 125	1 143	50	11 863	359	17 942
1989-90	114	6 304	1 037	309	16 436	527	24 727
1990-91	112	10 763	709	376	16 515	861	29 336
1991-92	116	9 252	914	233	19 972	1 297	31 784
1992-93	74	5 075	1 280	250	17 929	1 328	25 936
1993-94	121	4 435	2 824	241	16 481	3 378	27 480
1994-95	65	5 514	3 228	291	18 398	2 094	29 590
1995-96 ³	73	4 427	1 464	227	14 853	1 889	22 934
10-Year Average	221	7 285	1 488	310	16 552	1 211	27 067

1 Includes wheat (excluding bagged seed), oats, barley, rye, corn, flaxseed, and canola.

2 Includes shipments from ports along Great Lakes and wheat shipments via Ontario Country Elevators.

3 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: Canadian Grain Commission

Table XVIII

Western Canadian Food Aid Shipments 1995-96 Thousand Tonnes

Country	Wheat	CIDA Flour ¹		Wheat	World Food Program Flour ¹		Wheat	Total Flour ¹	Total
		Sub-Total	Sub-Total		Sub-Total				
Algeria	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	-	1.4	1.4
Bolivia	7.6	-	7.6	12.1	-	12.1	19.7	-	19.7
China	-	-	-	71.2	-	71.2	71.2	-	71.2
Colombia	-	-	-	8.6	-	8.6	8.6	-	8.6
El Salvador	-	-	-	4.6	-	4.6	4.6	-	4.6
Eritrea	5.2	-	5.2	-	-	-	5.2	-	5.2
Ethiopia	22.9	-	22.9	-	-	-	22.9	-	22.9
Ghana	10.1	-	10.1	-	-	-	10.1	-	10.1
Mauritania	-	-	-	8.2	-	8.2	8.2	-	8.2
Mozambique	21.6	-	21.6	-	-	-	21.6	-	21.6
Peru	-	-	-	5.6	-	5.6	5.6	-	5.6
Senegal	-	-	-	2.7	-	2.7	2.7	-	2.7
Tunisia	-	-	-	7.7	-	7.7	7.7	-	7.7
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	67.4	-	67.4	120.6	1.5	122.1	188.1	1.5	189.5

CFBA: Cuba 3 200 tonnes; Ethiopia 8 388 tonnes;

Grand Total 11.6
201.1

1 Flour expressed in wheat equivalent.

Source: CWB

Table XIX

Canadian Wheat Board Exports Under Credit Agreements 1986-87 to 1995-96 Thousand Tonnes

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	10-Year Average
Wheat/Durum¹											
Algeria	145	764	326	605	852	363	545	745	-	-	435
Bangladesh	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Brazil	775	445	-	200	304	660	286	590	357	264	388
Colombia	22	-	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Cuba	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Egypt	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Ethiopia	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	830	1 181	806	282
Iraq	691	880	724	783	-	-	-	-	-	-	308
Israel	95	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Jamaica	38	39	39	59	54	73	53	31	20	-	41
Mexico	152	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	208	-	30
Russia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1314	-	-	-	n/a
Former U.S.S.R.	-	-	-	3 447	7 223	4 915	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	97	-	n/a
Yemen	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total:	2 126	2 503	1 252	5 174	8 456	6 011	2 292	2 196	1 863	1 070	3 294
Barley¹											
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	5
Iraq	-	111	115	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Israel	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Russia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	148	-	-	-	n/a
Former U.S.S.R.	-	-	-	914	1194	372	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total:	198	111	115	1 138	1 194	372	148	-	-	53	333
Grand Total:	2 324	2 614	1 367	6 312	9 650	6 383	2 440	2 196	1 863	1 123	3 627

n/a - not applicable

¹ Changes in country status:

Former U.S.S.R. - 15 countries gained independence during 1991-92.

Political unification took place in Yemen during 1989-90.

Source: CWB

Table XX

Total Eastern Transportation and Handling Costs for Wheat Rates Basis Opening of Navigation

Dollars Per Tonne

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Elevation ¹	\$5.580	\$5.800	\$5.920	\$6.040	\$6.410
Weighing, Inspection ² and Warehouse Receipts Cancellation ³	0.860	0.860	0.860	0.860	0.860
LSCA Charges ⁴	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055
Thunder Bay Fobbing Costs:	\$6.495	\$6.715	\$6.835	\$6.955	\$7.325
Lake Freight (including Bunker Fuel)					
Thunder Bay to St. Lawrence	14.000	14.000	14.014	14.014	14.515
Other Great Lakes Charges	1.295	1.355	1.355	1.355	1.495
Eastern Transfer Elevators Inward Elevation					
St. Lawrence	2.750	2.800	2.800	2.800	2.800
Total Thunder Bay to St. Lawrence⁵ (all water):	\$24.540	\$24.870	\$25.004	\$25.124	\$26.135

1 Receiving, weighing and delivery of grain.

2 Sampling and grading of grain by an inspector and issuing of inspection certificate.

3 Cancellation by Canadian Grain Commission of registration of Terminal Warehouse Receipts.

4 Fees of Lake Shippers Clearance Association.

5 Includes lake freight rate as at opening of navigation.

Table XXI

Weighted Average Deductions From Farmers for Freight¹, Country Elevation and Removal of Dockage

Dollars Per Tonne

		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Wheat	Freight	\$ 9.91	\$10.63	\$12.38	\$12.74	\$31.38
	Country Elevation and Removal of Dockage	10.99	11.05	11.08	11.45	11.65
	Total:	\$20.90	\$21.68	\$23.46	\$24.19	\$43.03
Durum	Freight	10.33	11.20	12.87	13.32	29.10
	Country Elevation and Removal of Dockage	10.81	10.80	10.80	11.09	11.25
	Total:	\$21.14	\$22.00	\$23.67	\$24.41	\$40.36
Barley	Freight	9.85	10.63	12.36	12.60	31.86
	Country Elevation and Removal of Dockage	12.99	12.92	12.90	13.40	13.50
	Total:	\$22.84	\$23.55	\$25.26	\$26.00	\$45.36

1 Figures do not include weighting for consigned rail car shipments.

Table XXIII

Canadian Wheat Board Payments for No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat in store St. Lawrence or Vancouver, 1986-87 to 1995-96

Dollars Per Tonne

Pool Account	Initial Payment	Adjustment Payment	Interim Payment	Final Payment ¹	Final Realized Price ¹
1986-87	130.00	-	-	-	130.00
1987-88	110.00	10.00	-	14.02	134.02
1988-89	150.00	20.00	15.00	12.14	197.14
1989-90	155.00	10.00	-	7.11	172.11
1990-91	135.00	-	-	-	135.00
1991-92	95.00	14.00	9.00	16.14	134.14
1992-93	112.00	12.00	15.00	17.82	156.82
1993-94	105.00	30.00	11.00	18.01	164.01
1994-95	110.00	67.00	10.00	8.59	195.59
1995-96 ²	160.00	86.00	-	8.61	254.16

1 Final payment and final realized price after deduction of CWB operating costs.

2 Eastern pooling point changed from Thunder Bay to St. Lawrence.

Source: CWB

Table XXIII

Canadian Wheat Board Payments for No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum in store St. Lawrence or Vancouver, 1986-87 to 1995-96

Dollars Per Tonne

Pool Account	Initial Payment	Adjustment Payment	Interim Payment	Final Payment ¹	Final Realized Price ¹
1986-87	130.00	-	-	20.20	150.20
1987-88	110.00	15.00	-	44.36	169.36
1988-89	175.00	15.00	-	14.48	204.48
1989-90	150.00	-	-	13.85	163.85
1990-91	125.00	-	-	-	125.00
1991-92	90.00	8.00	18.00	19.32	135.32
1992-93	108.00	12.00	15.00	23.36	158.36
1993-94	115.00	70.00	22.00	28.36	235.36
1994-95	125.00	92.00	30.00	24.01	271.01
1995-96 ²	165.00	96.00	12.00	13.13	286.13

1 Final payment and final realized price after deduction of CWB operating costs.

2 Eastern pooling point changed from Thunder Bay to St. Lawrence.

Source: CWB



Table XXIV

Canadian Wheat Board Payments for No. 1 Canada Western Barley in store St. Lawrence or Vancouver, 1986-87 to 1995-96

Dollars Per Tonne

Pool Account	Initial Payment	Adjustment Payment	Interim Payment	Final Payment ¹	Final Realized Price ¹
1986-87	80.00	-	-	-	80.00
1987-88	60.00	5.00	-	9.08	74.08
1988-89	120.00	-	-	4.23	124.23
1989-90	85.00	15.00	12.00	12.38	124.38
1990-91	90.00	-	-	-	90.00
1991-92	70.00	16.00	9.00	12.59	107.59
1992-93	88.00	-	-	14.46	102.46
1993-94	75.00	5.00	10.00	9.94	99.94
1994-95	75.00	25.00	-	1.94	101.94
1995-96 ²	115.00	82.00	-	8.49	205.49

1 Final payment and final realized price after deduction of CWB operating costs.

2 Eastern pooling point changed from Thunder Bay to St. Lawrence.

Source: CWB

Table XXV

Canadian Wheat Board Payments for Special Select Canada Western 2-Row Barley in store St. Lawrence or Vancouver, 1986-87 to 1995-96

Dollars Per Tonne

Pool Account	Initial Payment	Adjustment Payment	Interim Payment	Final Payment ¹	Final Realized Price ¹
1986-87	165.00	-	-	-	165.00
1987-88	115.00	20.00	-	16.67	151.67
1988-89	190.00	-	15.00	17.75	222.75
1989-90	115.00	55.00	25.00	15.91	210.91
1990-91	125.00	12.50	8.00	9.29	154.79
1991-92	90.00	32.00	9.00	11.00	142.00
1992-93	110.00	30.00	7.00	13.80	160.80
1993-94	94.00	20.00	10.00	10.62	134.62
1994-95	110.00	54.00	7.00	6.17	177.17
1995-96 ²	145.00	92.00	-	11.99	248.99

1 Final payment and final realized price after deduction of CWB operating costs.

2 Eastern pooling point changed from Thunder Bay to St. Lawrence.

Source: CWB



Table XXVI

Number of Canadian Wheat Board Delivery Permits issued to Producers 1986-87 to 1995-96

Crop Year	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta and British Columbia	Total
1986-87	24,600	70,785	48,043	143,428
1987-88	25,271	70,686	48,280	144,237
1988-89	24,810	70,014	48,417	143,241
1989-90	24,090	68,938	47,267	140,295
1990-91	23,341	67,954	45,654	136,949
1991-92	22,447	66,591	44,188	133,226
1992-93	21,569	66,469	42,048	130,086
1993-94	20,161	64,169	39,359	123,689
1994-95	19,161	63,012	37,671	119,844
1995-96	18,115	61,462	35,792	115,369

Source: CWB

Table XXVII

Number of CWB Employees at July 31 1987 to 1996

Year	Permanent	Temporary	Total
1987	462	42	504
1988	448	37	485
1989	434	35	469
1990	430	36	466
1991	439	34	473
1992	446	27	473
1993	453	53	506
1994	464	58	522
1995	452	70	522
1996	454	69	523

Source: CWB

Table XXVIII

Summary of Crop Year Contracts as at July 31, 1996

Grain/Grade	Contract Series	Per cent Called	Moisture	Train Runs
Canada Western Red Spring Wheat				
1 CWRS 13.5% protein and higher	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
1 CWRS 13.5% protein and lower	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
2 CWRS 13.5% protein and higher	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
2 CWRS (all proteins)	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
3 CWRS	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
Durum Wheat				
1 CWAD 13.0% protein and higher	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
1 CWAD (all protein levels)	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
2 CWAD 13.0% protein and higher	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
2 CWAD (all protein levels)	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
3 CWAD	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
4 & 5 CWAD	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
Canada Feed				
Canada Feed Wheat	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
Canada Prairie Spring Wheat (Red)				
1 & 2 CPSR	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
Canada Prairie Spring Wheat (White)				
1 & 2 CPSW	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
Soft White Spring Wheat				
1 & 2 SWS Select 9.9% protein and lower	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
1 & 2 SWS	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
3 SWS	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
Red Winter Wheat				
1 & 2 CWRW	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
Canada Western Extra Strong Wheat				
1 & 2 CWES	A-D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
Barley				
Extra No.1 and 1 & 2 CW	A-B	100%	ST/TF/DP	All
	C	50%	ST/TF/DP	All
	D	100%	ST/TF/DP	All

ST - Straight
TF - Tough
DP - Damp

Source: CWB

Table XXIX

Wheat production in the Major Producing Countries 1986 to 1995¹ (thousand tonnes)

Year	China (P.R.C.)	EU ²	United States	India	Russian Federation ³	Canada	Ukraine ³	Turkey	Pakistan	Australia	Others	Total
1986	90 295	72 013	56 896	47 052	47 434	31 378	18 411	19 032	13 922	16 778	118 138	531 349
1987	85 840	71 578	57 361	45 577	36 688	25 945	19 655	18 932	12 020	12 369	118 941	504 906
1988	85 432	74 773	49 320	46 169	39 864	15 913	21 709	20 500	12 675	14 054	119 738	500 147
1989	90 807	79 374	55 427	54 110	44 044	24 796	27 400	16 200	14 419	14 214	116 405	537 196
1990	98 229	84 653	74 292	49 850	49 596	32 099	30 374	20 000	14 429	15 066	123 790	592 378
1991	96 000	90 630	53 890	55 134	38 900	31 946	23 315	18 400	14 565	10 557	111 876	545 213
1992	100 500	84 907	67 135	55 690	46 170	29 879	19 570	17 300	15 684	16 184	115 910	568 929
1993	106 390	80 873	65 220	56 760	43 500	27 232	21 030	16 800	16 157	16 900	106 423	557 285
1994	101 000	85 533	63 167	59 000	32 100	22 933	13 857	14 700	15 213	9 000	107 829	524 332
1995 ⁴	103 000	87 763	59 411	65 400	30 100	25 017	16 263	15 500	17 000	16 975	105 241	541 670
10-Year Average	95 749	81 210	60 212	53 474	40 840	26 714	21 158	17 736	14 608	14 210	114 429	540 341

1 Includes durum.

2 EU-12 member states from 1986; unified Germany from 1990; EU-15 from 1994.

3 Production estimates are on a net-weight basis beginning 1986, i.e., excludes excess moisture or excess foreign material.

4 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

United States - United States Department of Agriculture

All other countries/total - International Grains Council

Table XXX

Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour by Principal Exporters Distribution by Quantity and Percentage of World Trade Total 1986-87 to 1995-96 (July-June)¹ (thousand tonnes)

Crop Year	Argentina	Australia	Canada ²	EU ³	United States	Others	Total
1986-87	4 359	14 997	20 783	16 421	28 418	4 989	89 967
	4.8%	16.7%	23.1%	18.3%	31.6%	5.5%	100.0%
1987-88	3 824	12 232	23 516	15 879	43 429	7 998	106 878
	3.6%	11.4%	22.0%	14.9%	40.6%	7.5%	100.0%
1988-89	3 416	10 848	12 419	20 590	37 583	13 039	97 895
	3.5%	11.1%	12.7%	21.0%	38.4%	13.3%	100.0%
1989-90	5 778	10 866	17 424	20 341	33 516	7 240	95 165
	6.1%	11.4%	18.3%	21.4%	35.2%	7.6%	100.0%
1990-91	4 940	11 925	22 130	19 712	28 328	5 327	92 362
	5.3%	12.9%	24.0%	21.3%	30.7%	5.8%	100.0%
1991-92	5 734	8 283	25 384	21 278	35 117	12 360	108 156
	5.3%	7.7%	23.5%	19.7%	32.5%	11.4%	100.0%
1992-93	7 322	9 526	20 330	22 746	37 136	8 371	105 431
	6.9%	9.0%	19.3%	21.6%	35.2%	7.9%	100.0%
1993-94	4 493	12 771	19 304	19 124	33 084	3 832	92 608
	4.9%	13.8%	20.8%	20.7%	35.7%	4.1%	100.0%
1994-95	7 867	7 900	20 771	16 098	32 208	7 176	92 020
	8.5%	8.6%	22.6%	17.5%	35.0%	7.8%	100.0%
1995-96 ⁴	4 420	12 100	16 198	12 600	33 594	10 689	89 600
	4.9%	13.5%	18.1%	14.1%	37.5%	11.9%	100.0%
10-Year Average	5 215	11 145	19 826	18 479	34 241	8 102	97 008
	5.4%	11.5%	20.4%	19.0%	35.3%	8.4%	100.0%

1 Includes durum (grain and semolina); "Total" excludes processed re-exports of wheat flour of about 700 000 tonnes annually, mainly from EU and Japan.

2 Canada - August/July; includes Eastern wheat exported through Port Stanley and seed wheat.

3 EU-12 member states from 1986-87; unified Germany from 1990-91; EU-15 from 1994-95; excludes EU intra-trade.

4 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Because of rounding, percentages may not add.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

United States - United States Department of Agriculture

All other countries/total - International Grains Council

Table XXXI

Imports of Wheat and Wheat Flour into Selected Countries from All Sources 1986-87 to 1995-96 (July-June)¹ (thousand tonnes)

Crop Year	Former U.S.S.R. ²	China (P.R.C.)	Egypt	Japan	Algeria	Brazil	South Korea (R.O.K.)	Iran	Indonesia	Morocco	Iraq	Pakistan
1986-87	16 008	8 923	7 344	5 576	3 469	2 834	4 206	2 425	1 609	1 559	2 874	445
1987-88	22 046	15 385	7 165	5 667	4 813	2 032	4 691	4 451	1 782	1 887	2 907	634
1988-89	14 789	15 855	7 205	5 376	4 313	772	2 559	3 300	1 721	1 362	3 430	2 257
1989-90	14 795	12 901	7 279	5 343	4 222 ³	1 513	1 791	5 233	1 860	1 069	3 400	1 889
1990-91	14 750	9 461	5 864	5 482	4 599 ³	2 832	4 071	4 088	2 003	1 945	125	1 051
1991-92	21 981	15 872	5 809	5 828	4 090 ³	5 297	4 428	2 517	2 518	1 556	1 856	2 310
1992-93	19 265	6 750	6 224	5 911	4 007	5 827	4 008	2 979	2 649	2 897	414	2 613
1993-94	6 267	4 483	5 887	5 979	4 937	5 774	5 902	3 533	2 924	2 448	933	2 085
1994-95	3 870	10 058	6 203	5 730	5 819	6 533	4 091	3 277	3 329	1 181	788	2 024
1995-96 ⁴	3 655	12 600	6 100	5 900	3 200	5 800	2 600	3 050	3 600	2 400	900	1 950
10-Year Average	13 743	11 229	6 508	5 679	4 347	3 921	3 835	3 485	2 400	1 830	1 763	1 726

1 Includes durum (grain and semolina).

2 Excludes FSU intra-trade. Historical data are not available by individual republic from the IGC.

3 From 1989-90 to 1991-92, the total understates imports due to substantial US transshipments through Canada, not itemised in official customs statistics.

For 1992-93 customs data adjusted according to USDA estimates of destination of transshipments.

4 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: International Grains Council "World Grain Statistics" 1995/96

Table XXXII

Wheat Carryover Stocks in the Major Exporting Countries Local Marketing Years 1986-87 to 1995-96¹ (thousand tonnes)

Crop Year	Argentina	Australia	Canada	EU ²	United States	Others	Total
1986-87	242	4 430	12 714	15 951	49 557	93 006	175 900
1987-88	837	3 408	7 938	15 469	34 315	88 033	150 000
1988-89	481	2 675	5 057	12 587	19 095	74 405	114 300
1989-90	31	3 035	6 442	14 359	14 600	79 133	117 600
1990-91	822	2 800	10 285	17 234	23 627	87 932	142 700
1991-92	145	2 897	10 066	22 270	12 928	77 294	125 600
1992-93	45	4 697	12 193	23 500	14 442	90 923	145 800
1993-94	395	3 841	11 117	16 367	15 472	94 008	141 200
1994-95	200	2 500	5 679	12 417	13 787	76 617	111 200
1995-96 ³	100	2 600	6 633	9 417	10 234	65 016	94 000

1 Includes durum; world total represents countries listed by IGC.

2 EU-12 member states from 1986-87; unified Germany from 1990-91; EU-15 from 1994-95.

3 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

United States - United States Department of Agriculture

All other countries/total - International Grains Council

Table XXXIII

Durum Wheat Production in the Major Producing Countries 1986 to 1995 (thousand tonnes)

Year	EU ¹	Turkey	Canada	United States	Former U.S.S.R. ²	Morocco	Syria	Algeria	Tunisia	Iraq	Others	Total
1986	7 238	6 000	3 897	2 665	2 500	1 981	1 300	785	378	500	2 764	30 008
1987	7 525	5 500	4 014	2 521	2 000	1 126	1 250	777	1 065	350	2 790	28 918
1988	6 960	4 000	1 908	1 220	2 000	1 766	1 350	415	167	470	2 588	22 844
1989	6 608	5 500	4 140	2 510	2 000	1 767	600	850	333	250	2 520	27 078
1990	7 398	5 500	4 197	3 332	2 000	1 617	1 100	575	897	250	2 455	29 321
1991	11 340	5 000	4 586	2 829	2 000	2 216	1 300	1 250	1 424	250	2 596	34 791
1992	9 042	4 000	3 138	2 719	2 000	682	1 400	1 300	1 323	150	2 876	28 630
1993	6 907	4 200	3 358	1 918	2 000	587	1 600	1 100	1 133	200	3 172	26 175
1994	7 977	4 000	4 635	2 633	2 200	2 350	1 800	650	436	200	3 525	30 406
1995 ³	6 787	3 500	4 648	2 783	2 300	600	2 000	1 250	472	220	3 388	27 948
10-Year Average	7 778	4 720	3 852	2 513	2 100	1 469	1 370	895	763	284	2 868	28 612

1 EU-12 member states from 1986; unified Germany from 1990; EU-15 from 1994.

2 Estimated by the IGC, no official statistics available. Hence, durum is not adjusted for net-weight basis.

3 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

United States - United States Department of Agriculture

All other countries/total - International Grains Council

Table XXXIV

Exports of Durum Wheat (including semolina) by Principal Exporters Distribution by Quantity and Percentage of Total 1986-87 to 1995-96 (July-June)¹ (thousand tonnes)

Crop Year	Canada	EU ²	United States	Total
1986-87	1 990 39.0%	1 029 20.1%	2 088 40.9%	5 107 100.0%
1987-88	2 789 45.3%	1 965 32.0%	1 396 22.7%	6 150 100.0%
1988-89	2 034 38.3%	2 796 52.7%	474 8.9%	5 304 100.0%
1989-90	2 847 43.0%	2 274 34.3%	1 502 22.7%	6 623 100.0%
1990-91	3 232 49.3%	2 111 32.2%	1 216 18.5%	6 559 100.0%
1991-92	3 091 44.2%	2 567 36.7%	1 335 19.1%	6 993 100.0%
1992-93	2 279 36.8%	2 642 42.6%	1 275 20.6%	6 196 100.0%
1993-94	2 903 55.2%	1 171 22.3%	1 185 22.5%	5 259 100.0%
1994-95	4 028 61.0%	1 578 23.9%	994 15.1%	6 600 100.0%
1995-96 ³	3 222 73.3%	350 8.0%	826 18.8%	4 397 100.0%
10-Year Average	2 842 48.0%	1 848 31.2%	1 229 20.8%	5 919 100.0%

1 Canada: August-July.

2 EU-12 member states from 1986-87; unified Germany from 1990-91; EU-15 from 1994-95; excludes EU intra-trade.

3 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Because of rounding, percentages may not add.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

EU - International Grains Council

United States - USDA "Inspections for Export"

Table XXXV

Imports of Durum Wheat (including semolina) into Selected Countries from All Sources 1986-87 to 1995-96 (July-June)¹ (thousand tonnes)

Crop Year	Algeria	Former U.S.S.R. ³	Italy	United States	Tunisia	Venezuela	Libya	Belgium ⁵	Japan	Morocco	Poland	Turkey
1986-87	2 341	505	652	59	447	225	222	32	119	-	115	48
1987-88	3 164	1 276	288	176	270	272	162	118	116	8	120	T
1988-89	2 725	909	224	202	445	225	136	41	140	5	129	-
1989-90	2 640 ²	1 102	337	179	320	136	190	103	138	2	75	200
1990-91	2 485 ²	1 165	163	308	144	237	230	115	140	59	153	49
1991-92	2 481 ²	1 777	138	399	22	272	317	116	132	44	92	36
1992-93	2 381	783	199	406	12	288	166	-	161	260	143	190
1993-94	2 265	2	216	437	33	266	212	306	109	292	123	198
1994-95	3 523	22	327	347	516	233	289	242	79	55	47	17
1995-96 ⁴	1 600	20	418	300	350	330	250	426	140	320	50	110
10-Year Average	2 561	756	296	281	256	248	217	150	127	105	105	85

T - Less than 500 tonnes.

1 Excludes EU intra-trade.

2 From 1989-90 to 1991-92, the total understates imports due to substantial US transshipments through Canada, not itemised in official customs statistics.

For 1992-93 customs data adjusted according to USDA estimates of destination of transshipments.

3 Excludes FSU intra-trade. Historical data are not available by individual republic from the IGC.

4 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

5 Some imports by Belgium may be transhipped to other Western European countries.

Source: International Grains Council "World Grain Statistics" 1995/96

Table XXXVI

Durum Wheat Carryover Stocks in the Major Exporting Countries Local Marketing Years 1986-87 to 1995-96 (thousand tonnes)

Crop Year	Canada	EU ¹	United States	Total
1986-87	1 620	2 449	2 585	6 654
1987-88	1 626	3 101	2 259	6 986
1988-89	846	1 799	1 633	4 278
1989-90	1 362	1 618	1 361	4 341
1990-91	1 567	1 757	1 687	5 011
1991-92	2 206	4 600	1 497	8 303
1992-93	2 057	3 685	1 334	7 076
1993-94	1 703	1 585	762	4 050
1994-95	1 463	900	708	3 071
1995-96 ²	2 023	800	708	3 531

1 EU-12 member states from 1986-87; unified Germany from 1990-91; EU-15 from 1994-95.

2 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

EU - International Grains Council

United States - United States Department of Agriculture

Table XXXVII

World Flour Trade by Principal Exporters and Selected Importers 1986-87 to 1995-96 (July-June)¹ (thousand tonnes)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	10-Year Average
Importers											
Egypt	1 804	1 800	1 702	1 413	671	487	1 084	623	344	250	1 018
Libya	439	525	547	491	639	726	637	588	712	600	590
Yemen Rep. of	250	348	284	309	597	608	525	807	1 072	850	565
Syria	388	218	220	474	657	568	619	530	251	50	398
Algeria	65	23	160	179	208	329	300	684	972	850	377
Vietnam	271	247	253	297	263	348	368	288	411	300	305
Hong Kong	164	173	231	239	252	280	275	276	313	300	250
Sudan	258	240	244	135	210	209	70	228	345	320	226
Cuba	237	250	262	307	204	204	159	153	134	180	209
Cameroon	190	319	266	335	387	230	125	62	59	30	200
Iraq	179	98	70	43	1	384	308	187	316	350	194
Others	2 443	2 223	2 359	2 565	3 562	3 840	3 671	3 927	4 778	4 185	3 355
WORLD TOTAL	6 688	6 464	6 598	6 787	7 651	8 213	8 141	8 353	9 707	8 265	7 687
Exporters											
Australia	82	90	112	69	61	71	64	57	50	105	76
Canada	430	342	291	170	219	231	174	271	322	197	265
EU ²	3 518	3 880	3 664	3 760	4 570	4 806	4 893	5 053	5 120	4 500	4 376
United States	1 704	1 273	1 351	1 453	1 448	1 230	1 499	1 239	1 651	790	1 364
Others	954	879	1 180	1 335	1 353	1 875	1 511	1 733	2 564	2 673	1 606
WORLD TOTAL	6 688	6 464	6 598	6 787	7 651	8 213	8 141	8 353	9 707	8 265	7 687

1 Wheat equivalent; includes durum flour; Canada: August-July. Includes Processed Secondary Trade (PST) (exports of flour processed from imported wheat, mainly from the EU and Japan).

2 EU-12 from 1985-86; unified Germany from 1990-91; EU-15 from 1994-95; excludes EU intra-trade.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

All other countries/total - International Grains Council

Table XXXVIII

Coarse Grains Production in the Major Producing Countries 1986 to 1995¹ (thousand tonnes)

Year	United States	China (P.R.C.)	EU ²	Russian Federation ³	India	Brazil	Canada	Ukraine ³	Mexico	Poland	Others	Total
1986	252 113	84 832	89 138	54 020	26 573	27 544	25 423	20 601	14 880	17 741	210 265	823 130
1987	216 980	93 569	89 601	55 698	23 755	25 935	25 434	24 218	14 510	18 119	196 835	784 654
1988	149 684	92 141	94 264	48 120	31 329	26 807	19 858	20 257	13 755	16 922	207 686	720 823
1989	221 522	91 309	89 802	54 280	34 559	23 122	23 417	20 235	14 090	18 496	200 274	791 106
1990	230 738	111 685	84 053	60 389	32 553	25 035	24 498	16 806	18 355	18 988	203 362	826 462
1991	218 620	111 643	89 703	46 179	25 930	31 426	21 781	15 058	19 622	18 541	209 898	808 401
1992	277 416	108 640	82 429	55 787	36 779	29 856	19 625	15 585	22 269	12 594	208 132	869 112
1993	186 453	117 840	82 763	51 222	31 020	33 760	24 049	20 289	22 709	15 240	212 590	797 935
1994	284 886	113 680	86 455	45 100	30 080	37 758	23 395	18 526	20 605	14 115	193 815	868 415
1995 ⁴	209 436	124 415	88 264	30 700	29 680	32 351	24 120	15 607	21 000	17 243	201 735	794 551
10-Year Average	224 785	104 975	87 647	50 150	30 226	29 359	23 160	18 718	18 180	16 800	204 459	808 459

1 Coarse Grains include barley, rye, oats, corn, sorghum, millet and mixed grains.

2 EU-12 member states from 1986; unified Germany; EU-15 from 1994.

3 Production figures are on a net-weight basis, i.e., excludes excess moisture or excess foreign material.

4 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

All other countries/total - United States Department of Agriculture

Table XXXIX

Exports of Coarse Grains by Principal Exporters Distribution by Quantity and Percentage of World Trade Total 1986-87 to 1995-96 (October-September)¹ (thousand tonnes)

Crop Year	Argentina	Australia	Canada ²	EU ³	United States	China (P.R.C.)	Others	Total
1986-87	4 998 6.0%	3 138 3.8%	7 134 8.6%	5 700 6.9%	47 405 57.2%	4 177 5.0%	10 348 12.5%	82 900 100.0%
1987-88	5 818 6.5%	2 464 2.8%	5 284 5.9%	9 000 10.0%	52 862 59.0%	4 528 5.1%	9 644 10.8%	89 600 100.0%
1988-89	3 601 3.7%	1 909 1.9%	3 470 3.5%	10 000 10.2%	60 448 61.7%	5 158 5.3%	13 415 13.7%	98 000 100.0%
1989-90	4 271 4.1%	2 776 2.7%	5 250 5.0%	9 500 9.1%	69 016 66.0%	3 435 3.3%	10 252 9.8%	104 500 100.0%
1990-91	5 189 5.8%	3 124 3.5%	5 372 6.0%	7 500 8.4%	51 804 57.9%	7 135 8.0%	9 376 10.5%	89 500 100.0%
1991-92	7 422 7.7%	2 343 2.4%	4 874 5.1%	9 800 10.2%	50 197 52.3%	10 338 10.8%	11 026 11.5%	96 000 100.0%
1992-93	6 029 6.6%	2 887 3.1%	3 822 4.2%	8 400 9.2%	50 101 54.6%	13 014 14.2%	7 447 8.1%	91 700 100.0%
1993-94	4 855 5.7%	4 954 5.8%	5 601 6.5%	8 200 9.6%	40 041 46.8%	12 041 14.1%	9 909 11.6%	85 600 100.0%
1994-95	6 363 6.6%	1 489 1.5%	4 897 5.0%	8 100 8.4%	65 671 67.7%	1 601 1.7%	8 879 9.2%	97 000 100.0%
1995-96 ⁴	7 325 8.3%	4 560 5.2%	4 168 4.7%	5 150 5.9%	58 431 66.4%	300 0.3%	8 066 9.2%	88 000 100.0%
10-Year Average	5 587 6.1%	2 964 3.2%	4 987 5.4%	8 135 8.8%	54 598 59.2%	6 173 6.7%	9 836 10.7%	92 280 100.0%

1 Coarse Grains include barley, rye, oats, corn, sorghum and millet; excludes products. Statistics for the "EU" and "Total" have been rounded off due to limitations in data.

2 Canada: August-July; includes exports through unlicensed channels.

3 EU-12 member states from 1986-87, unified Germany; EU-15 from 1994-95; excludes EU intra-trade.

4 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Because of rounding, percentages may not add.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

All other countries/total - United States Department of Agriculture

Imports of Coarse Grains into Selected Countries from All Sources 1986-87 to 1995-96 (October-September)¹ (thousand tonnes)

Crop Year	Japan	Russian Federation ²	South Korea (R.O.K.)	Saudi Arabia	Mexico	Taiwan	United States	Egypt	China (P.R.C.)	Malaysia	Algeria	Belarus ²
1986-87	22 086	n/a	4 815	9 685	4 067	5 012	751	2 322	2 069	1 257	1 106	n/a
1987-88	22 355	11 090	5 023	5 711	3 777	4 950	1 123	1 399	549	1 414	1 826	1 630
1988-89	21 555	16 945	6 357	5 496	5 521	4 192	1 501	1 255	256	1 375	1 612	2 355
1989-90	21 602	13 790	6 288	4 952	8 163	5 590	1 321	1 254	1 023	1 523	1 433	2 140
1990-91	21 869	9 710	5 634	5 174	5 103	5 599	1 829	2 060	915	1 494	1 347	1 615
1991-92	21 841	9 740	6 449	7 812	6 213	5 558	2 195	1 425	1 069	1 732	928	1 675
1992-93	22 103	6 162	6 716	4 761	4 511	5 883	1 515	1 757	647	1 957	1 603	1 060
1993-94	21 213	3 160	5 778	5 579	4 872	5 885	4 640	2 211	1 318	1 977	1 973	450
1994-95	21 174	809	8 966	3 935	5 832	6 623	3 144	2 613	6 381	2 415	1 321	386
1995-96 ³	20 370	1 050	10 050	3 700	8 555	6 275	2 295	2 475	3 400	2 300	650	270
10-Year Average	21 617	8 051	6 608	5 681	5 661	5 557	2 031	1 877	1 763	1 744	1 380	1 287

n/a - not available.

1 Coarse Grains include barley, rye, oats, corn, sorghum and millet; excludes products.

2 Includes FSU intra-trade; 9-year average.

3 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

Coarse Grains Carryover Stocks in the Major Exporting Countries Local Marketing Years 1986-87 to 1995-96¹ (thousand tonnes)

Crop Year	Argentina	Australia	Canada	EU ²	United States	China (P.R.C.)	Others	Total
1986-87	589	237	5 744	13 740	152 604	19 788	42 499	235 201
1987-88	552	577	6 337	12 328	134 116	19 133	38 923	211 966
1988-89	1 046	939	4 626	14 537	66 164	16 664	42 599	146 575
1989-90	452	703	4 328	12 097	45 655	15 533	43 504	122 272
1990-91	668	360	5 449	14 027	47 780	25 250	40 990	134 524
1991-92	1 092	1 177	4 869	19 358	33 992	31 725	42 290	134 503
1992-93	1 457	1 374	5 340	19 147	63 092	28 331	44 007	162 748
1993-94	1 402	893	4 970	16 527	27 383	26 281	45 652	123 108
1994-95	787	491	3 333	11 884	45 338	28 113	43 833	133 779
1995-96 ³	822	536	2 753	9 282	14 447	31 213	31 668	90 721

1 Coarse Grains include barley, rye, oats, corn, sorghum and millet.

2 EU-12 member states from 1986-87, unified Germany; EU-15 from 94-95.

3 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

All other countries/total - United States Department of Agriculture

Table XLII

Barley Production in the Major Producing Countries 1986 to 1995 (thousand tonnes)

Year	EU ¹	Russian Federation ²	Canada	Ukraine ²	United States	Turkey	Kazakhstan ²	Australia	China (P.R.C.)	Poland	Others	Total
1986	51 051	25 589	14 568	9 973	13 249	6 300	7 409	3 611	3 453	4 412	37 099	176 714
1987	50 996	26 101	13 916	12 190	11 354	6 000	6 929	3 477	3 717	4 335	34 885	173 900
1988	54 015	19 418	10 326	8 751	6 314	7 000	5 850	3 306	3 990	3 804	40 049	162 823
1989	51 045	22 201	11 784	10 090	8 800	4 900	5 310	4 121	3 571	3 909	39 126	164 857
1990	50 844	27 235	13 441	9 168	9 192	6 600	8 500	4 184	3 930	4 217	40 745	178 056
1991	51 531	22 174	11 617	8 047	10 110	6 800	3 085	4 606	3 928	4 257	42 989	169 144
1992	43 323	26 989	11 032	10 106	9 908	6 500	8 511	5 460	4 000	2 819	37 119	165 767
1993	42 588	26 900	12 972	13 550	8 666	7 300	7 149	6 956	4 200	3 300	36 381	169 962
1994	43 687	27 000	11 690	14 508	8 162	6 500	5 100	2 791	3 800	2 686	34 662	160 586
1995 ³	43 735	15 800	13 035	9 633	7 829	6 900	2 407	5 498	4 000	3 279	29 522	141 638
10-Year Average	48 282	23 941	12 438	10 602	9 358	6 480	6 025	4 401	3 859	3 702	37 258	166 345

1 EU-12 member states from 1986; unified Germany; EU-15 from 1994.

2 Production estimates are on a net-weight basis, i.e., excludes excess moisture or excess foreign material.

3 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

All other countries/total - United States Department of Agriculture

Table XLIII

Exports of Barley by Principal Exporters Distribution by Quantity and Percentage of World Trade Total 1986-87 to 1995-96 (October-September)¹ (thousand tonnes)

Crop Year	Australia	Canada	EU ²	United States	Others	Total
1986-87	2 232 12.0%	6 534 35.1%	6 200 33.3%	2 938 15.8%	696 3.7%	18 600 100.0%
1987-88	1 639 10.2%	4 374 27.3%	7 000 43.8%	2 810 17.6%	177 1.1%	16 000 100.0%
1988-89	1 364 8.6%	2 617 16.5%	8 349 52.7%	1 718 10.8%	1 807 11.4%	15 855 100.0%
1989-90	2 447 13.8%	4 230 23.9%	7 905 44.7%	1 798 10.2%	1 323 7.5%	17 703 100.0%
1990-91	2 683 13.5%	4 536 22.9%	7 053 35.6%	1 507 7.6%	4 034 20.4%	19 813 100.0%
1991-92	1 951 10.3%	3 341 17.6%	8 260 43.4%	2 090 11.0%	3 377 17.8%	19 019 100.0%
1992-93	2 600 15.6%	2 704 16.2%	5 587 33.5%	1 611 9.6%	4 193 25.1%	16 695 100.0%
1993-94	4 232 22.8%	3 836 20.7%	6 015 32.4%	1 553 8.4%	2 903 15.7%	18 539 100.0%
1994-95	1 356 9.2%	3 009 20.5%	5 061 34.4%	1 355 9.2%	3 913 26.6%	14 694 100.0%
1995-96 ³	3 700 29.8%	2 336 18.8%	2 750 22.2%	1 100 8.9%	2 524 20.3%	12 410 100.0%
10-Year Average	2 420 14.3%	3 752 22.2%	6 418 37.9%	1 848 10.9%	2 495 14.7%	16 933 100.0%

1 Excludes malt; Canada: August-July.

2 EU-12 member states from 1986-87; unified Germany; EU-15 from 1994-95; excludes EU intra-trade.

3 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Because of rounding, percentages may not add.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

All other countries/total - United States Department of Agriculture

Table XLIV

Imports of Barley into Selected Countries from All Sources 1986-87 to 1995-96 (October-September)¹ (thousand tonnes)

Crop Year	Saudi Arabia	Russian Federation ²	Japan	China (P.R.C.)	United States	Libya	Uzbekistan ²	Belarus ²	Israel	Ukraine ²	Taiwan	Algeria
1986-87	8 957	n/a	1 185	518	165	479	n/a	n/a	384	n/a	428	38
1987-88	4 899	5 840	1 317	332	269	649	535	230	536	230	328	790
1988-89	4 714	2 070	1 335	256	246	449	700	705	317	1 160	269	535
1989-90	4 149	2 290	1 325	581	226	738	1 060	640	229	550	247	293
1990-91	4 342	3 555	1 508	915	443	725	755	515	410	500	253	71
1991-92	6 873	2 890	1 530	1 009	515	239	500	475	349	435	248	105
1992-93	3 917	1 554	1 663	647	195	603	300	540	571	325	242	352
1993-94	4 497	400	1 719	1 318	2 042	685	150	350	720	-	539	622
1994-95	3 002	584	1 751	1 345	1 125	216	150	300	347	-	306	296
1995-96 ³	2 750	800	1 650	1 400	825	250	100	200	125	-	300	50
10-Year Average	4 810	2 220	1 498	832	605	503	472	439	399	356	316	315

n/a - not available.

1 Excludes malt.

2 Includes FSU intra-trade; 9-year average.

3 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

Table XLV

Barley Carryover Stocks in the Major Exporting Countries Local Marketing Years 1986-87 to 1995-96 (thousand tonnes)

Crop Year	Australia	Canada	EU ¹	United States	Others	Total
1986-87	71	3 157	7 897	7 322	14 844	33 291
1987-88	219	3 794	7 184	6 992	14 695	32 884
1988-89	561	2 790	8 036	4 276	14 798	30 461
1989-90	326	2 056	6 936	3 501	13 121	25 940
1990-91	55	2 646	8 498	2 948	15 021	29 168
1991-92	822	2 614	12 089	2 800	14 146	32 471
1992-93	1 032	3 271	10 862	3 292	13 466	31 923
1993-94	518	3 376	9 210	3 023	16 125	32 252
1994-95	211	1 820	6 404	2 451	15 197	26 083
1995-96 ²	229	1 807	4 795	2 168	8 741	17 740

1 EU-12 member states from 1986-87; unified Germany; EU-15 from 1994-95.

2 Preliminary: Subject to revision.

Sources: Canada - Statistics Canada

All other countries/total - United States Department of Agriculture

Accomplishments

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD (CWB) undertook many new projects in 1995-96 to improve performance and service to customers and farmers.

Some of the major accomplishments follow:

- Requested an independent study which determined the CWB has meant an extra \$265 million per year for farmers.
- Held a major conference, Moving Up Market, to help farmers identify opportunities to add value to western Canadian wheat and barley.
- Launched a new Euro Commercial Paper Program to take advantage of lower-cost financing and increase our presence in global capital markets.
- Participated in the Western Grain Marketing Panel process in an effort to help shape the future of grain marketing in Canada.
- Released a discussion paper on wheat quality in conjunction with the Canadian Grain Commission.
- Set up 14 crop demonstration plots and held informational tours for farmers.
- Launched a major commercial testing program of AC Karma, a variety in the Canada Prairie Spring White wheat class.
- Set up a 1-800 call centre to answer farmers' questions.
- Started a new column in rural newspapers, called CWB This Week.
- Set up a special delivery program for fusarium-affected wheat.

Members of the Board (1995-96)

Lorne F. Hehn, Chief Commissioner

Richard H. Klassen, Commissioner

Gordon P. Machej, Commissioner

Executive Officers (1995-96)

Adrian C. Measner, Executive Director, Marketing

Brian T. Oleson, Executive Director, Planning and Communication

Donald E. Vernon, Executive Director, Finance, and Treasurer

Pat A. Wallace, Executive Director, Human Resources

Margaret D. Redmond, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

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