

Used in subprogram GRAINS.FOR in the following equations:

These are solved simultaneously until no change from iteration before (ie equilibrium reached)
Variable 'K' cycles through all the crops, so the following equations are solved for all crops

C-- FEED DEMAND

```
1   C(I,10,K) = B(I,10,K) * ( 1.0
2     + EGC(07,K) * (C(I,09,K)-B(I,09,K)) / B(I,09,K)      !price change
3     + EGC(08,K) * (A(I,20,3)-AB(I,20,3)) / AB(I,20,3)    !feed price index
4     + EGC(09,K) * (CRMRI(I) - CRMRB(I)) / CRMRB(I)        !Soy crush margin
5     + EGC(10,K) * (A(I,5,2) - AB(I,5,2)) / AB(I,5,2)       !lvstk prod index
6     + EGC(10,K) * (SAU(I,13,2)-SAUB(I,13,2)) / SAUB(I,13,2)
7     + EGC(11,K) * (C(I,09,1) - B(I,09,1)) / B(I,09,1)      !corn price change
8     ) + AJC(10,K) * (C(L,10,K) - B(L,10,K))                !lag feed demand
```

C-- FOOD DEMAND

```
1 IF(K==5.OR.K==8)C(I,11,K) = B(I,11,K) * (1.0
2   + EGC(12,K)*(C(I,09,K)-B(I,09,K))/B(I,09,K)           !price change
3   ) + AJC(11,K) * (C(L,11,K) - B(L,11,K))               !lag food demand
```

C-- INDUSTRIAL DEMAND

```
C-- CORN |13 OWN PRICE
1   C(I,40,1) = B(I,40,1) * (1.0
2     + EGC(13,1)*(C(I,09,1)-B(I,09,K))/B(I,09,1)         !price change
3     ) + AJC(09,1) * (C(L,40,1) - B(L,40,1))              !lag indust corn dmd
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C-- ***** EXPORT DEMAND***** |14 OWN PRICE ELASTICITY

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1   C(I,04,K) = B(I,04,K) * (1.0
2     + EGC(14,K) * (C(I,09,K) - B(I,09,K)) / (B(I,09,K)*XB(I,36,K)) !own price change
3     + EGC(15,K) * (C(I,09,1) - B(I,09,1)) / B(I,09,1)          ! corn price change
4     ) + AJC(04,K) * (C(L,04,K) - B(L,04,K))                  !lag export demand
```

*EGC(15,k) zero except for wheat. Set within ELAST.FOR

```
C-- ***** |08 EFFECTIVE SUPPLY
C-- PRICE |13 TOTAL DEMAND
C-- *****
C-- 
1   C(I,09,K) = B(I,09,K) * (1.0
2     + EGC(06,K) * (((C(I,08,K) - B(I,08,K))
3     - (C(I,13,K) - B(I,13,K))) / B(I,13,K)))            !effective supply
                                                               over total use
```

*EGC(06,K) is the 'price flexibility'. The lower the 'stock to use ratio' the more flexible EGC(06,k) will be (i.e. a more negative number).

Price flexibility schedule can be found in FLEXGR.FOR