Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

Medium Term Outlook for Canadian Agriculture

International and Domestic Markets

2012

Canada

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International and Domestic Markets 2012

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Executive Summary

General Overview

- Understanding key trends in global agriculture markets is crucial in order to support a profitable and competitive Canadian agriculture and agri-food sector. As such, this document is an overview of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's (AAFC) Medium Term Outlook (MTO) for international and national agricultural markets from 2011 to 2021.
  - The document is not a prediction of future events, but rather outlines a plausible future of the international and domestic agri-food sectors, with the intention of serving as a benchmark for discussion and scenario analysis.
  - Assumes that policies remain unchanged in the future and therefore is an extrapolation of what would occur based on projected macroeconomic variables.
  - Assumes no outcome of the Doha round of multilateral trade negotiations or future possible bilateral trade agreements in the outlook period; and
  - Imposes no unusual weather conditions, significant animal disease outbreaks and no meteorological impacts or potential mitigation policies from climate change.

Methodology and Data Used

- The MTO was developed with an updated version of the 2009 AGLINK/COSIMO model of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
- The MTO reflects short term commodity price forecasts released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in November 2011.
- The underlying data reflects the slowdown in the global economy as forecast by the OECD and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in September 2011. Exchange rate data reflect information available as of September 2011. No changes to the euro zone country composition are included in this outlook.
- The Canadian macro-economic forecast is based on the Conference Board of Canada fall outlook released in September 2011. This outlook covers 2011 to 2016 only, so the yearly growth rate in 2016 was maintained for each year to 2021 for all macro-economic variables in the model.

Executive Summary

International Outlook

- Recovery from the recent recession is being led by key emerging economies, with OECD countries generally recovering more slowly than expected. High crude oil prices and a relatively weak U.S. dollar support a stronger Canadian dollar.

- World prices for many agricultural commodities reached record highs in 2011. In the absence of unfavourable weather events, a strong global supply response is expected to moderate cereals and oilseeds prices in 2012. However, the higher price plateau is expected to stay, as a result of: declining yield growth in world cereals; strong global demand; high energy prices; a relatively weak U.S. dollar; and growing demand for cereals and oilseeds from relatively new sources including biofuels and aquaculture.

- The influence of biofuels on agricultural markets will continue to strengthen. The elimination of the U.S. Volumetric Ethanol Excise Tax Credit (VEETC) and the ethanol import tariff in December 2011 will further integrate the American and Brazilian ethanol markets. With the removal of these U.S. policies, it is anticipated that the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) mandates will be the key driver determining U.S. biofuels consumption.

- World red meat markets will remain segmented based on internationally recognized animal disease status. Cattle and hog prices are expected to increase, but high feed prices will limit sector expansion. Changes in livestock feeding practices are expected to improve productivity and partially mitigate higher feed costs.

- Dairy products are also expected to remain on a higher price plateau, partly driven by increased demand from developing countries. Expansion in milk production in Australia and New Zealand is expected to slow, putting further upward pressure on prices. At higher dairy prices, the protected European Union (EU) and the U.S. dairy industries are both expected to integrate into world markets for some dairy products.

Executive Summary

Canadian Outlook

- The outlook is underpinned by a strong and stable Canadian dollar averaging $1.01 U.S. over the projection period. Canadian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is projected to grow annually by 2.6% and inflation is expected to remain relatively low, averaging 1.9% over the outlook period.

- Domestic demand for grains and oilseeds continues to be driven by world prices, the strength of the Canadian dollar and modest growth in the domestic red meat industry. The 2011-12 crop year has shown some recovery after a very challenging spring for many Western Canadian producers. Cool, wet weather and excess soil moisture in some regions delayed seeding. Fortunately, a late fall frost in many regions extended the opportunity to harvest late seeded crops.

- For the medium term, prices of grains, oilseeds and special crops are expected to decline from the recent price peaks, but remain well above historical levels. In response to these higher prices, total harvested area is projected to increase by 4% in 2021 compared to historical average (2006-2010). The largest area increases are expected for canola in Western Canada, and corn and soybeans in Eastern Canada. Summer fallow area in the west will continue to decline, despite its temporary increase due to excess moisture in 2010-2011.

- Canola crushing capacity is expected to expand given relatively high vegetable oil prices and continued expansion in protein meal demand in developing countries. In addition to the domestic crushing demand, it is also anticipated that expansion in canola production will also be able to satisfy rising export demand for canola seed.

- Although there is some expansion of canola oil use for domestic biodiesel production, the bulk of rising demand for Canadian vegetable oil is expected to come from export markets. Domestic biofuel production will likely continue to expand; however, it is expected that imports of both ethanol and biodiesel will be necessary to meet the domestic consumption mandates.

Canadian Outlook, continued

- After several years of high feed prices and declining breeding herds, the projected increase in cattle prices is expected to stimulate rebuilding of Canadian cattle breeding herds. Beginning in 2013, cattle exports should benefit from an expected revision of the U.S. Country of Origin Labelling (COOL). Canadian beef net exports are projected to increase as cattle slaughter and average carcass weight are both expected to increase over the medium term. Canadian per capita consumption of beef has decreased by 14% over the past decade, and no substantial domestic demand growth is expected for the future.

- Hog prices are expected to increase but the relatively high feed prices will continue to put pressure on hog producers. As a result, slaughter hog marketings are expected to increase only modestly, while maintaining the cyclical pattern. The revision of the U.S. COOL will benefit the Canadian hog industry, but it is not anticipated that slaughter hog and weanling exports will return to their historically high levels. The decline in per capita pork consumption continues to place added importance on export markets.

- Over the medium term, per capita consumption of most dairy products is expected to either be stable or continue to fall, largely due to the fact that Canada has a mature market with an aging population. Yogurt is an exception, having shown continuous growth for more than 20 years. This is expected to continue into the future.

- Domestic prices for butter and skim milk power are expected to increase moderately. World prices are also expected to remain relatively high, and tariffs should continue to prevent the occurrence of over-quota imports and to offset the impact of a relatively strong Canadian dollar.

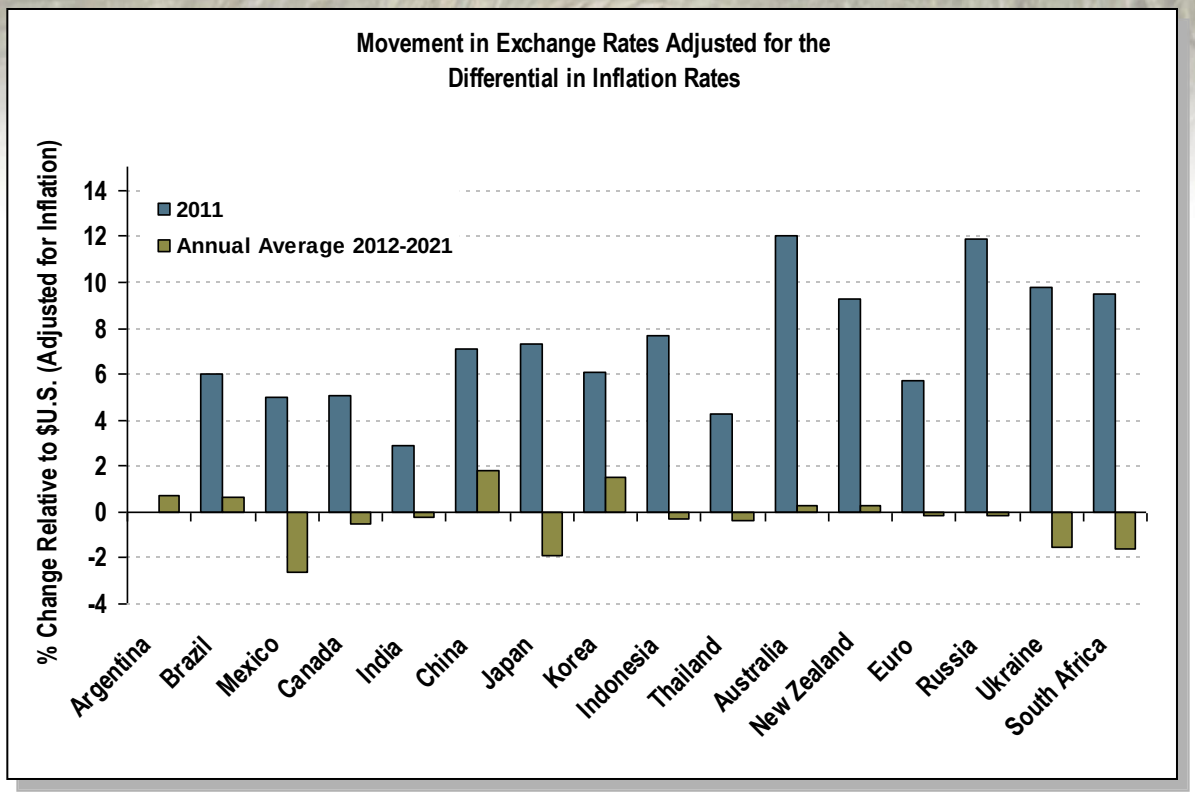
- Given the maturity of the domestic market and higher prices for poultry relative to other meats, growth in Canadian poultry consumption is expected to continue to slow on a per capita basis, limiting expansion of the industry.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

The underlying macro-economic conditions are key for the outlook, affecting both supply and demand for agricultural commodities.

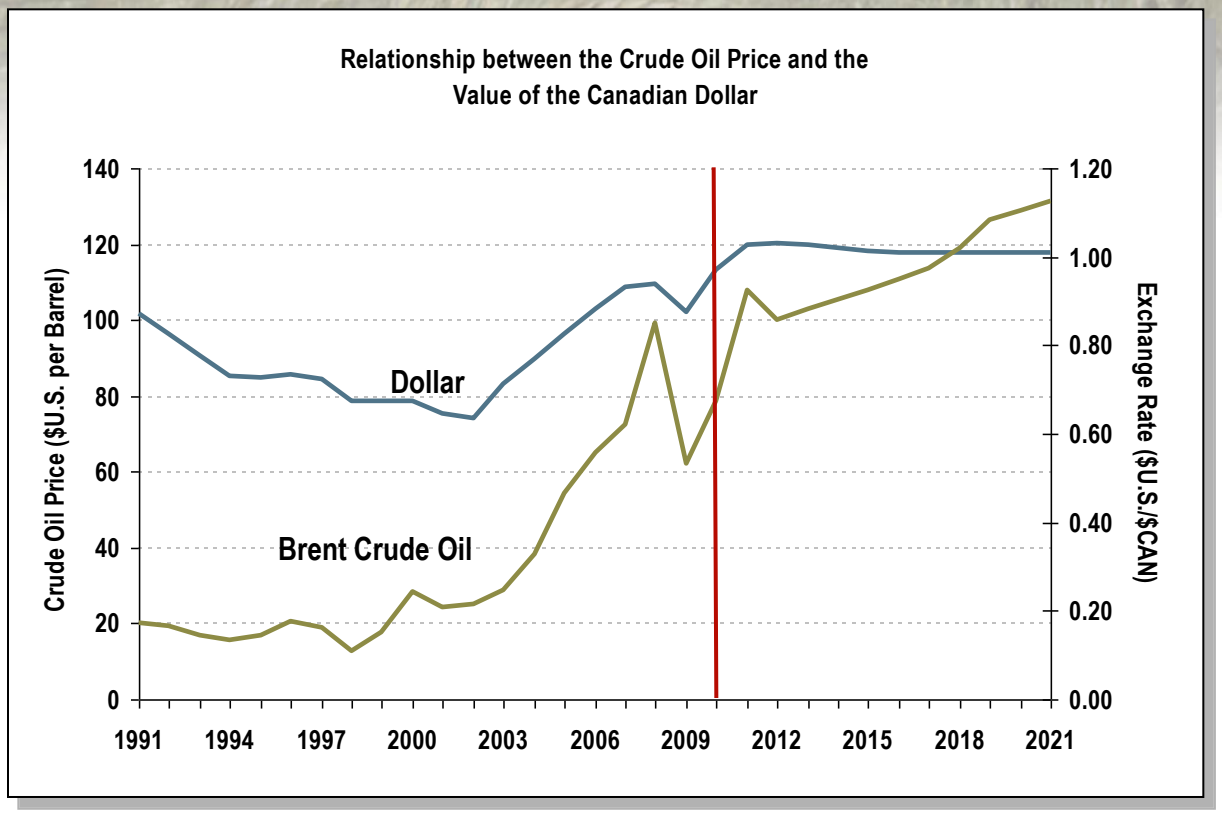
- **Population**
  - World population is expected to grow by approximately 1% per year over the outlook period.
  - Growth in developing countries is anticipated to be nearly three times the rate of OECD countries.
- **Gross Domestic Product**
  - OECD countries posted an average economic growth rate of only 1.8% in 2011, and are in general, recovering more slowly from the recession than anticipated in the outlook last year. An average annual growth rate of 2.5% is expected for the OECD member countries over the outlook period (2011-2021).
  - Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) countries are still expected to grow rapidly, with an average of 8.1% in 2011 and an annual mean of 7.6% over the remaining years.
  - The average growth rate for other key countries is 1.6% in 2011 and 2.3% for the rest of the outlook period.
- **Inflation rates**
  - Rates are expected to remain relatively low over the outlook, averaging 2.5% and 3.9% per annum for the OECD and BRIC countries, respectively.
- **Exchange Rates**
  - Most major currencies experienced a significant appreciation in real terms (adjusted for inflation) against the U.S. dollar in 2011. The outlook maintains projections for a relatively weak U.S. dollar.
  - The outlook does not assume any changes to the country composition of the Euro zone.
- **Crude Oil**
  - Price is expected to hover around $100 U.S./barrel in 2012.
  - Over the medium term, crude oil prices are assumed to reach $130 U.S./barrel. This maintains the view of past outlooks that the era of inexpensive energy is over.

Over the outlook, most foreign currencies are not expected to make additional major gains against the American dollar in real terms.



- Most major currencies experienced a significant appreciation in real terms against the U.S. dollar in 2011. Considering the size of the structural budget deficits and the negative trade balance, the U.S. dollar is expected to remain weak over the medium term.
- The above graph shows the projected exchange rate forecasts for various countries, taking into account the difference in the inflation rates between the U.S. and the country of comparison. In 2011, the Canadian dollar appreciated approximately 5% relative to the U.S. dollar in real terms. Over the projection period, a very modest depreciation is anticipated.
- The U.S. dollar is expected to continue depreciating in real terms against the currencies of Argentina, Brazil, China and Korea. Appreciation is expected against the currencies of Mexico, Japan, Ukraine and South Africa.

Energy prices are expected to remain high over the medium term. This supports a strong Canadian dollar.



- After increasing by roughly 37% between 2010 and 2011, crude oil prices are assumed to reach $130 U.S./barrel - a 32% increase in real terms relative to the 2008-2010 average.
- This high crude oil price is part of a more general phenomenon affecting most commodities and primary products sold on international markets. Since Canada is a large exporter of many of these commodities, the increasing trade balance puts upward pressure on the value of the Canadian dollar.
- For agriculture, a strong and appreciating Canadian dollar increases pressure on export competitiveness for domestic producers of both bulk commodities and value-added agri-food products. This also makes imported goods relatively cheaper for Canadian consumers.

Foreign Policy Assumptions

Crops and Sugar

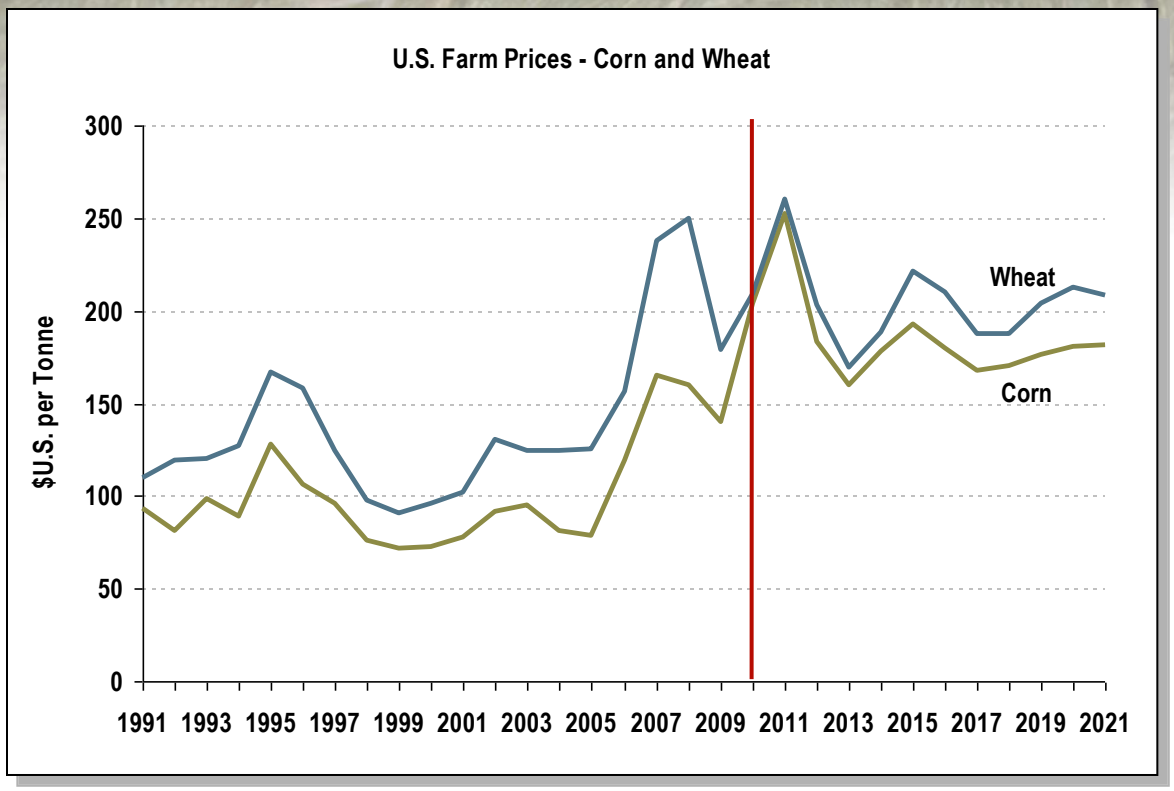
- **United States**
  - No assumptions are made about any new programs resulting from the 2012 U.S. Farm Bill, nor about potential changes to existing programs.
  - Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) program remains in place, but the participation rate is expected to continue to be low.
  - Sugar policy remains unchanged.
- **China**
  - Wheat and rice imports are expected to remain below tariff rate quotas (TRQ), while oilseed imports will likely continue to expand rapidly.
  - Coarse grain imports are expected to average approximately 4 million metric tonnes (MMT) over the outlook.
  - Sugar imports are expected to be above the TRQ in most years of the outlook.
- **Argentina**
  - Oilseeds are expected to remain subject to a 35% export tax for the duration of the outlook.
- **Russia**
  - No further export controls will be imposed over the outlook, after the grain export ban was lifted in July 2011.
  - World Trade Organization (WTO) entry is not included in the outlook.
- **European Union**
  - Elimination of the mandatory 10% set-aside of arable land is maintained over the outlook.
- **Mexico**
  - Direct payments including those of PROCAMPO are assumed to be stable in real terms.

Foreign Policy Assumptions

Biofuels

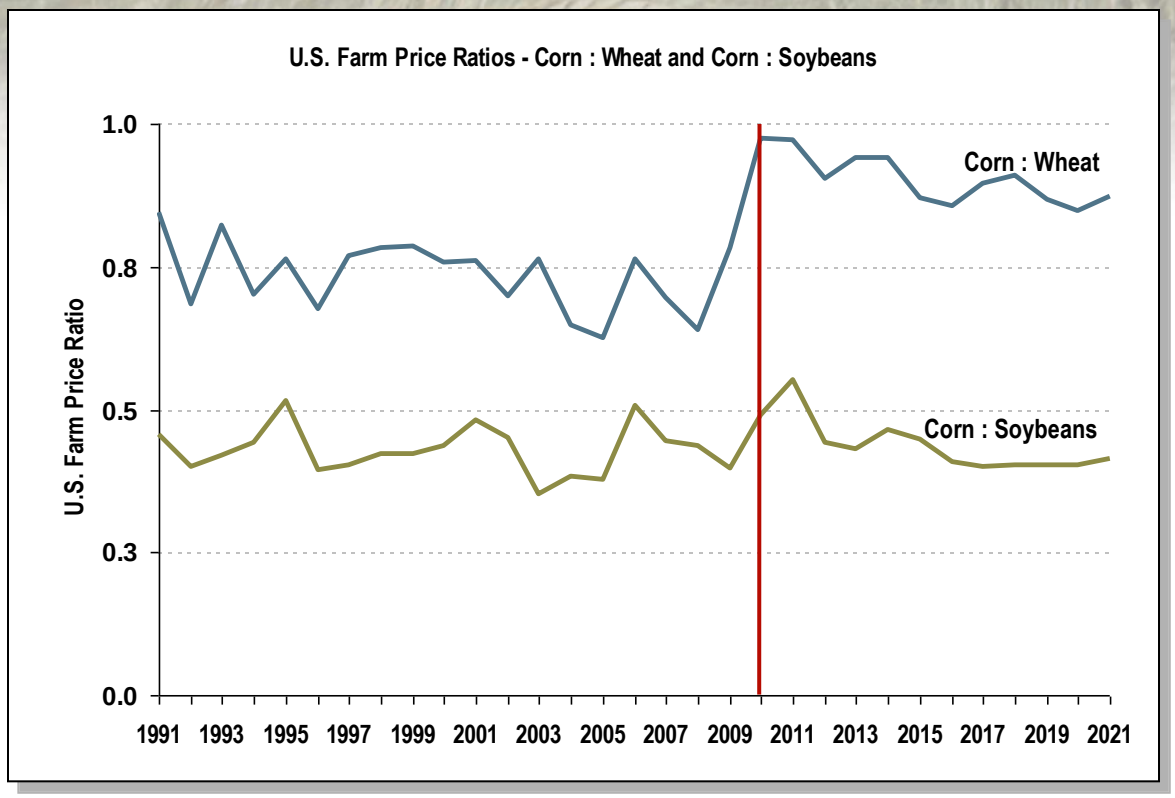
- **United States**
  - RFS mandates will be reached, with the exception of cellulosic biofuels. By 2021, it is expected that 17% of the cellulosic biofuel mandate will be filled, mostly with ethanol production from crop residue.
  - VEETC and the specific import tariff were eliminated as of January 1, 2012.
  - Biodiesel consumption will remain at 3.78 billion litres, under the assumption that the biomass-based diesel mandate will be held at 2012 levels. The mandate will be filled mainly by domestic production sourced from vegetable oils.
  - The price of cellulosic ethanol will be higher than conventional ethanol, in spite of technological progress.
  - The outlook includes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) decision to increase the maximum ethanol blend level to 15% in non-flex fuel cars built after 2001.
- **European Union**
  - Ethanol consumption increases to implement the Renewable Energy Directive (RED), which calls for a 10% share of renewable energy (on an energy basis) in the transport fuel mix by 2020.
  - Only the ethanol objective is expected to be achieved, since biodiesel should only reach 8% of diesel consumption.
- **Brazil**
  - Given the elimination of the U.S. import tariff, it is assumed that Brazil will continue to allow tariff-free ethanol imports, following temporary measures enacted in 2010.

Over the medium term, the higher world price plateau for cereals is here to stay.



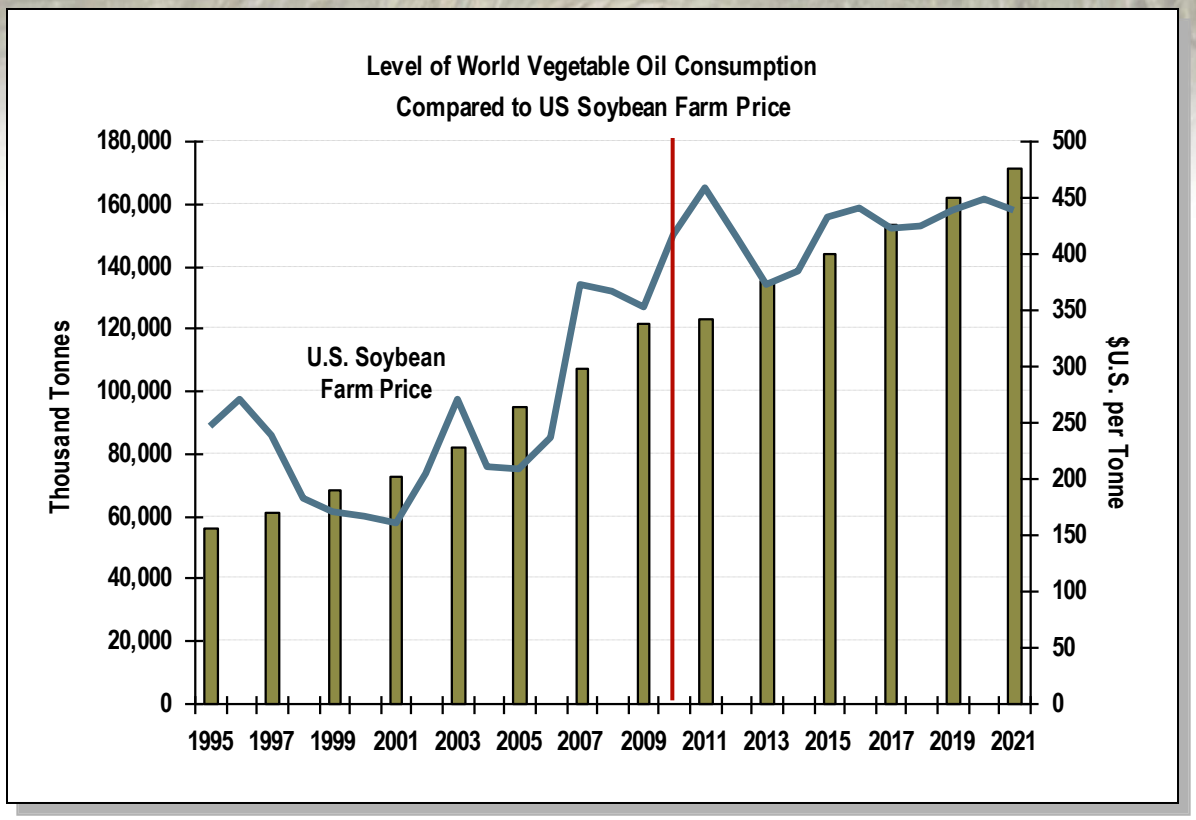
- A strong global supply response to high prices is expected to contribute to lower cereals prices in 2012. For Canadian producers, the degree of price transmission depends on several factors, including the strength of the Canadian dollar and transportation costs.
- Over the medium term, several factors contribute to the higher than historical price forecast:
  - Reduced growth in world cereals yields, due in part to increasing costs for energy-based inputs such as fertilizer.
  - Increased purchasing power of developing countries due to income growth and a weak projected U.S. dollar, which leads to higher demand for food, including products such as meat and dairy that require more grains and oilseeds to produce.
  - Large increase in cereal-based ethanol production and oilseed-based biodiesel production driven by high crude oil prices and/or government mandates.
  - Larger projected share of global fish production coming from aquaculture, also leading to increased demand for cereals as a feedstock.
- The possibility of new price peaks is significant due to the unpredictability of weather events (although no such events are assumed in the outlook).

A structural shift in the corn-wheat price ratio is expected, while the corn-soybean price ratio is expected to remain relatively stable.



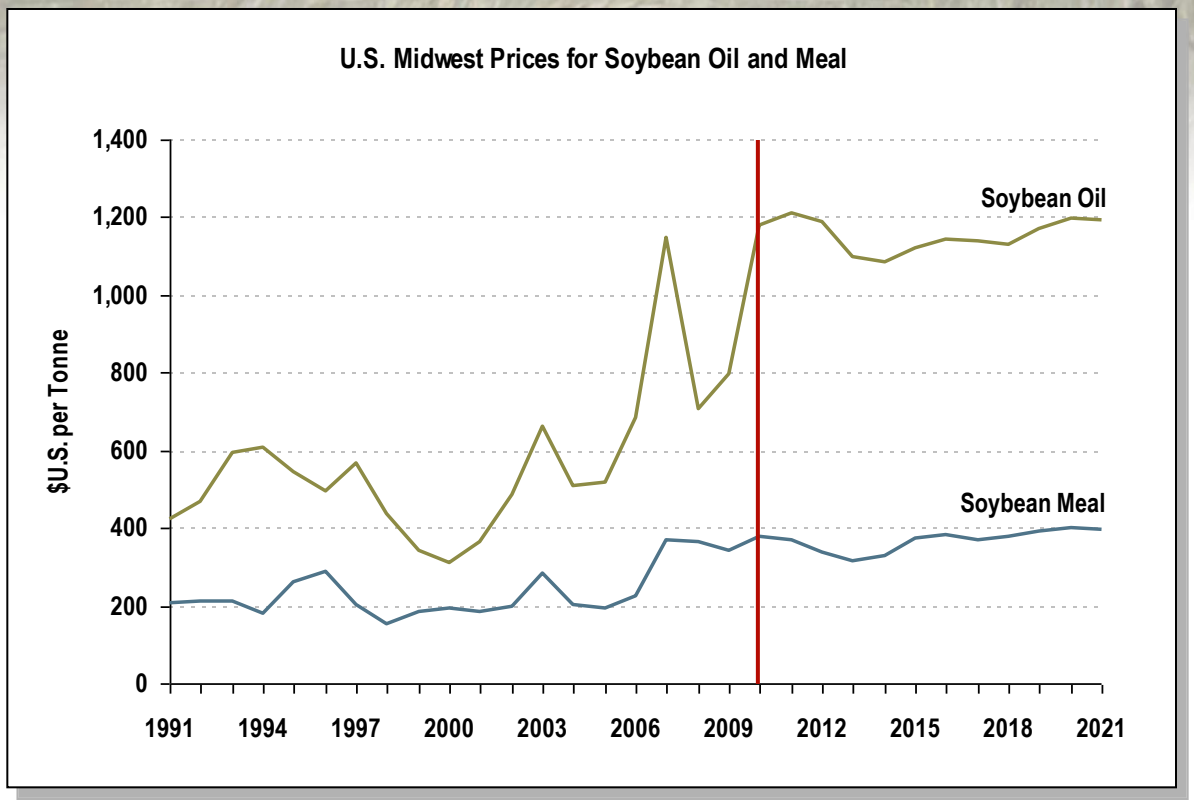
- Examining price ratios provides indications as to the relative value of the crops under comparison. Significant movement in ratios suggests shifts in cropping patterns or structural changes in demand, such as the changing composition of livestock rations.
- For example, corn production requires more intensive use of energy and fertilizer than wheat. Given that energy-intensive input prices are expected to remain relatively high and that further growth in corn-based ethanol production is expected, a structural shift in the corn : wheat price ratio is anticipated.
- Strong growth in vegetable oil demand is putting sufficient upward pressure on soybean prices (due to soybean oil content), preventing a similar realignment in the corn : soybean price ratio.

Soybean prices are also expected to remain at a very high level due to both supply and demand-side factors.



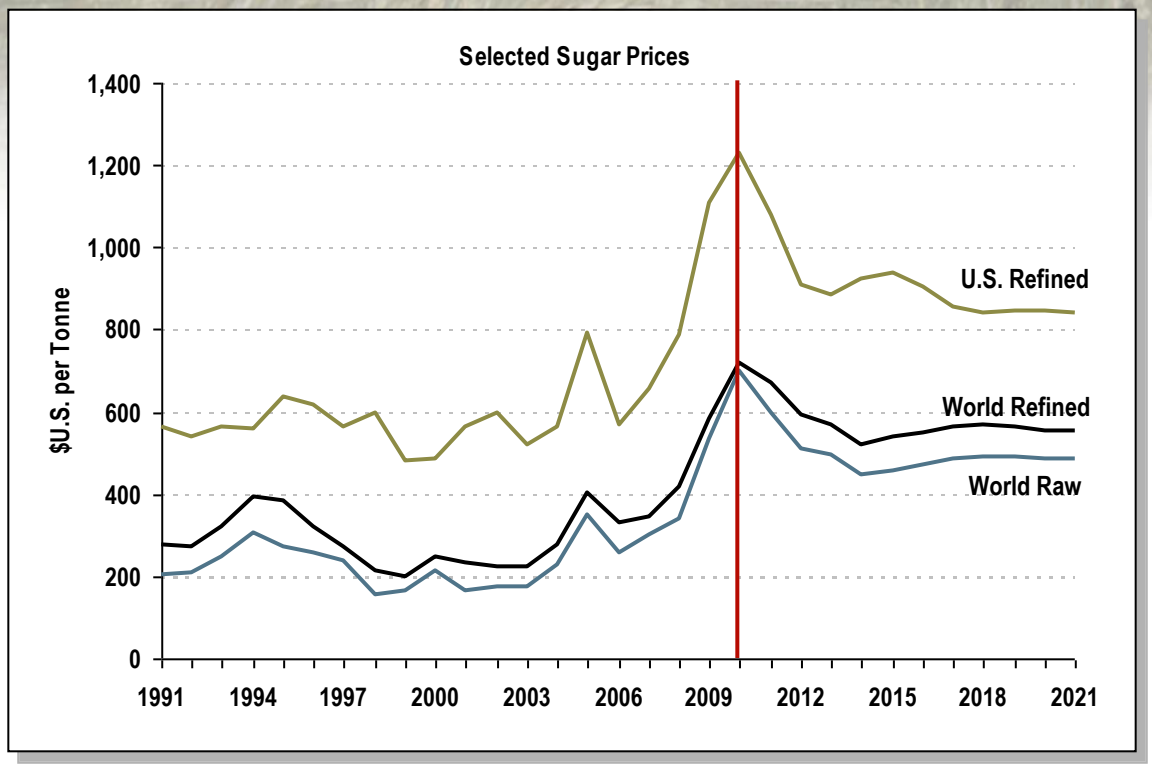
- The growing use of vegetable oil for food in developing countries, as well as for biodiesel production worldwide, puts further upward pressure on the price of soybeans.
- In many countries, corn and soybeans strongly compete for the same land. The anticipated strength of the corn price is expected to support continued shifting of land into corn, reducing soybean supply, and pushing soybean prices higher.
- Domestically, this land shift occurs to a certain extent in Eastern Canada, but in Western Canada, little corn is grown; therefore, the expansion of canola production comes at the expense of other crops.

The vegetable oil market will show the strongest price growth in the oilseed complex.



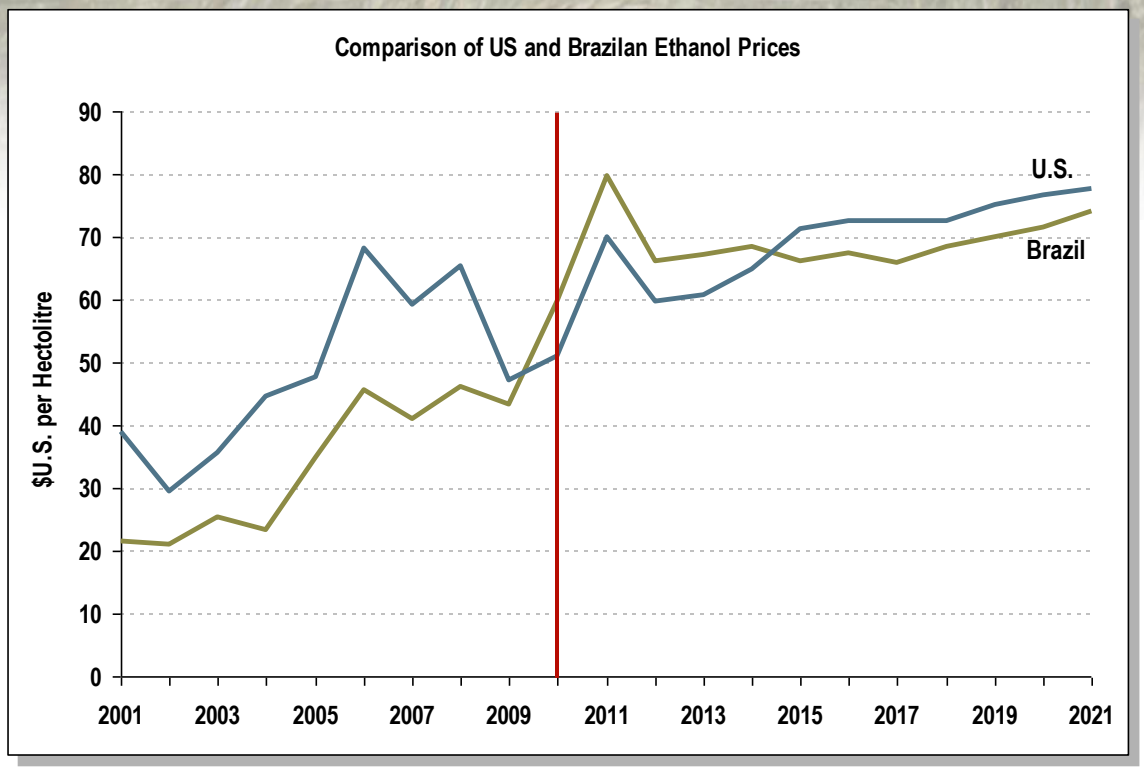
- Strong vegetable oil prices will be supported by income growth in developing countries, high crude oil prices and biodiesel mandates in many countries.
- The strength of U.S. soybean oil prices also encourages expansion in other oils, including palm and canola. The high oil content in canola provides incentives for further expansion in Canadian crushing capacity.
- Growth in the price of oilseed meal is expected to be more limited partly due to the growing competition in the feed market from distiller's grain (DG), a significant by-product of expanding ethanol production.

After the current peak, sugar prices are expected to fall but remain above historical levels, due to the strong link with the fuel market through ethanol.



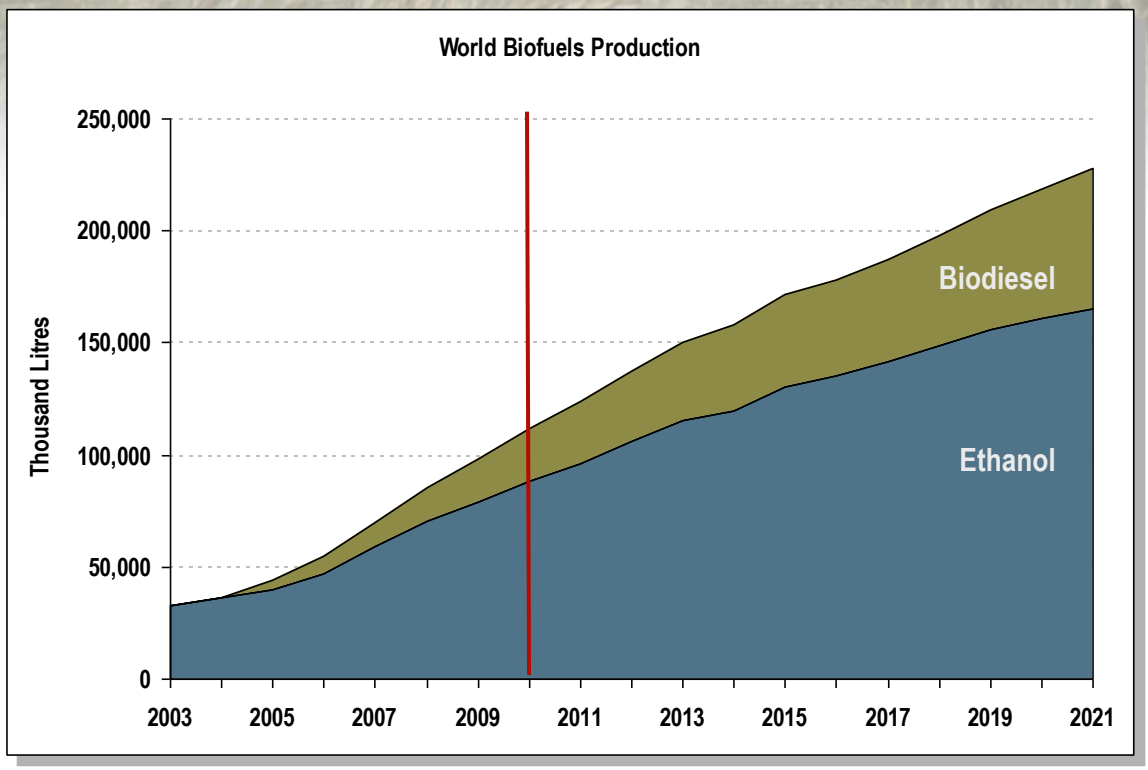
- Several factors have contributed to the concurrent short-term price peaks in the world and U.S. sugar markets:
  - Adverse weather conditions in Brazil and India limited growth in the world sugar cane yield.
  - A reduction in EU sugar price support has led to an elimination of the domestic sugar surplus and a reduction in subsidized exports.
  - High world prices for grains and oilseeds have pressured sugar cane and sugar beet area in regions where they compete for land.
  - In relation to the U.S. anti-obesity campaign, there has been a drastic reduction in high fructose corn syrup consumption and an increased in demand for sugar.
  - In an attempt to mitigate rising prices for consumers, U.S. authorities have substantially increased the TRQ, leading to a significant increase in U.S. sugar imports from the world market.
- Canada has limited access to the U.S. refined sugar market through a small TRQ; however, the confectionary industry has tariff-free access for sugar-containing products through the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

High short-term sugar prices pushed the Brazilian ethanol price above that of the United States. In the medium term, the American ethanol price will be determined by the Renewable Fuels Standard mandate.



- Given that sugar cane is a perennial crop, the short term supply response to prices is limited by the agronomic characteristics of production. Processing plants in Brazil however, can quickly alter the relative share of sugar cane being transformed into ethanol or sugar, depending on comparative prices. In 2010/2011, Brazil increased the amount of sugar cane dedicated to sugar production at the expense of ethanol.
- To mitigate the effects of the domestic ethanol shortage, the Brazilian authorities temporarily removed the ethanol tariff, allowing the U.S. to export ethanol to Brazil in both 2010 and 2011. As new land gradually moves into sugar cane production, the Brazilian ethanol price is eventually expected to return to a level below the U.S. price, due to its lower production costs.
- With the elimination of VEETC, the U.S. ethanol market will be driven by the RFS mandate; therefore, higher crude oil prices will be needed for consumption to rise above mandated levels. The elimination of the import tariff removes the advantage for Canada and other countries that previously had tariff-free access to the U.S. ethanol market through bilateral or other preferential trade agreements.

The influence of biofuels on agricultural markets will continue to strengthen, given projections for biofuel production growth over the medium term.



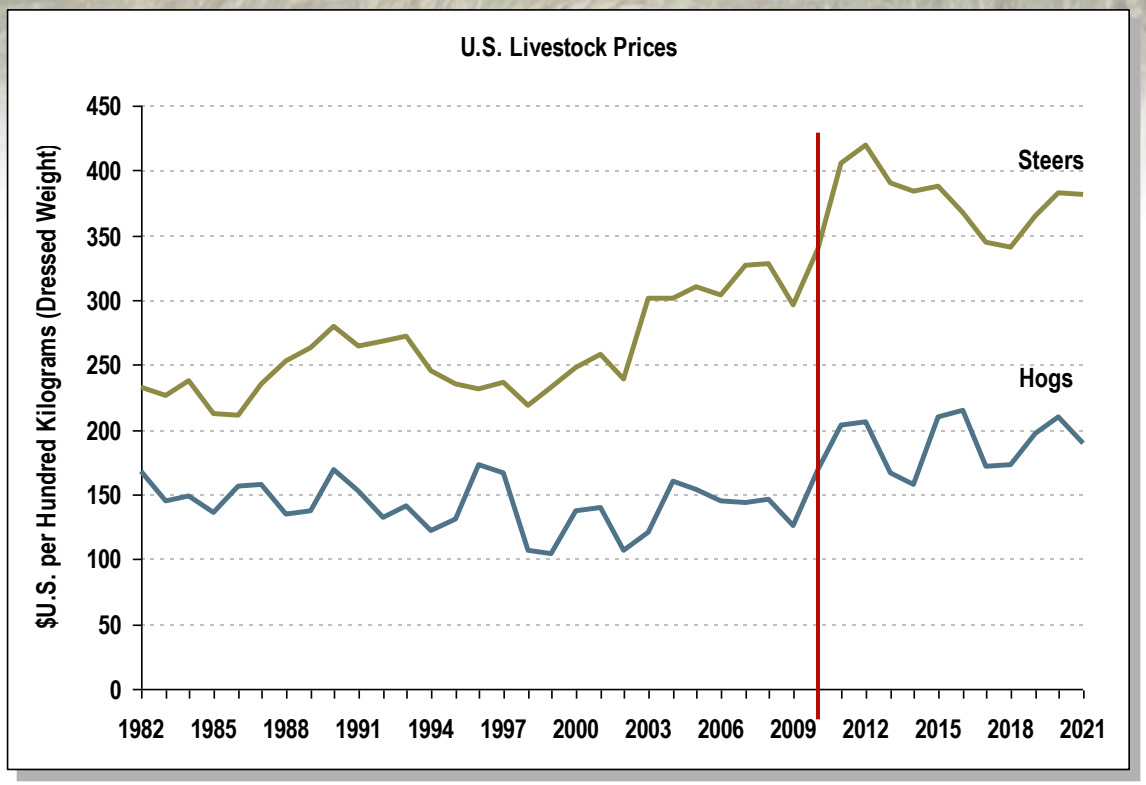
- By 2021, it is expected that roughly 37.5% of world sugar cane production and 13% of coarse grain production will be used to produce ethanol.
  - Brazil, Colombia and Thailand are expected to have the largest increases in sugar cane-based ethanol production, while the U.S. and the EU are expected to lead the growth in grains-based ethanol production.
- By 2021, roughly 24% of world vegetable oil production is expected to be used to produce biodiesel.
  - Argentina, Brazil, the EU, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the U.S. are expected to lead growth in global vegetable oil-based biodiesel production.
- The expiration of the U.S. VEETC weakened the link with the energy market. This will likely have a limited impact on corn prices because the ethanol market will be largely driven by the RFS mandate.

Foreign Policy Assumptions

Livestock and Dairy Products

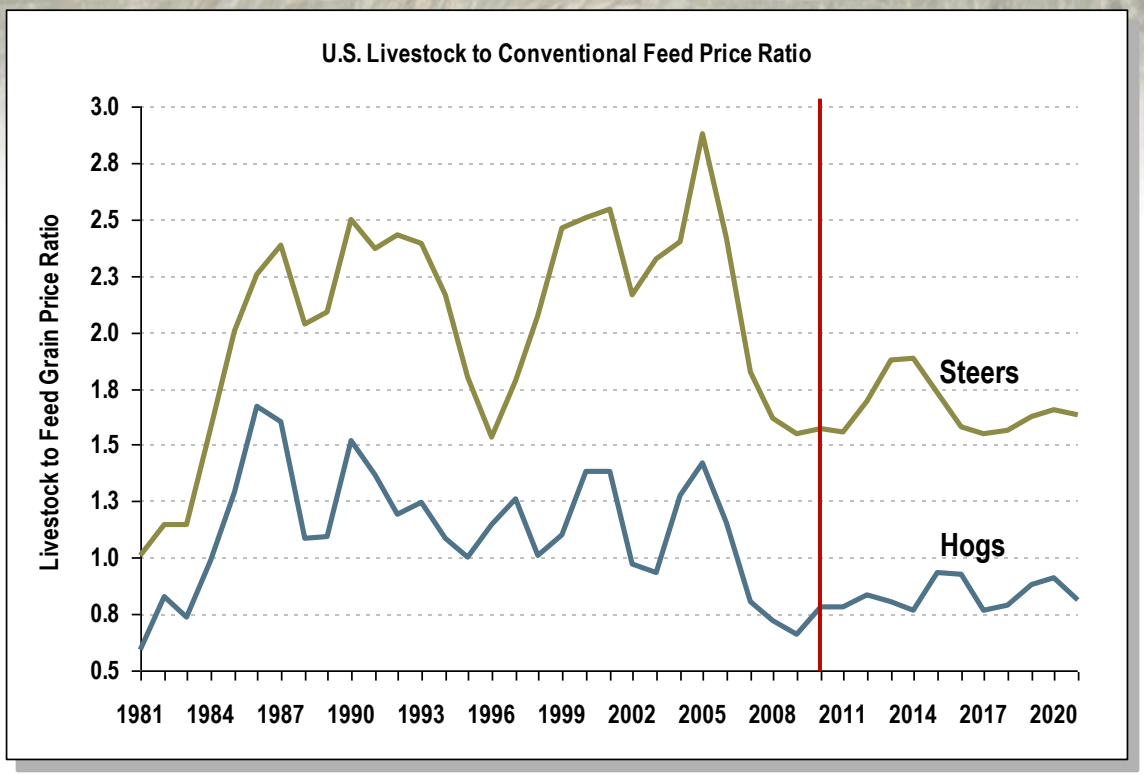
- **Atlantic and Pacific Markets**
  - Red meat markets remain segmented based on internationally-recognized animal disease status.
- **United States**
  - COOL was implemented on September 30, 2008. It is assumed that in 2013, the U.S. will modify the regulation in a way that will no longer be detrimental to the cattle and hog industries in Canada and Mexico.
  - The U.S. and South Korea bilateral trade agreement is included in the outlook, assuming 2012 as the implementation year. The pork and beef tariffs will fall to zero in 2016 and 2026, respectively. This, combined with the actual bilateral trade agreements with Chile and the EU, will eventually lead to a de facto liberalization of the Korean pork market.
- **European Union**
  - Milk production quota is eliminated in 2015 in line with Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform commitments.
- **China**
  - In spite of projected domestic demand growth, China is expected to remain mostly self-sufficient in beef and pork.

Cattle and hog prices are expected to increase over the medium term as producers adjust to high feed prices which will limit sector expansion.



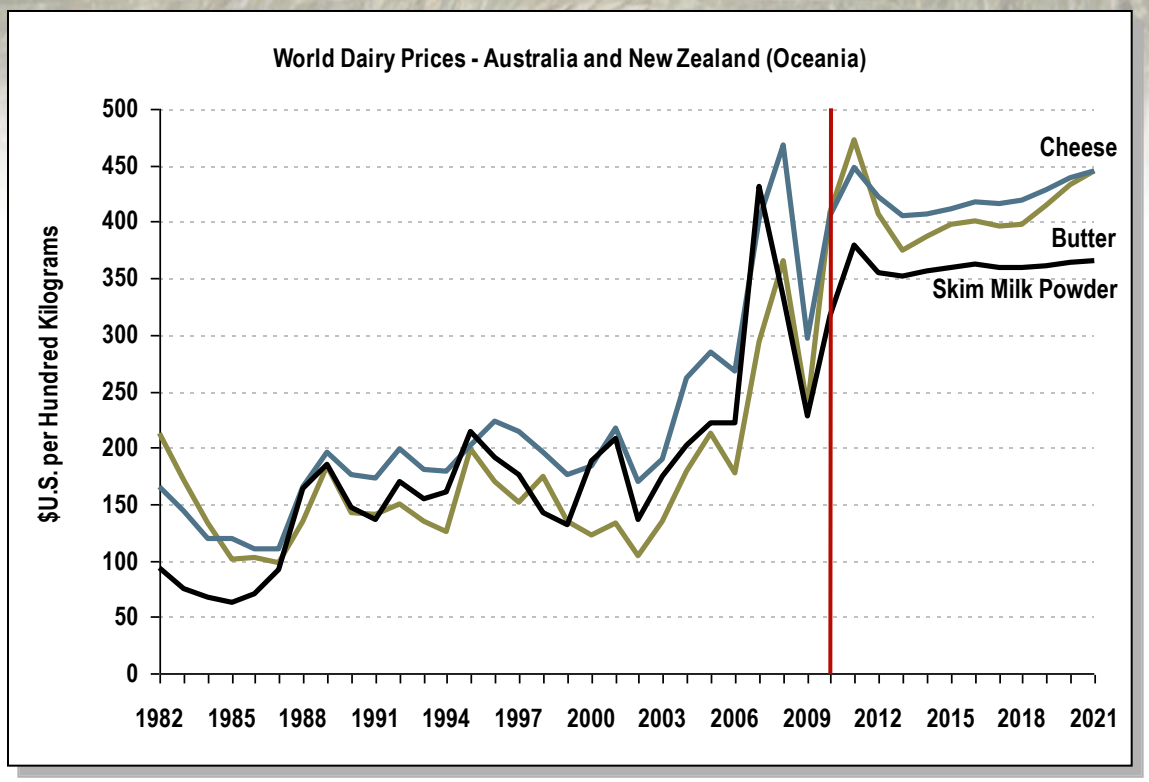
- Despite feed prices increasing substantially in 2006, North American beef and pork production did not significantly decrease until 2009. This coincided with the 2008 recession, preventing an adjustment of cattle and hog prices to the new feed price situation.
- Further reductions in overall red meat production took place in 2010 and 2011, leading to an increase in the price of steers and hogs; however, this also coincided with another peak in grain prices.
- Weak livestock to feed price ratios and very dry conditions in some parts of the U.S. in 2011 are expected to contribute to another reduction in red meat production in 2012. This is expected to support high and increasing prices.
- Over the medium term, prices are expected to remain cyclical, albeit at a higher plateau, partially reflecting higher feed prices.

It is anticipated that productivity gains and changes in feeding practices will allow livestock to feed price ratios to remain at relatively low levels.



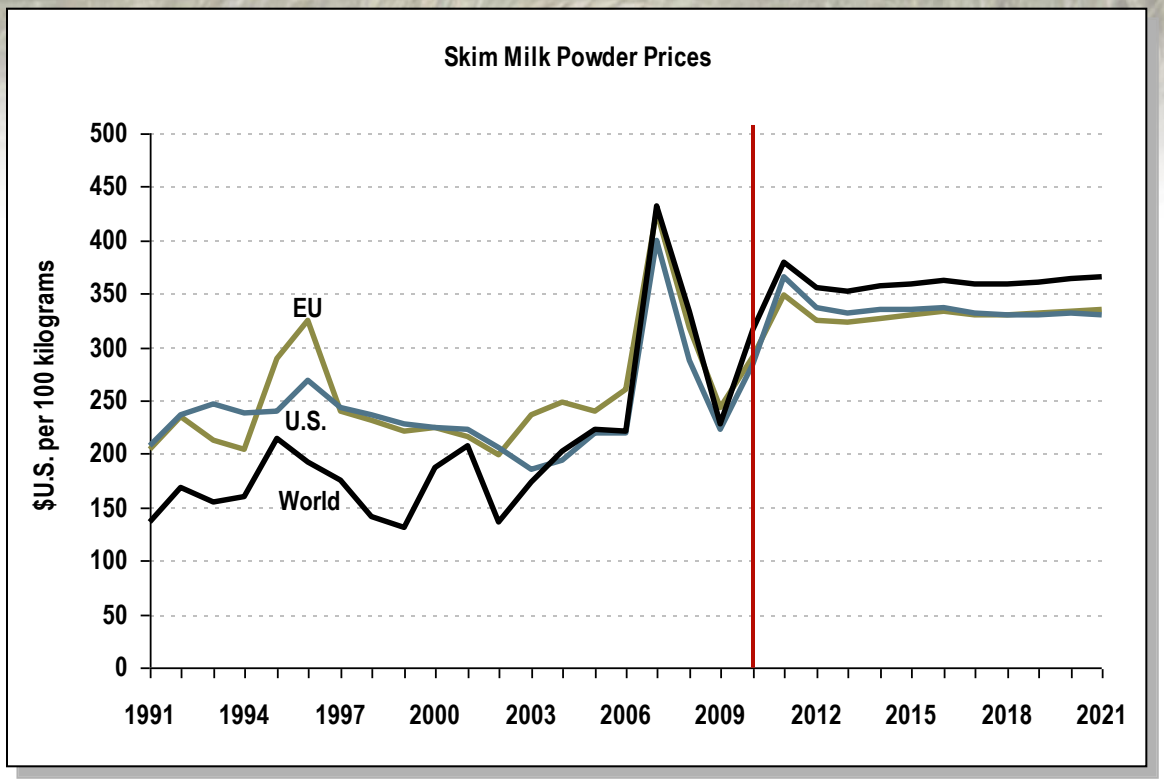
- The large supply of DG from the ethanol industry provides a feed that is priced similarly to corn, with a significantly higher protein content. Since these DG can comprise as much as 40% of the diet for cattle, producers should be able to partially mitigate the high prices for conventional feed grains.
- Keeping cattle on pasture longer (i.e. less time in the feedlot) is the second modification made to feeding practices that will allow cattle producers to partially mitigate high feed costs.
- Continued changes in the structure of U.S. hog production and better integration of DG into hog feed rations is expected to improve productivity over the medium term and to maintain supply.

Like many other agricultural commodities, dairy products are expected to remain on a higher price plateau.



- Income growth in developing countries, particularly in Asia, is a strong source of increasing demand for dairy products.
- Competition for land with other primary sectors is reducing the expansion of milk production in New Zealand. Water scarcity and the new water allocation system in some parts of Australia will prevent a return to the high production growth rates of the 1990s.
- A significant reduction in the EU dairy support prices has contributed to the elimination of dairy product surpluses and has significantly reduced the use of export subsidies.

The United States and European Union skim milk powder markets are expected to be fully integrated into the world market.



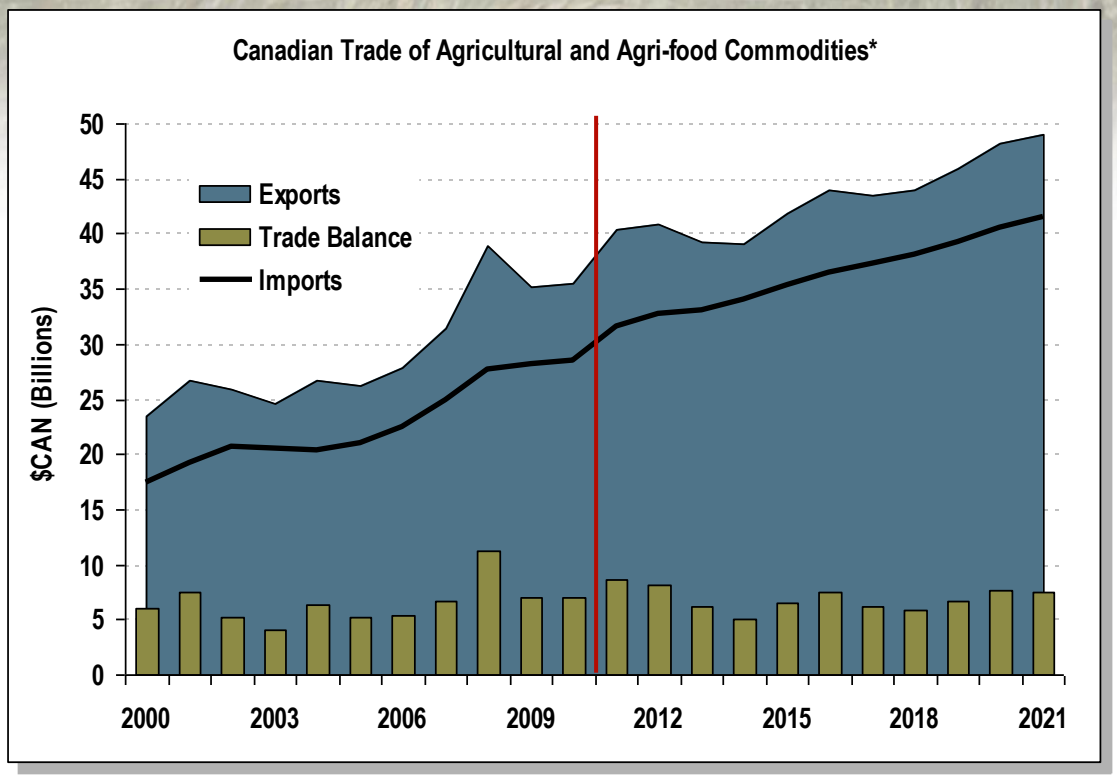
- Due to stable or reduced support prices, lower valued currencies and high world dairy prices, the U.S. and EU will be able to export skim milk powder without any export subsidies. Their domestic prices will be determined by the world price minus transportation costs.
- The same outcome is expected for the U.S. butter and cheese markets, as well as the EU whole milk powder and most cheese markets. Of the key dairy products, only the EU butter price is expected to remain slightly above the world price.

NATIONAL MARKETS

National Assumptions

- **Macroeconomic Forecasts**
  - Canadian population is projected to increase by 1.2% per year.
  - GDP is expected to grow by 2.6% annually as projected by the Conference Board of Canada.
  - The Canadian dollar is projected to remain relatively stable and slightly above the U.S. currency, averaging $1.01 U.S. over the projection period.
- **Grains, Oilseeds and Biofuels**
  - No major weather events (floods/droughts) are projected.
  - Total crop land is expected to be relatively stable.
  - Yields for grains and oilseeds are expected to increase at trend rates.
  - Federal regulations requiring an annual average renewable content of 5% in gasoline came into effect on December 15, 2010. The 2% mandate for biodiesel in diesel fuel and heating oil was implemented on July 1, 2011.
  - The Federal biofuels program that provides payment incentives to selected ethanol and biodiesel producers is scheduled to be phased out by 2017.
- **Livestock and Dairy Products**
  - As announced by Quebec in 2010, the cap on the number of animals covered under the Farm Income Stabilization Insurance (ASRA) program is included in the outlook.
  - The increase in the price of industrial milk is distributed between the support price of butter and skim milk powder.
  - The fat/solids-not-fat ratio for raw milk should be relatively stable, as measures implemented by producers are maintained.
  - Following a favourable WTO Dispute Settlement Body decision, it is assumed that U.S. COOL will be revised in 2013 so as to not be detrimental to Canada and Mexico.

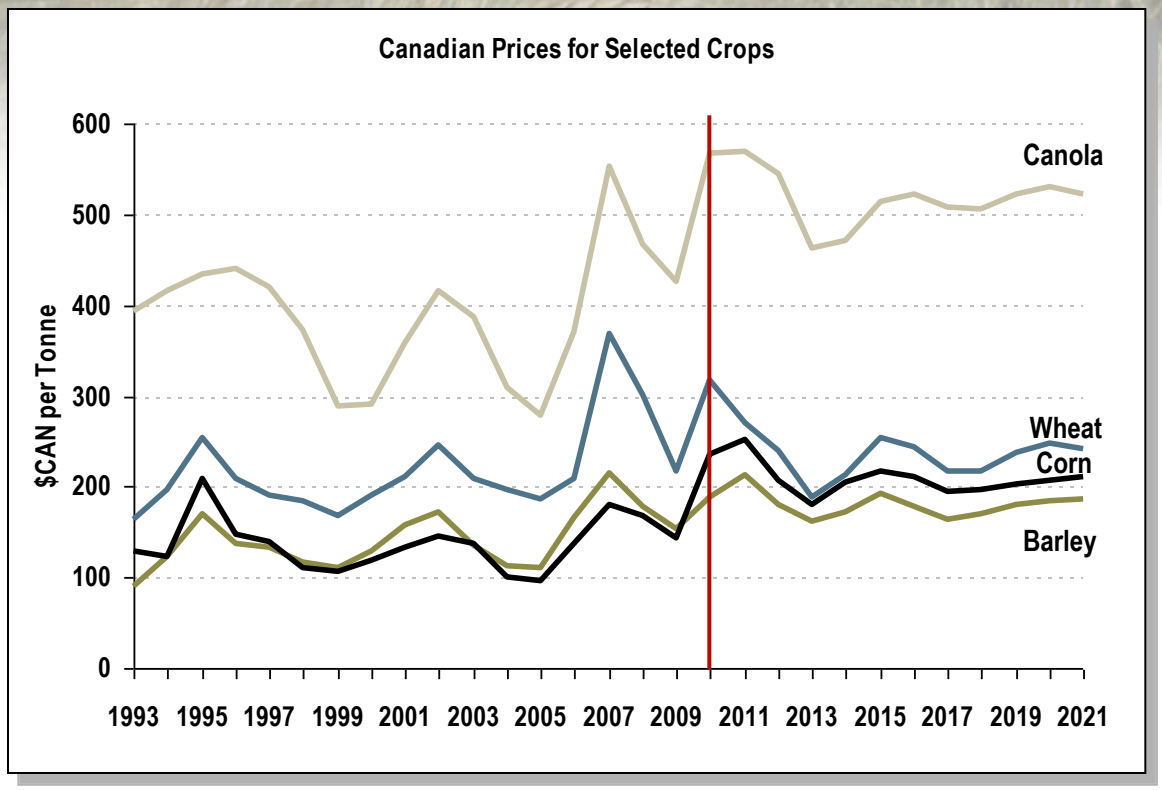
It is expected that on average the Canadian trade balance for agriculture and agri-food commodities will remain at historical levels.



* Excludes Fish and Seafood and their products. Exports in the graphic represent the domestic values. Exports, Imports and Trade balance are in current dollars.

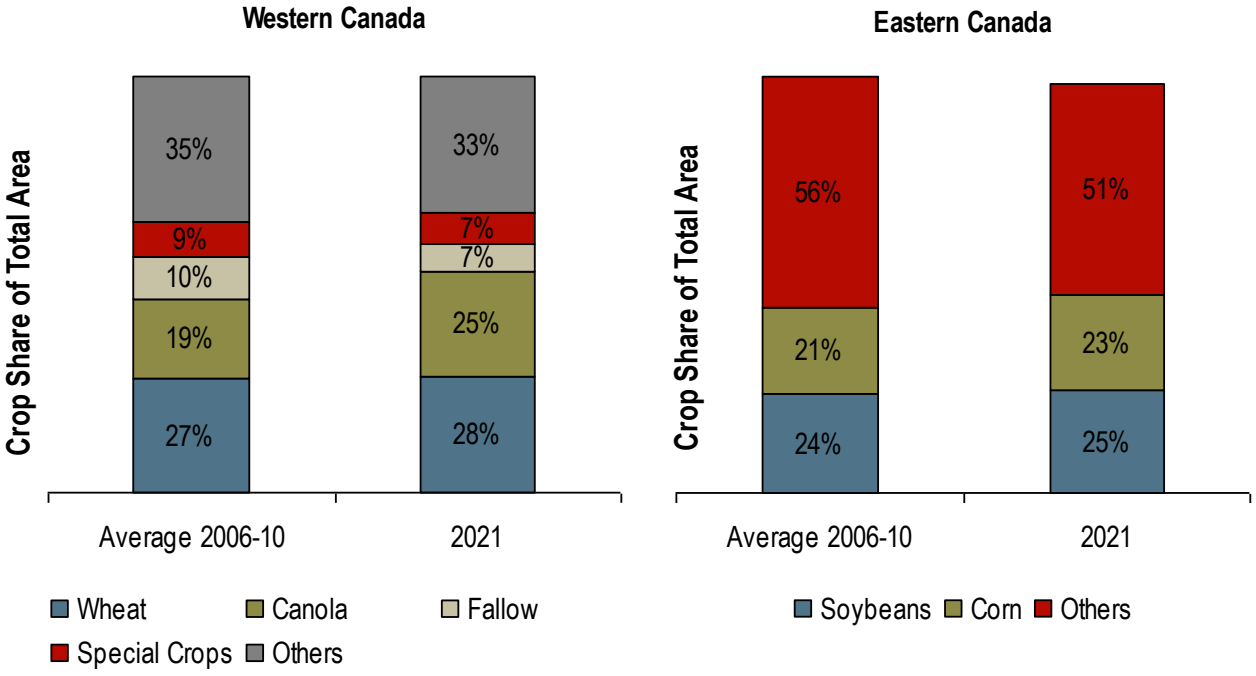
- Canadian agriculture and agri-food trade balance increased substantially in 2011.
- The trade balance is expected to return to historical levels on average.
- Grains, oilseeds and related products represent approximately 50% of the export value, while live animals, red meat and other animal products represent approximately 20% of trade.

The Canadian grain and oilseeds sector is well integrated into world markets. Annual average crop prices follow movements of global indicator prices reasonably well.



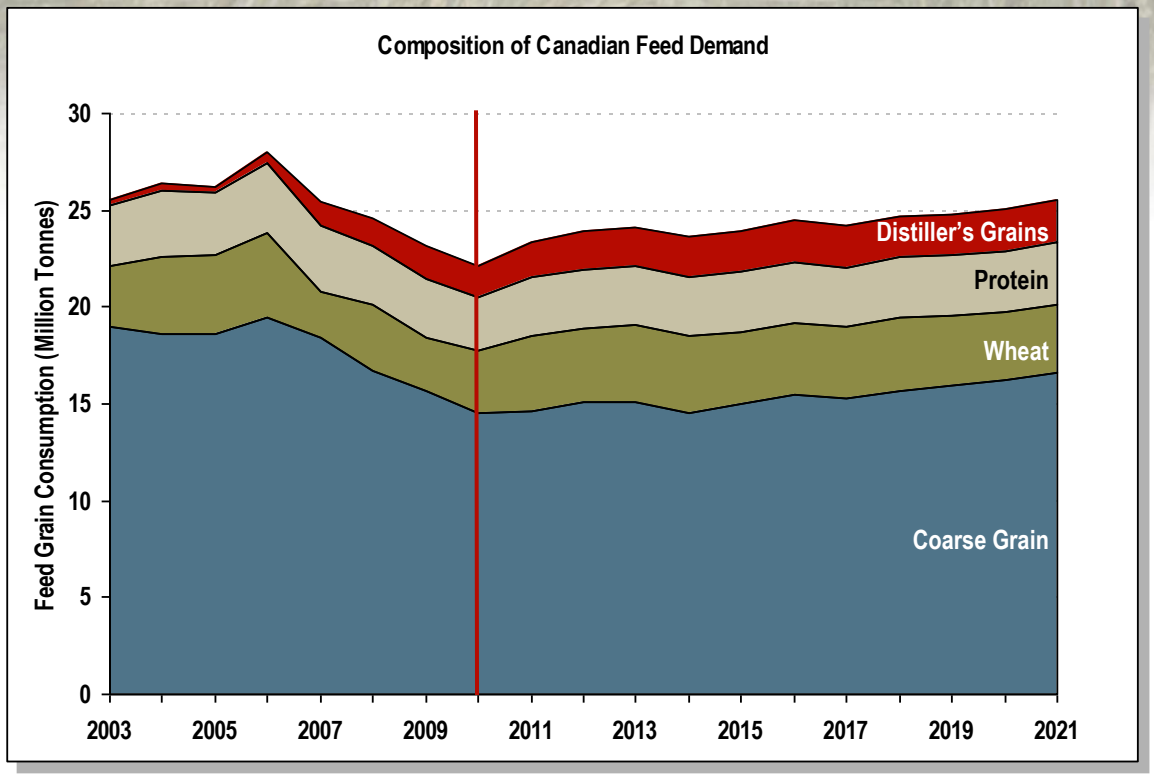
- Crop prices in Canada do not increase as much as international prices in 2011, due to the strong appreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. currency. Over the medium term, Canadian crop prices are expected to track global prices (U.S. prices) since the U.S.-Canada exchange rate is assumed to be relatively stable.
- Wheat, corn and barley prices are expected to continue to be largely influenced by higher U.S. prices, which are expected to be above mid-1990 to 2005 levels, but below the recent peaks.
- Canola continues to benefit from strong global vegetable oil prices and will continue to attract area from other crops in Western Canada.
- Global corn prices are expected to remain above mid-1990 to 2005 levels over the medium term, given strong global food, feed and industrial demand, as well as the relatively high use of energy intensive inputs in its production.

Land dedicated to crop production in Western and Eastern Canada is expected to increase modestly over the outlook.



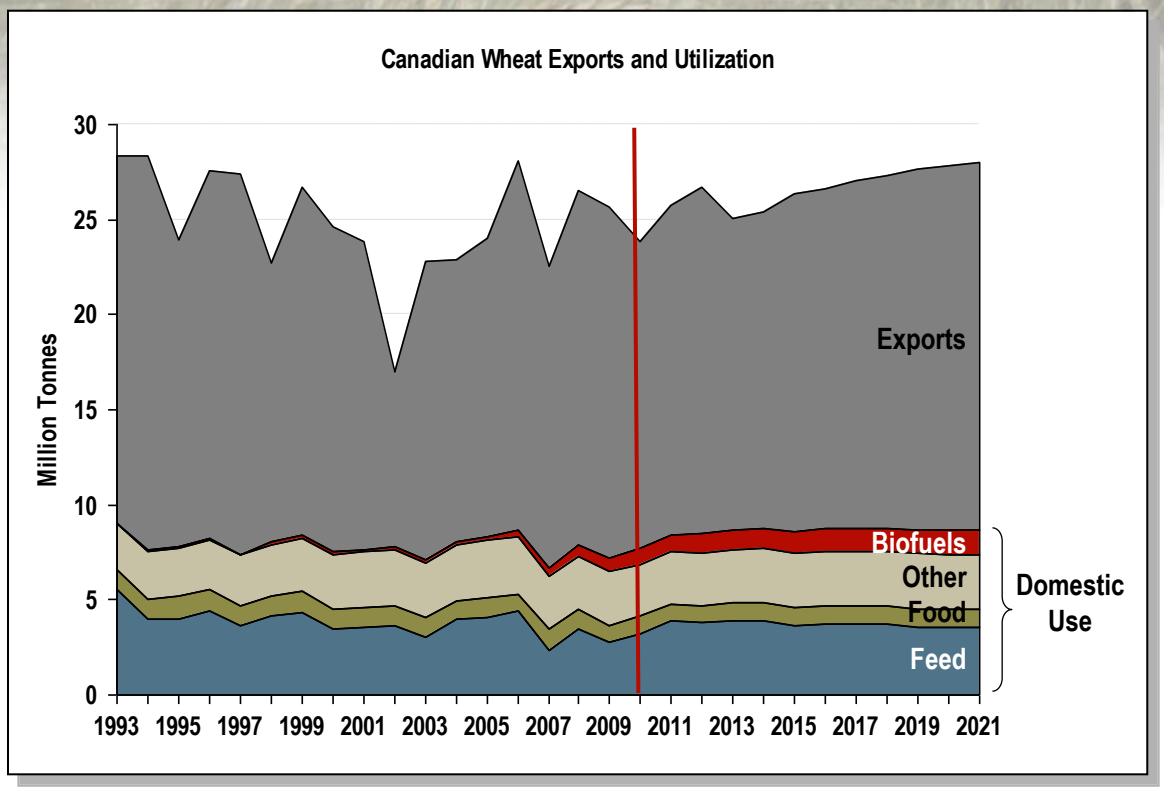
- Canola area is expected to continue expanding over the outlook, while only modest increases are expected in wheat, barley, corn and soybean area. Overall, the growth in total harvested area in Canada is expected to be modest, averaging 0.3% annually over the projection period.
- Special crops area is expected to decline from recent highs and to remain slightly below the historical average. It is expected that relatively high grain and oilseed prices will prevent further expansion in area.
- In Western Canada, summerfallow area is expected to continue its negative long term trend.

Expected feed demand growth will be met through greater use of coarse grains (barley and corn), while modest increases in protein meal and pea consumption are expected.



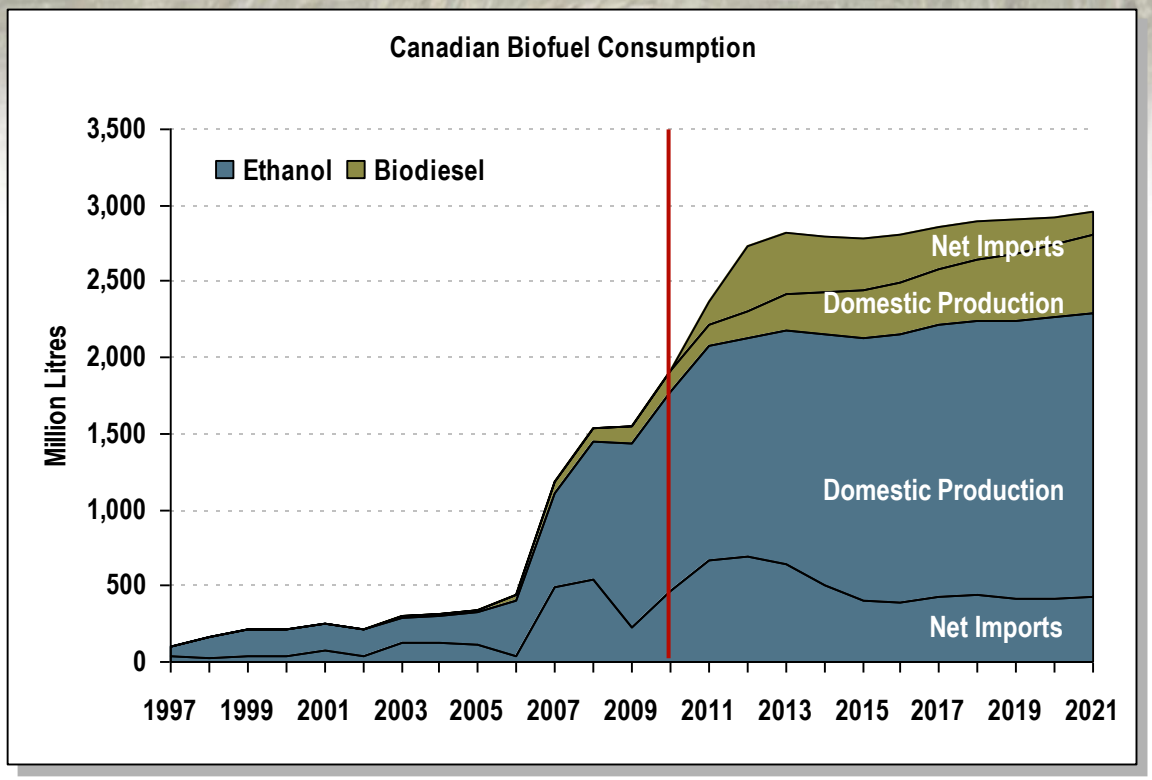
- Increases in Canadian feed demand will be met in large part by coarse grains - corn and barley. Barley use is expected to increase, as cattle producers in Western Canada gradually rebuild their herds over the medium term.
- Stable to modest growth in wheat, protein (canola meal, soybean meal and field peas) and DG are anticipated over the medium term.

Over the medium term, expected wheat returns support modest growth in both production and exports.



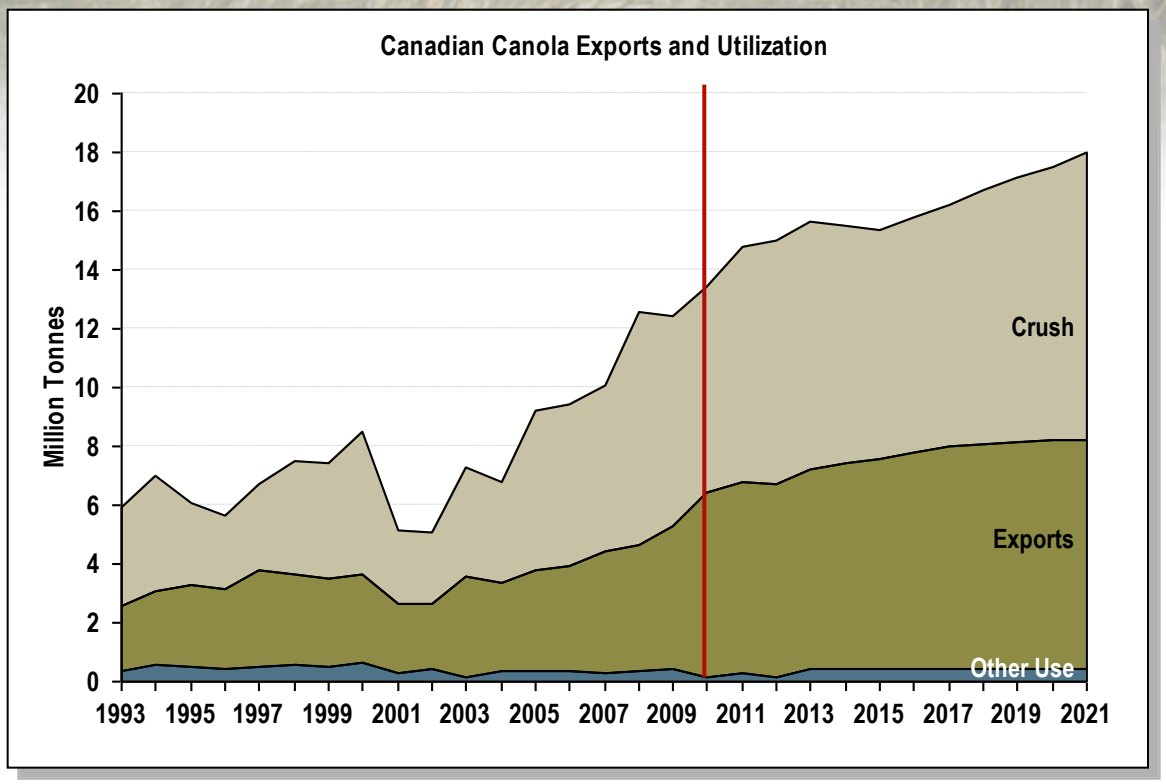
- Feed demand, the largest domestic use for wheat, is partially dependent on crop quality and is expected to remain relatively stable.
- Wheat for biofuel production is expected to increase slightly, due to overall growth in the Canadian ethanol industry, as well as a tightening of the corn to wheat price ratio that improves the economics of wheat-based ethanol production in Western Canada relative to corn.
- It is anticipated that wheat for food use will remain relatively stable.

Although Canadian biofuel production accounts for a growing share of domestic mandates, imports will continue to play a role in fulfilling these requirements over the medium term.



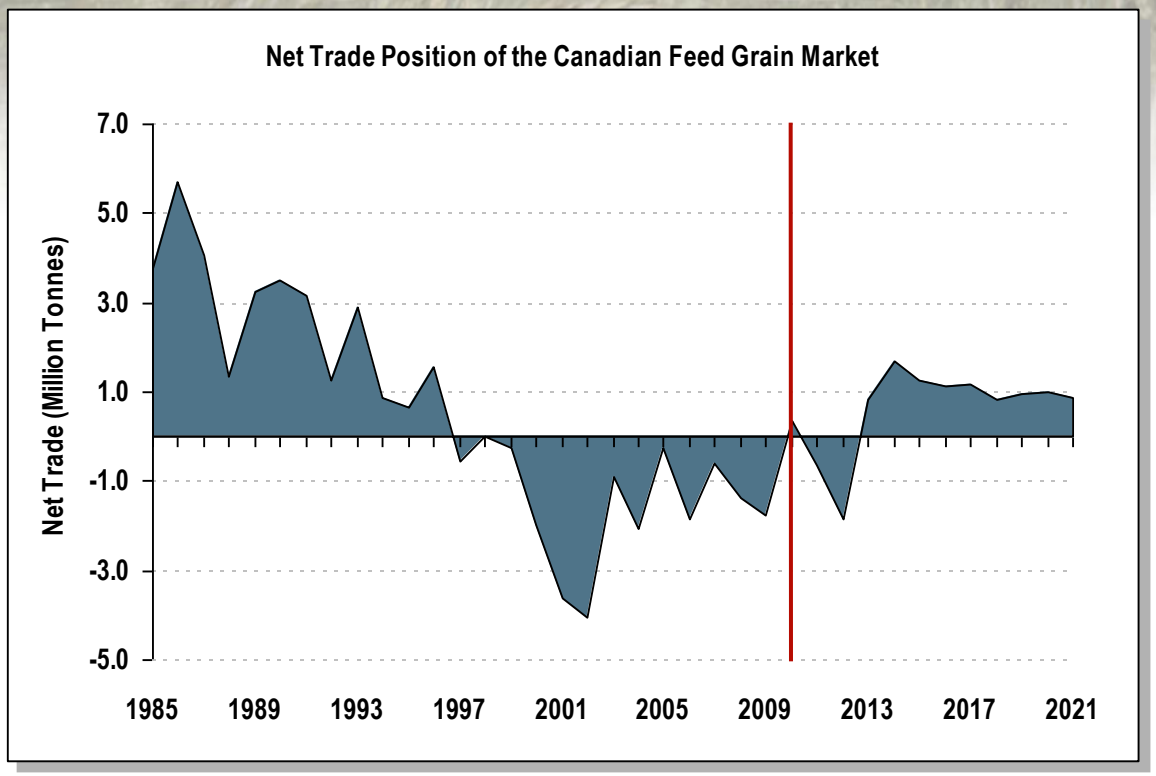
- Since the late 1990s, the domestic biofuel industry has increased significantly, due primarily to the implementation of a 5% ethanol consumption mandate by Ontario in 2007 and by a 5% federal mandate in 2010. Biodiesel production is expected to continue increasing over the medium term, as the 2% federal consumption mandate came into effect in July 2011.
- As gasoline and diesel consumption grow over the medium term, this will drive consumption growth in ethanol and biodiesel, respectively, since biofuel mandates represent a fixed share of these conventional fuels.
- Corn-based ethanol production in Eastern Canada accounts for almost two thirds of all domestic production. Ethanol produced in Western Canada is predominantly wheat based, but some plants use corn as a feedstock.
- The feedstocks used for biodiesel production include yellow grease, tallow, fish oils and vegetable oils (including canola). Over the medium term, production increases are expected to be increasingly driven by growth in vegetable oil-based biodiesel.

Strong oilseed and vegetable oil prices are expected to contribute to further expansion in domestic canola production, crushing and seed exports.



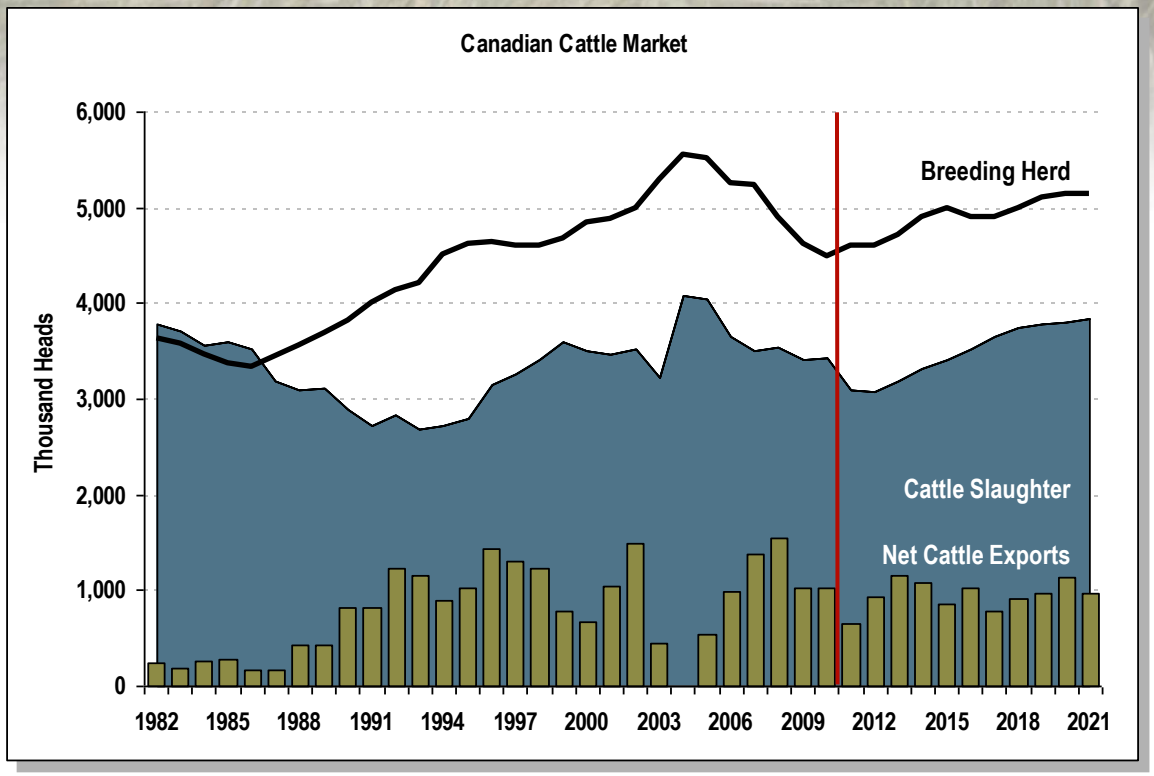
- Canola production in Canada over the last decade (2000-2010) has increased by more than 75%. The introduction of new canola hybrids and biotech traits, along with improved agronomic practices, has allowed Canadian farmers to improve canola yields significantly.
- Rising canola production will continue to supply the domestic oilseed crushing industry as well as the significant demand for canola seed exports.
- Canola oil is an attractive choice in the salad and cooking oil markets competing with oils from soybeans and palm. Demand from key importers, including Japan and China, will continue to be a driver for Canadian exports. There is also increasing industrial demand for canola oil for biodiesel production.

Relatively high feed grain prices should return Canada to a modest export surplus of feed grains over the medium term.



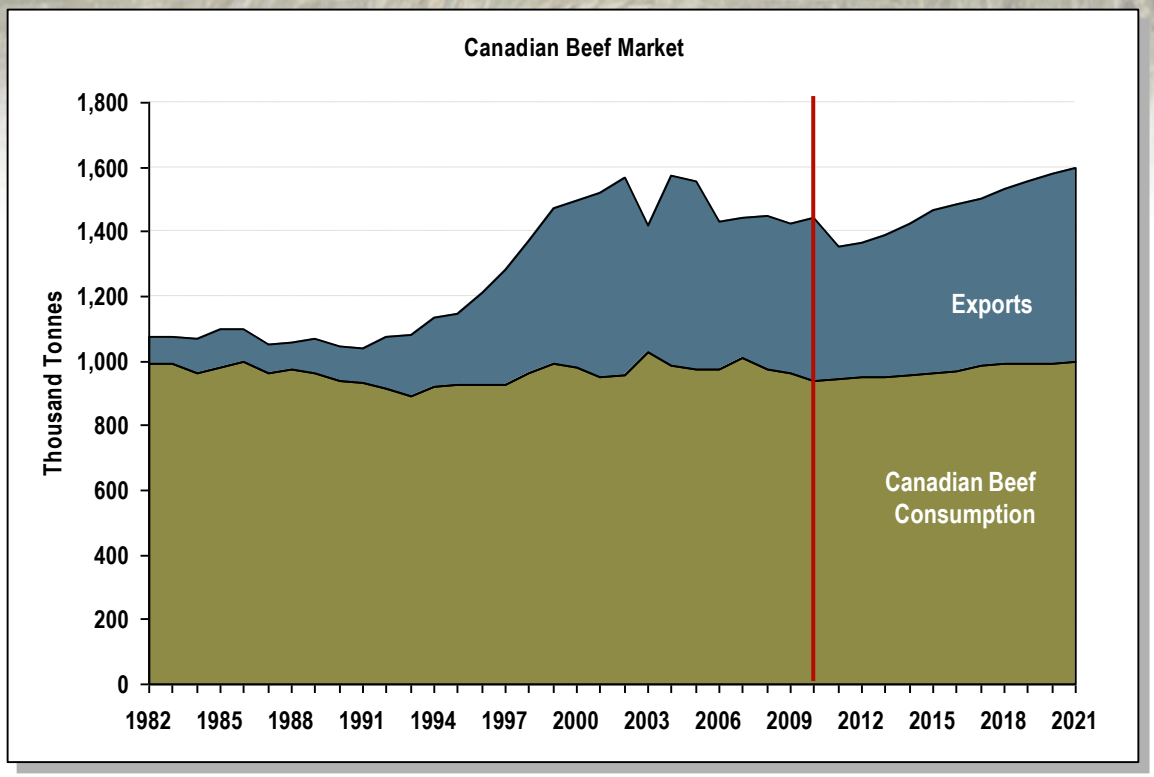
- Because of a record Canadian corn crop in 2010-11, net exports of feed grains were positive. Over the medium term, high prices are expected to stimulate both corn and barley production and generate a modest feed grain surplus.
- Corn imports from the U.S. will continue to enter the domestic feed grain market, but at a much reduced level.
- A positive trade balance in the feed grain market improves the competitiveness of the Canadian livestock sector, given that more feed can be sourced from the surplus domestic supply, rather than imported from the U.S. and transported to Canada.

After several years of declines in the breeding herd, Canadian cattle producers are expected to rebuild their breeding herds over the medium term.



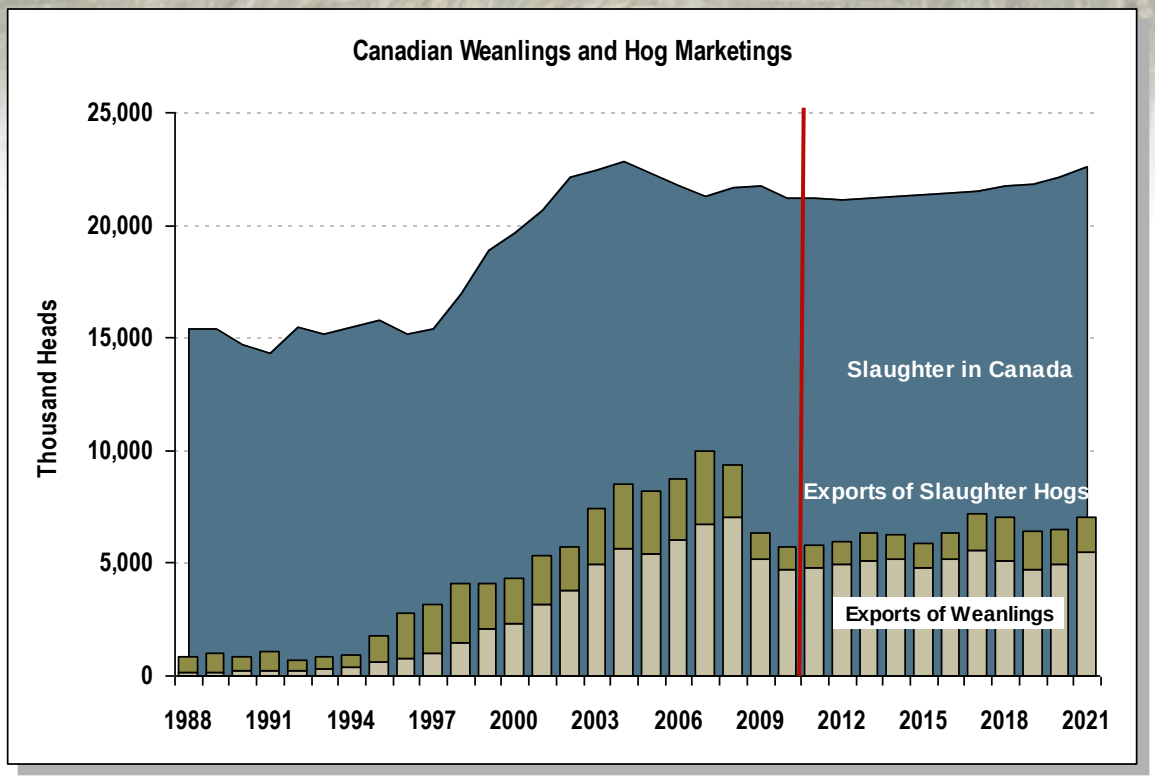
- Over the medium term, cattle prices are expected to increase and it is anticipated that Canadian producers will increase the size of the breeding herd.
- The North American cattle industry has historically been highly integrated. Important exceptions to this include the confirmed case of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in May 2003, which led the U.S. to issue a trade embargo on all Canadian beef and cattle. Trade resumed for animals under 30 months in September 2003 and for all live cattle in July 2005.
- The introduction of U.S. COOL in 2008 has added additional costs and reduced the integration between U.S. and Canadian markets. Starting 2013, the revision on COOL is expected to facilitate increased exports of Canadian cattle to the United States.

Despite short-term declines, Canadian beef exports are expected to increase over the medium term.



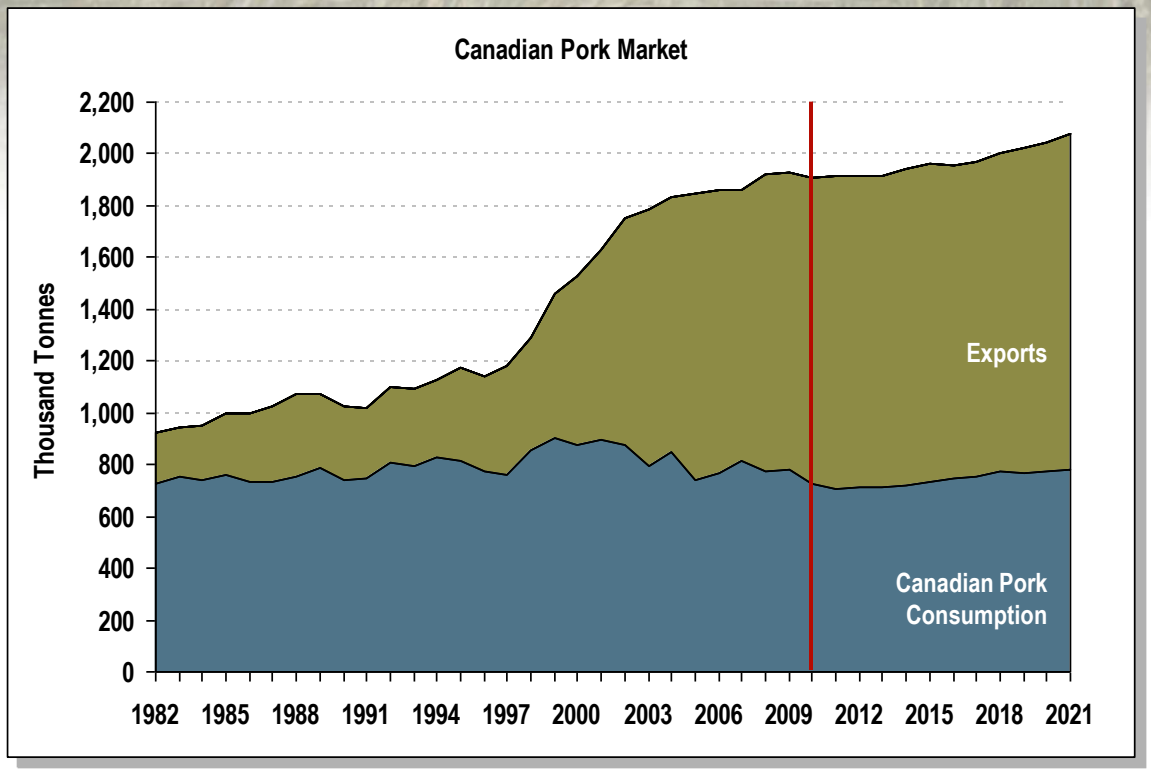
- An increase in cattle slaughter as well as an increase in the average slaughter weight leads to an increase in beef production in the medium term.
- Export markets will continue to be important to the Canadian beef sector, given declining trends in per capita beef consumption and modest projections for domestic population growth.

Hog prices are expected to increase over the medium term, but high feed prices will continue to put pressure on hog producers.



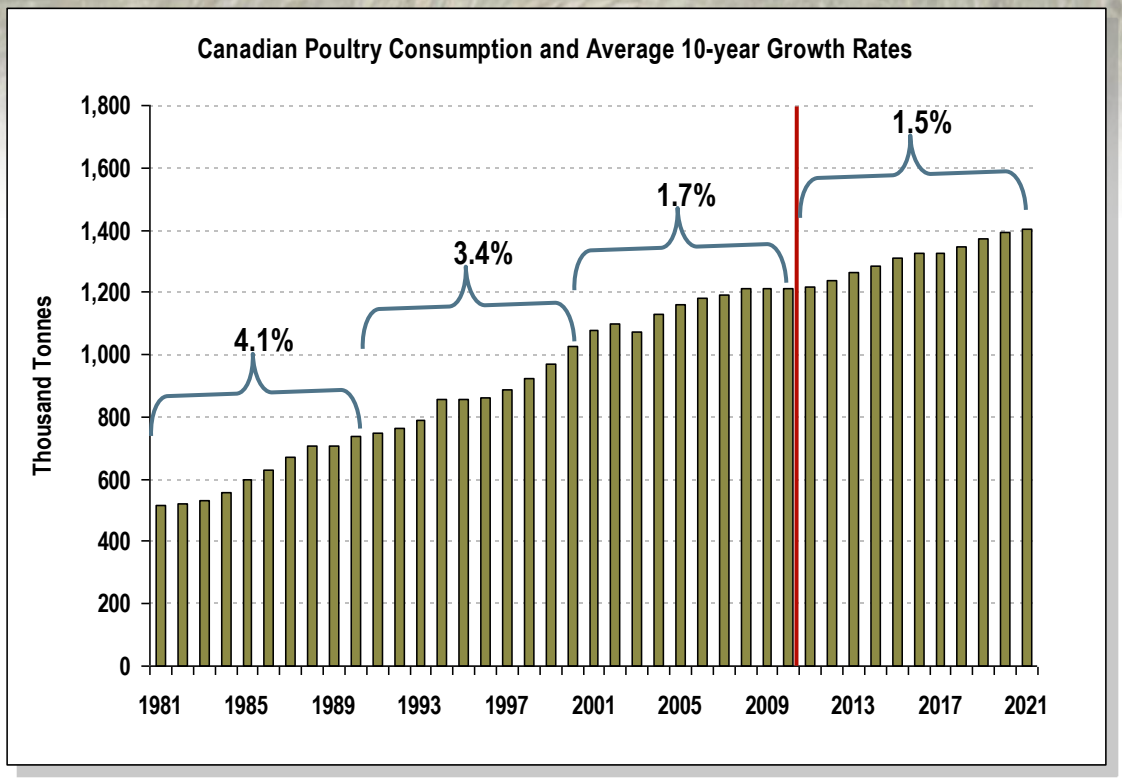
- Although 2011 hog farm prices are significantly above 2010 levels, higher feed costs have lowered profit margins. As a result, slaughter hog marketings (slaughter and exports) will increase only modestly.
- COOL increased the costs for U.S. packing plants and feed lots to use Canadian animals, putting downward pressure on the Canadian price relative to the U.S. The combination of COOL and the strong Canadian dollar led to a large decline in slaughter hogs and weanling exports in 2009 and 2010.
- The revision of COOL will benefit the Canadian hog industry in the medium term, but slaughter hogs and weanling exports are not expected to return to the historically high levels.

The declining trend in per capita pork consumption is expected to continue. Export markets will remain critical over the medium term.



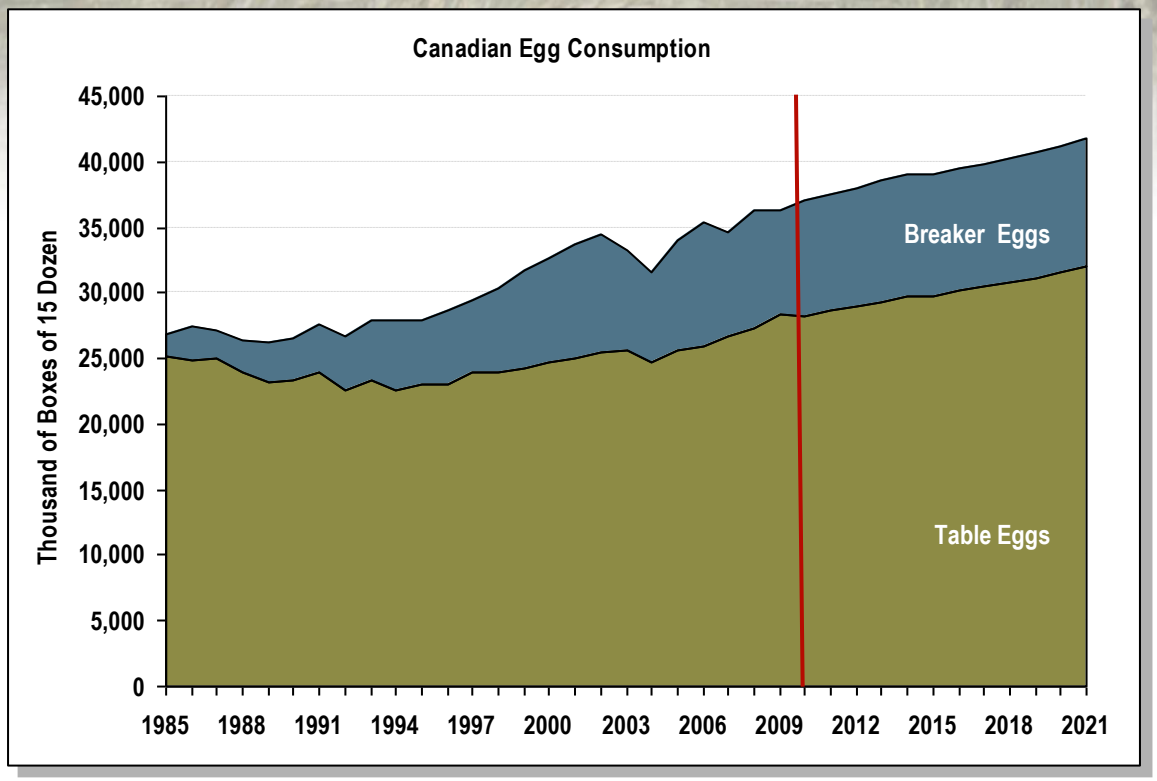
- It is anticipated that declining per capita consumption and limited population growth will continue to influence domestic consumption and that exports will continue to be important to the processing sector. Higher average hog slaughter weights will contribute to rising production and consequently, exports.
- In the past many external factors have contributed to the strong growth in the Canadian hog and pork industry including: a strong depreciation of the Canadian dollar, disease outbreaks in key competitors, the removal of grain transportation subsidies and a more open, liberalized trade environment. Going forward, a strong Canadian dollar and relatively high feed grain prices will continue to provide challenges for this sector.

Growth in Canadian poultry consumption is expected to be slower than in the previous decade, given the maturity of the domestic market and higher prices for poultry relative to other meats.



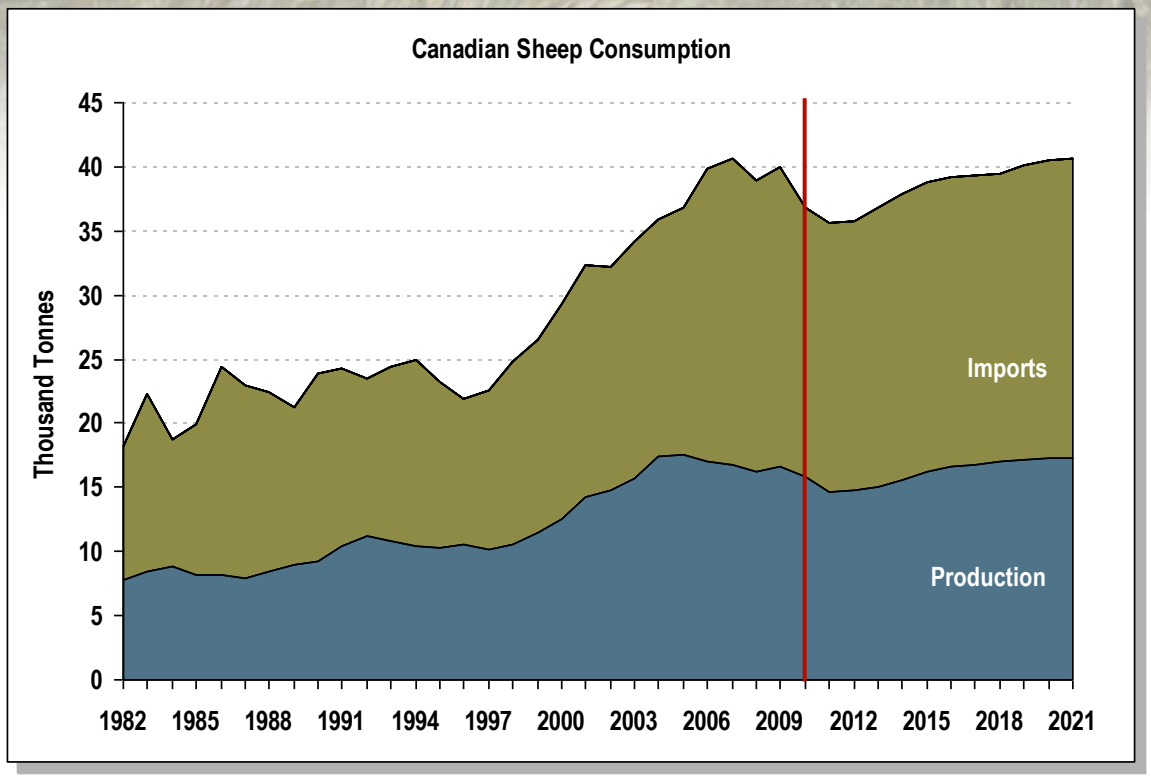
- Over the medium term, Canadian poultry prices are expected to increase relative to substitute meats. These higher prices partially reflect increasing feed grain prices, which comprise a large share of total production costs.
- Growth in the demand for chicken (approximately 1.5% per year) is expected to be slower over the medium term than in the past, because of market maturity.
- Historically, the annual growth rate of turkey consumption has been 1.5%. Turkey consumption is expected to grow by the same rate per year on average over the projection period.

Canadian egg consumption is expected to continue to grow in the medium term.



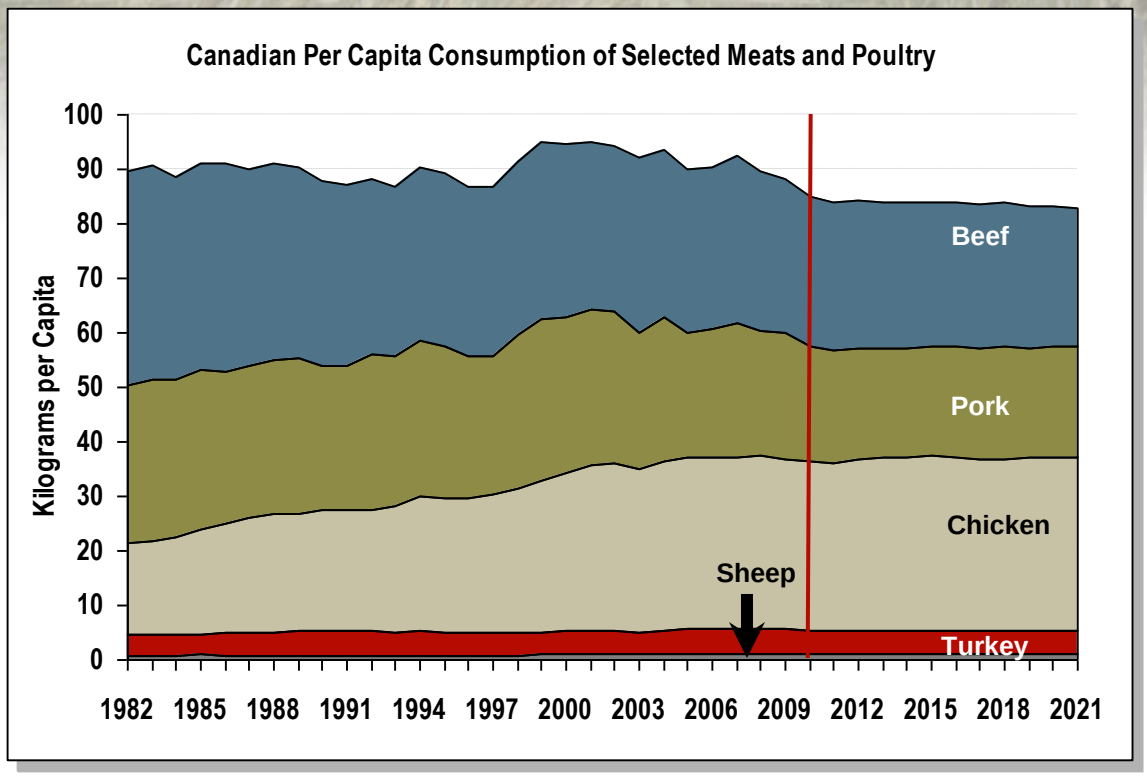
- Table egg consumption has increased 12% between 1985 and 2010. This growth rate is expected to hold over the outlook.
- Over the past decade and a half, breaker egg domestic use has increased five fold; however, growth has slowed to 10% over the last decade. This new modest growth rate is expected to continue over the medium term.
- To fund the difference between breaker and table egg prices, each egg producer pays a fee (or levy) on every dozen eggs sold. The levy is included in the cost of production formula which determines the price of table eggs.

Domestic consumption for sheep meat will continue to be met through significant imports.



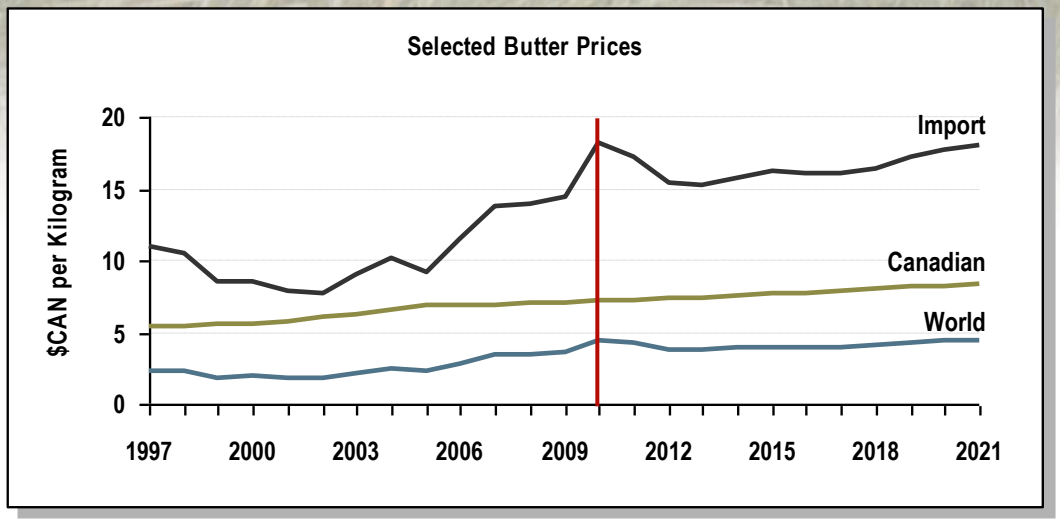
- Traditionally, imports (largely from New Zealand) have accounted for more than 50% of the Canadian sheep meat supply.
- The total supply of lamb to the Canadian market continued to fall in 2011, but is expected to recover and grow over the medium term.
- Despite higher lamb prices, recent declines in domestic production can likely be attributed to the decision of some producers to leave the industry in light of relatively low margins. Furthermore, an increase in the ewe flock size suggests that producers may be rebuilding their breeding capacity.

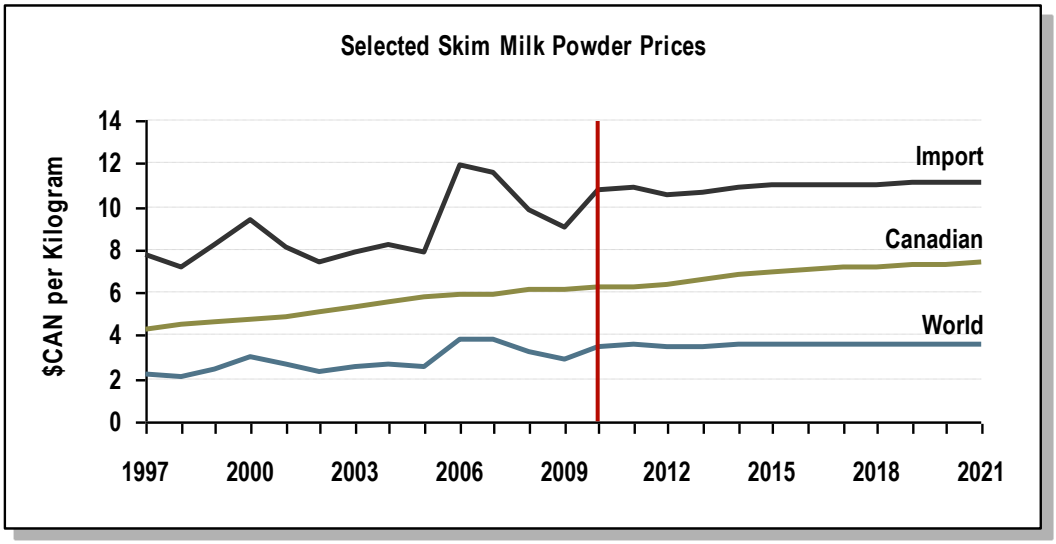
Overall, Canadian per capita consumption of meat and poultry is expected to continue declining over the medium term.



- From 2000-2010, Canadian per capita consumption of pork, beef, and sheep has decreased by 25%, 14%, and 2% respectively. During the same period, turkey per capita consumption has increased by 3%, while chicken has increased by approximately 7%.
- Going forward, an aging Canadian population and changing diets are expected to prevent significant growth in Canadian per capita meat consumption over the outlook.

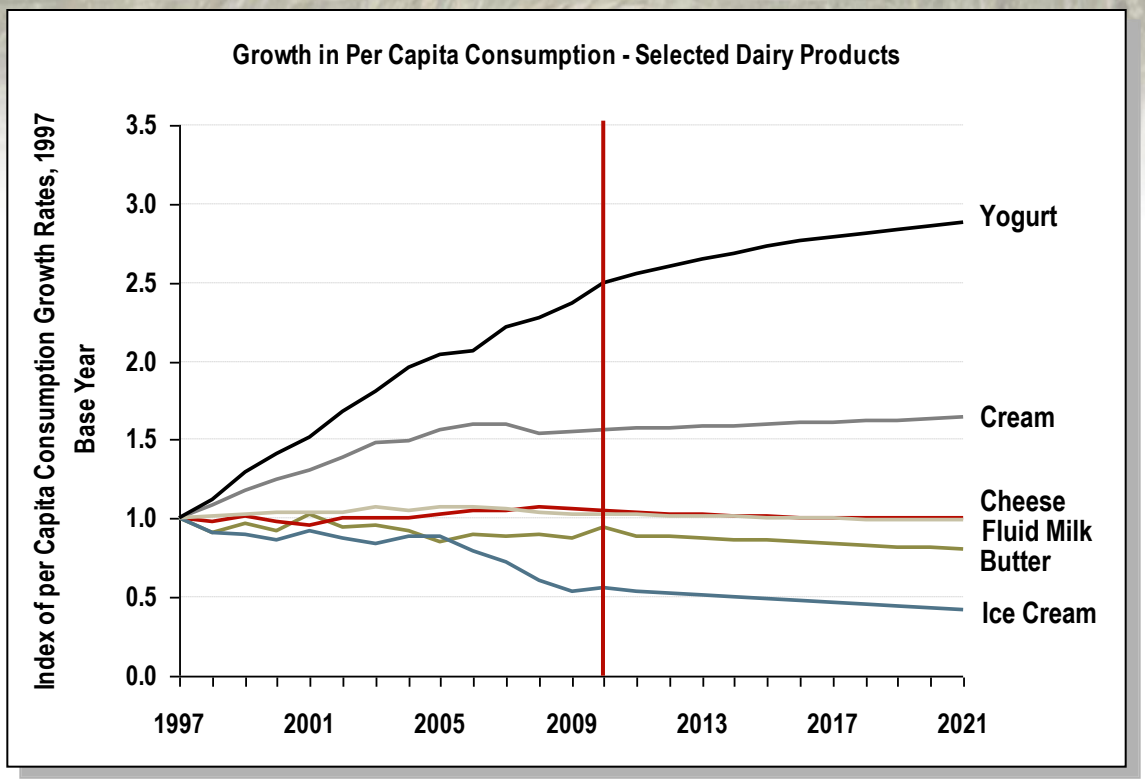
Canadian tariffs should prevent over-quota imports of butter and skim milk powder over the medium term.





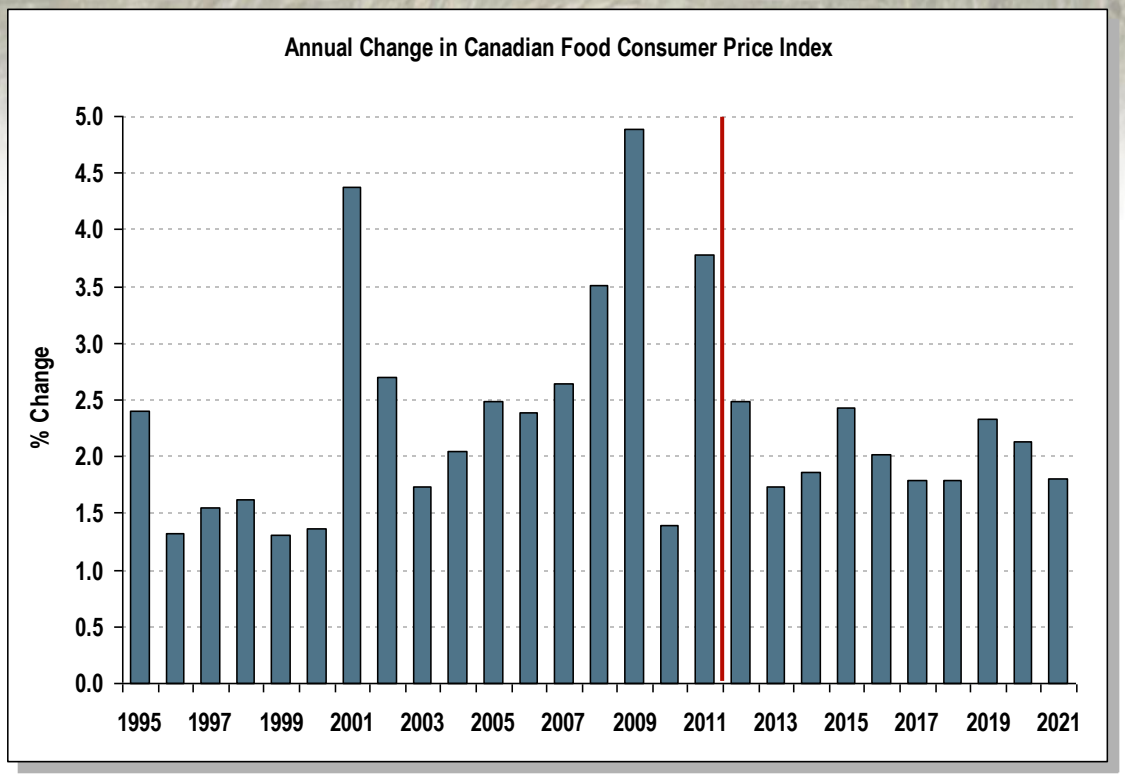
- Canadian prices of butter and skim milk powder are expected to increase moderately, while world prices are expected to remain relatively high.
- The estimated annual import price, provides an indication of the potential for imports to enter Canada. It includes the world price, the import tariff and estimated transportation costs.
- Over the medium term, the tariff should prevent over-quota imports and offset the impact of a strong Canadian dollar.

Growth in the per capita consumption of most dairy products will be limited with the exception of yogurt.



- The Canadian dairy market is mature and characterized by an aging population. Per capita consumption of most dairy products will either be stable or continue to fall.
- Yogurt is an exception, having shown continuous growth for more than 20 years. This growth is expected to continue in the future.
- Per capita consumption of cream is also increasing, but the growth is minimal.

The annual change in the Canadian food consumer price index is expected to average 2% over the medium term.



- Events in 2010 have put upward pressure on Canadian food prices in 2011, far less so than in 2009, in which prices were also affected by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar.
- Among the highest price increases in 2011 are fresh or frozen meat (excluding poultry) (6.8%), bakery products (5.8%), eggs (7.1%), fresh vegetables (9.2%), coffee (9.4%) and sugar (10.9%).
- In 2011, prices rose more for food purchased in grocery stores (4.3%) than in restaurants (2.8%).

Acronyms

AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
ACRE	Average Crop Revenue Election
ASRA	Assurance stabilisation des revenus agricoles (Financière agricole du Québec) (Farm Income Stabilization Insurance)
BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India and China
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy (European Union)
COOL	Country of Origin Labelling
CW	Carcass Weight
DG	Distiller's Grains
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HA	Hectare
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KT	Kilotonne (Thousand Metric Tonnes)
LW	Live Weight
MHA	Million Hectares
MMT	Million Metric Tonnes
MT	Million Tonnes
MTO	Medium Term Outlook
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
RED	Renewal Energy Directive
PROCAMPO	Programme of Direct Support to Farmers in Mexico
RFS	Renewable Fuels Standard
T	Metric Tonne
TRQ	Tariff Rate Quota
U.S.	United States
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VEETC	Volumetric Ethanol Excise Tax Credit
WTO	World Trade Organization

ANNEX OF TABLES

Table 1: International prices

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Crops																			
Wheat Price, 1HRW, US Gulf (US$/t)	213.6	363.0	257.5	197.8	320.2	327.1	246.3	206.2	232.9	277.8	266.0	236.0	236.4	257.5	269.0	263.4	270.4	-2.6%	-2.1%
Wheat Price, 1HAD, Minneapolis (US$/t)	162.8	364.5	340.2	201.0	202.1	275.5	223.0	194.2	223.8	272.2	265.9	238.2	238.6	260.0	271.6	265.9	254.1	4.6%	-0.4%
PPI of flour, USA (1982=100)	149.8	201.3	185.2	170.2	196.6	205.4	183.4	174.9	177.8	195.1	191.0	179.4	179.9	188.7	193.5	191.6	180.6	6.1%	-0.7%
PPI of bakery & pasta, USA (1982=100)[1]	207.7	216.6	237.5	245.8	244.8	250.7	251.4	249.8	251.6	257.2	263.0	265.4	268.2	274.0	275.6	277.6	230.5	20.5%	1.0%
Barley Price, 2 Feed, Portland (US$/t)	178.3	287.9	187.7	153.9	223.3	276.5	200.6	175.0	194.5	210.7	196.6	183.6	186.7	193.1	197.2	198.9	206.2	-3.6%	-3.2%
Corn, No. 2 Yellow, Central Illinois (US$/t)	138.5	201.9	154.2	145.4	253.6	313.9	227.7	198.7	220.8	239.2	223.2	208.5	211.9	219.3	223.9	225.8	178.7	26.4%	-3.2%
Soybean Price, Central Illinois (US$/t)	265.6	461.4	376.1	359.6	480.6	530.2	478.8	430.3	443.2	498.4	507.9	486.4	488.9	506.9	516.5	506.2	388.6	30.2%	-0.5%
Soymeal Price, Decatur (US$/t)	205.4	335.9	331.2	311.3	355.0	343.8	315.9	294.2	308.3	349.8	356.6	343.1	351.8	364.0	372.0	368.0	307.8	19.6%	0.7%
Soyoil Price, Decatur (US$/t)	683.9	1147.1	709.0	792.6	1179.5	1211.4	1191.5	1098.4	1086.7	1121.6	1146.2	1141.7	1132.9	1172.7	1200.5	1195.5	902.4	32.5%	-0.1%
Refined Sugar Price, London (US$/t)	328.6	342.7	416.0	583.9	718.7	669.5	592.7	568.8	521.9	540.4	548.4	564.8	569.5	564.6	555.4	555.5	478.0	16.2%	-1.8%
Livestock																			
Slaughter Steer Price, Nebraska (US$/cwt lw)	85.4	91.8	92.3	82.7	95.4	113.9	118.1	109.6	108.1	109.2	103.2	96.8	95.9	102.8	107.7	107.4	89.5	20.0%	-0.6%
Feeder Calf Price, Oklahoma (US$/cwt lw)	115.4	112.3	107.5	101.9	115.1	139.3	148.5	137.8	135.9	137.2	129.7	121.7	120.6	129.2	135.4	135.0	110.4	22.3%	-0.3%
Commercial cows, US National cow price, (US$/cwt lw)	89.6	85.4	103.5	92.1	111.7	135.2	146.3	134.9	129.3	125.9	117.4	108.9	104.8	107.0	107.9	105.0	96.5	8.8%	-2.5%
Wholesale of hide, Central USA (US$/cwt)	47.3	52.8	50.2	31.3	55.1	47.4	47.0	46.7	46.5	46.3	46.1	45.9	45.7	45.6	45.4	45.2	47.3	-4.5%	-0.5%
Wholesale boxed beef choice, Central US (US$/cwt)	146.8	149.8	153.1	140.8	156.9	178.1	195.6	182.5	180.5	182.6	173.6	164.0	163.1	174.5	182.8	182.9	149.5	22.4%	0.3%
Wholesale canner-cutter cows, Central US (US$/cwt)	92.3	94.6	98.6	91.2	100.9	120.8	137.7	128.4	122.5	123.9	117.8	111.3	110.6	118.4	124.0	124.1	95.5	29.9%	0.3%
Barrow & Gilt, Iowa, (US$/cwt lw)	47.3	47.1	47.8	41.2	55.1	66.3	67.4	54.3	51.4	68.7	70.0	55.9	56.4	64.4	68.6	61.7	47.7	29.4%	-0.7%
Wholesale price of pork, US (US$/cwt)	82.9	81.9	82.2	68.5	94.2	108.4	109.8	93.2	89.6	111.7	113.6	95.9	96.8	107.2	112.8	104.3	81.9	27.3%	-0.4%
Butter Price, FOB Oceania (US$/t)	177	294	365	235	409	473	406	374	386	398	400	396	398	414	433	445	296.0	50.3%	-0.6%
Skim Milk Powder Price, FOB Oceania (US$/t)	221	432	333	228	316	379	355	352	356	360	362	359	359	361	365	365	305.8	19.5%	-0.4%
Cheddar Cheese Price, FOB Oceania (US$/100 kg)	268	402	468	296	405	448	422	405	407	411	418	416	418	429	439	446	367.9	21.1%	-0.1%
Biofuels																			
Ethanol Price, US (US$/hl)	68.2	59.2	65.3	47.2	51.0	70.1	59.9	60.9	65.0	71.2	72.4	72.5	72.6	75.2	76.7	77.6	58.2	33.3%	1.0%
Ethanol Price, Brazil (US$/hl)	46	41	46	43	60	80	66	67	68	66	67	66	69	70	72	74	47.2	57.3%	-0.7%
Biodiesel Price, Central Europe (US$/hl)	93	103	145	112	131	149	148	139	141	146	149	150	150	153	154	149	116.7	28.0%	0.0%

Historical Data Sources: AAFC FARM database; Forecast Data Source: OECD-FAO Outlook

Notes: 1. Calendar year basis.

Table 2: Canadian macroeconomy

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Population (mil)	32.7	33.0	33.4	33.9	34.3	34.6	35.0	35.4	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.1	37.6	38.0	38.4	38.9	33.5	16.2%	1.2%
Gross Domestic Product (2002 $ billions)	1283	1311	1320	1284	1325	1353	1385	1431	1471	1509	1543	1582	1622	1664	1706	1750	1304.7	34.1%	2.6%
	2.8%	2.2%	0.7%	-2.8%	3.2%	2.1%	2.4%	3.3%	2.8%	2.6%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%			
GDP Deflator (2002=100)	113.0	116.6	121.4	119.1	122.6	126.7	129.7	132.6	135.2	137.7	140.2	142.8	145.3	148.0	150.7	153.4	118.6	29.4%	1.9%
	2.7%	3.2%	4.1%	-1.9%	2.9%	3.4%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%			
Per Capita Disposable Income ($)	26099	27282	28508	28540	29596	30126	30717	31641	32538	33428	34311	35217	36147	37102	38081	39087	28004.9	39.6%	2.6%
	6.3%	4.5%	4.5%	0.1%	3.7%	1.8%	2.0%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%			
Average Weekly Wages ($)	709.7	732.9	762.0	780.6	795.1	817.6	840.6	865.3	891.0	917.7	944.6	972.3	1000.8	1030.1	1060.3	1091.4	756.1	44.4%	2.9%
	3.5%	3.3%	4.0%	2.4%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%			
Consumer Price Indices																			
All Items	109.1	111.5	114.1	114.4	116.5	119.9	122.2	124.9	127.7	130.3	133.0	135.7	138.4	141.3	144.1	147.1	113.1	30.0%	2.1%
	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	0.3%	1.8%	2.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%			
Non-food, Non-energy	106.9	109.0	110.3	111.5	112.9	112.7	114.4	117.0	119.4	121.5	123.7	126.1	128.5	130.7	133.1	135.6	110.1	23.1%	1.9%
	1.5%	2.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	-0.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%			
Energy	132.8	135.9	149.3	129.2	137.8	154.7	159.3	164.1	169.0	174.1	179.3	184.7	190.3	196.0	201.8	207.9	137.0	51.8%	3.0%
	5.2%	2.3%	9.8%	-13.5%	6.6%	12.3%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%			
Food	108.9	111.8	115.7	121.4	123.1	127.8	131.0	133.3	135.8	139.1	141.9	144.4	147.0	150.4	153.7	156.4	116.2	34.6%	2.0%
	2.4%	2.6%	3.5%	4.9%	1.4%	3.8%	2.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.4%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%			
Industrial Product Price Indices																			
Petroleum & Coal	174.20	183.50	230.20	165.60	186.80	204.36	207.94	223.66	234.53	245.06	252.37	259.25	266.31	273.56	281.01	288.66	188.1	53.5%	3.5%
	8.9%	5.3%	25.4%	-28.1%	12.8%	9.4%	1.8%	7.6%	4.9%	4.5%	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%			
Wood	86.80	80.10	76.00	75.90	79.20	77.18	78.00	79.43	80.69	81.82	82.93	84.08	85.24	86.42	87.61	88.82	79.6	11.6%	1.4%
	-8.1%	-7.7%	-5.1%	-0.1%	4.3%	-2.6%	1.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%			
Autos & Parts	80.96	78.26	78.63	83.01	78.28	75.65	76.45	77.86	79.25	80.70	82.16	83.65	85.17	86.71	88.28	89.87	79.8	12.6%	1.7%
	-4.1%	-3.3%	0.5%	5.6%	-5.7%	-3.3%	1.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%			
Machinery	101.00	98.80	101.10	105.20	103.50	103.02	102.81	102.88	103.30	103.80	103.98	103.98	103.98	103.98	103.98	103.98	101.9	2.0%	0.1%
	-1.3%	-2.2%	2.3%	4.1%	-1.6%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Interest Rates (%)																			
Prime Lending Rate	5.8	6.1	4.7	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.3	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.3	38.6%	7.2%
Exchange Rate																			
$Cdn./$U.S.	1.13	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.03	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.1	-9.0%	0.2%
$U.S./$Cdn.	0.88	0.93	0.94	0.88	0.97	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.9	9.7%	-0.2%
Average Grain Freight Rate, Mid prairies to port ($/t)	38.1	42.0	36.3	37.2	38.1	38.1	38.6	39.1	39.6	40.1	40.6	41.1	41.6	42.1	42.6	43.1	38.3	12.5%	1.2%
W. TEXAS INT. OIL PRICE US$ per barrel	66.08	72.26	99.68	61.66	79.41	94.79	97.20	106.25	111.84	117.05	121.00	125.09	129.32	133.69	138.21	142.88	75.8	88.4%	4.2%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Conference Board of Canada - Medium Term Forecast
Forecast Data Source: Conference Board of Canada - Extrapolation of Medium Term Forecast

Table 3: Canadian grain and oilseed summary (crop year)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Crop Area Harvested (Mha)	37.38	37.94	38.09	36.56	37.31	37.77	38.09	38.44	38.51	38.57	38.64	38.70	38.77	38.84	38.90	38.97	37.5	4.0%	0.3%
Wheat	9.7	8.6	10.0	9.6	8.3	8.5	9.7	9.1	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.3	5.1%	1.3%
Coarse Grains[1]	6.11	7.39	6.33	5.23	4.67	4.74	5.54	5.75	5.93	5.88	6.13	5.95	5.80	5.87	5.94	6.02	5.9	1.2%	2.4%
Oilseeds[2]	7.22	7.97	8.32	8.11	8.34	9.29	9.79	10.32	10.23	9.92	9.91	10.05	10.15	10.12	10.28	10.39	8.0	30.0%	1.1%
Special Crops[3] (Western Canada)	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	-8.5%	1.2%
Hay (Seeded Area)	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.3	-1.4%	0.3%
Summerfallow	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.5	4.7	5.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.3	-33.3%	-8.0%
Production, Domestic Use & Export Summary (Mt)																			
Wheat																			
Production	25.3	20.1	28.6	26.8	23.2	25.3	27.2	25.2	25.0	26.3	26.8	27.6	27.5	27.6	28.0	28.6	24.8	15.4%	1.2%
Domestic Use	8.70	6.68	7.89	7.20	7.68	8.43	8.53	8.75	8.83	8.60	8.74	8.77	8.80	8.71	8.69	8.72	7.6	14.3%	0.3%
Exports	19.4	15.9	18.6	18.5	16.2	17.4	18.2	16.3	16.6	17.7	17.9	18.3	18.5	19.0	19.2	19.6	17.7	10.8%	1.2%
Coarse Grains[1]																			
Production	23.14	27.84	27.18	22.48	22.26	21.82	24.24	24.96	25.65	25.88	26.83	26.42	26.22	26.77	27.15	27.62	24.6	12.4%	2.4%
Domestic Use	22.32	21.90	20.73	20.08	19.05	19.22	19.63	19.99	19.71	20.34	20.79	20.60	21.08	21.43	21.71	22.02	20.8	5.8%	1.4%
Exports	4.81	7.82	5.23	4.47	5.83	4.41	4.00	5.91	6.74	6.33	6.63	6.46	5.80	5.74	5.82	6.11	5.6	8.5%	3.3%
Oilseeds[2]																			
Production	13.45	12.93	16.84	17.33	17.54	18.78	19.57	19.94	20.08	19.73	20.04	20.69	21.43	21.72	22.24	22.81	15.6	46.0%	2.0%
Domestic Use	6.22	6.29	6.52	7.04	8.35	8.68	8.60	9.04	9.24	9.43	9.64	9.87	10.01	10.12	10.17	10.24	6.9	48.7%	1.7%
Exports	7.90	8.04	10.43	10.05	10.21	11.05	11.29	11.38	11.21	10.73	11.02	11.40	11.82	12.11	12.50	13.04	9.3	39.8%	1.7%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM

Notes: 1. Coarse Grains consists of Barley, Corn, Oats, Rye and Mixed Grains.

2. Oilseeds consists of Canola, Soybeans and Flaxseed

3. Special Crops consists of Canary Seed, Mustard Seed, Lentils, Dry Peas, Sunflower and Chickpeas.

Table 4: Canadian wheat (crop year)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
All Wheat Supply-Disposition (Mt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	9.7	8.6	10.0	9.6	8.3	8.5	9.7	9.1	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.3	5.1%	1.3%
Yield (t/ha)	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	10.0%	-0.1%
Production	25.3	20.1	28.6	26.8	23.2	25.3	27.2	25.2	25.0	26.3	26.8	27.6	27.5	27.6	28.0	28.6	24.8	15.4%	1.2%
Food Use	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7%	0.5%
Use for Ethanol	0.41	0.39	0.65	0.73	0.81	0.90	1.03	1.07	1.11	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.28	1.31	0.6	119.6%	3.9%
Feed Use	4.4	2.4	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	9.2%	-0.9%
Other Domestic Use	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	-0.2%	0.9%
Exports	19.4	15.9	18.6	18.5	16.2	17.4	18.2	16.3	16.6	17.7	17.9	18.3	18.5	19.0	19.2	19.6	17.7	10.8%	1.2%
Ending Stocks	6.87	4.41	6.55	7.83	7.19	6.70	7.25	7.43	7.05	7.08	7.34	7.90	8.10	8.04	8.13	8.43	6.6	28.3%	2.3%
Port Price, #1 CWRS ($/t)[1]	208.9	369.0	302.0	218.0	318.0	271.0	240.1	187.8	213.1	254.5	244.3	217.3	217.6	236.7	247.0	242.0	283.2	-14.6%	-1.1%
Milling Price ($/t)	234.8	430.5	337.4	251.5	380.1	371.3	290.1	244.1	278.0	333.3	319.7	283.6	284.1	309.5	323.3	316.5	326.9	-3.2%	-1.6%
Durum Wheat Supply-Disposition (Mt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.9	38.6%	5.0%
Yield (t/ha)	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	16.6%	0.0%
Production	3.3	3.7	5.5	5.4	3.0	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	4.2	61.9%	5.0%
Food & Industrial Use	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	8.6%	0.3%
Other Domestic Use	0.63	0.72	0.56	0.52	0.63	0.78	0.70	0.74	0.79	0.83	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.6	48.0%	1.5%
Exports	4.5	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	3.7	51.4%	4.7%
Ending Stocks	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.0%	3.7%
Port Price, #1 CWAD ($/t)[1]	223.2	510.0	373.0	203.0	300.0	346.0	287.5	231.0	260.1	306.8	301.2	275.1	275.5	295.6	306.5	301.2	321.8	-6.4%	-1.4%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals & Oilseeds Review, Catalogue 22-007; Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Statistics Canada - Farm Product Price Book; Canadian Wheat Board - Annual Report; Canada Grain Council - Statistical Handbook; GRIP calculations

Note: 1. Prior to 1995 CWB Final Prices are basis Thunder Bay, thereafter basis St. Lawrence

Table 5: Canadian coarse grains (crop year)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Barley Supply-Disposition (Mt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	3.2	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	4.9%	3.6%
Yield (t/ha)	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	8.3%	0.3%
Production	9.6	11.0	11.8	9.5	7.6	7.8	9.0	10.5	11.2	11.0	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	9.9	14.4%	3.9%
Feed Use	8.8	6.6	7.7	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	2.2%	1.8%
Other Domestic Use	0.58	0.49	0.47	0.39	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.42	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.5	3.5%	2.3%
Exports	2.0	3.9	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.0	3.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.5	35.2%	6.5%
Ending Stocks	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.6	1.4	0.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	19.6%	11.5%
1 CW, Lethbridge ($/t)	165.1	214.0	178.6	153.0	188.0	213.9	180.3	160.5	171.2	192.9	177.7	164.0	169.7	179.5	184.4	185.1	179.7	3.0%	-1.4%
Corn Supply-Disposition (Mt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	18.5%	1.6%
Yield (t/ha)	8.5	8.5	9.1	8.4	9.7	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	1.3%	0.1%
Production	9.0	11.6	10.6	9.6	11.7	10.7	11.2	10.9	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.6	10.5	20.0%	1.7%
Imports	2.1	3.2	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	-41.6%	-4.3%
West	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	-37.7%	-0.6%
East	1.41	0.93	0.95	1.36	0.74	1.22	1.44	0.65	0.73	0.78	1.00	0.86	0.71	0.56	0.52	0.59	1.1	-45.2%	-7.0%
Feed Use	8.5	10.2	7.6	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	-2.4%	0.7%
West	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	-23.5%	2.1%
East	7.6	7.9	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.0	0.7%	0.6%
Use for Ethanol	0.98	1.45	2.36	2.52	2.80	2.74	2.77	3.07	3.28	3.39	3.44	3.44	3.45	3.50	3.51	3.55	2.0	75.9%	2.6%
Other Domestic Use	1.55	1.69	1.33	1.64	1.51	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.5	0.9%	0.1%
Exports	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	-40.1%	-2.2%
Ending Stocks	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	-7.2%	0.9%
#2 Elevator Price, Chatham ($/t)	138.0	180.0	167.0	144.0	236.0	251.8	207.3	181.0	204.6	217.1	210.5	195.0	197.2	203.3	207.5	209.9	173.0	21.3%	-1.8%
Oats Supply-Disposition (Mt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	-18.0%	0.6%
Yield (t/ha)	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	8.9%	0.3%
Production	3.9	4.7	4.3	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	-9.9%	0.9%
Feed Use	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	-25.3%	0.6%
Exports	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	-2.3%	1.1%
Rye Supply-Disposition (Mt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-32.7%	0.5%
Yield (t/ha)	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	11.6%	0.8%
Production	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	-24.7%	1.3%
Exports	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-48.4%	-1.9%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals & Oilseeds Review, Catalogue 22-007; Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Statistics Canada - Farm Product Price Book; Canadian Wheat Board - Annual Report; Canada Grain Council - Statistical Handbook; GRIP calculations

Note: 1. Prior to 1995 CWB Final Prices are basis Thunder Bay, thereafter basis St. Lawrence

Table 6: Canadian oilseeds (crop year)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Canola Supply-Disposition (Mt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	5.2	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.5	7.5	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.5	6.1	38.4%	1.3%
Yield (t/ha)	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	15.0%	1.2%
Production	9.0	9.6	12.6	12.9	12.8	14.2	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.6	17.0	17.5	18.1	11.4	58.8%	2.5%
Crushings	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.8	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	4.6	69.1%	1.9%
Meal Production	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.7	70.4%	2.0%
Oil Production	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.0	74.2%	2.0%
Seed Exports	5.5	5.7	7.9	7.2	7.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.4	10.0	6.6	50.4%	2.2%
Ending Stocks	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	10.1%	4.3%
Canola Oil Food Use	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.1%	0.2%
Canola Oil Biodiesel Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1825.1%	20.5%
Canola Oil Exports	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	79.3%	1.6%
Canola Meal Feed Use	0.62	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.66	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.6	4.2%	-0.2%
Canola Meal Exports	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.0	94.5%	2.3%
Port Price, #1 Vancouver ($/t)	370.0	553.5	467.0	426.2	567.6	570.0	545.5	463.2	471.2	513.3	522.8	506.9	505.6	522.1	531.1	522.3	476.8	9.5%	-0.9%
Canola Meal Price ($/t)[1]	167.1	247.8	263.6	213.1	243.6	234.4	225.2	209.3	221.1	252.7	257.4	246.3	253.6	263.7	271.5	270.3	227.1	19.0%	1.4%
Canola Oil Price ($/t)[1]	787.9	1241.1	918.4	866.3	1137.7	1178.7	1158.3	1073.0	1070.3	1110.8	1136.5	1132.1	1123.4	1162.9	1190.5	1185.4	990.2	19.7%	0.1%
Soybean Supply-Disposition (Mt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	12.7%	-0.6%
Yield (t/ha)	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	4.7%	0.2%
Production	3.5	2.7	3.3	3.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.5	17.6%	-0.4%
Imports	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7%	4.5%
Exports	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.0	23.5%	-0.6%
Soy Meal Imports	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	12.2%	-0.4%
Soy Meal Feed Use	2.47	2.45	2.15	1.96	1.96	2.32	2.21	2.21	2.26	2.27	2.30	2.26	2.29	2.30	2.33	2.32	2.2	5.8%	0.0%
#2 Chatham ($/t)	263.5	431.7	412.6	359.0	447.0	451.7	429.1	412.8	422.7	478.8	495.9	474.7	477.1	494.9	504.4	494.2	382.7	29.1%	0.9%
Flaxseed Supply-Disposition (Mt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	-20.4%	5.4%
Yield (t/ha)	1.26	1.21	1.38	1.49	1.20	1.35	1.26	1.27	1.27	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.3	7.9%	0.5%
Production	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	-14.8%	5.9%
Exports	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	-18.0%	4.3%
Port Price, #1 CW Thunder Bay ($/t)	302.0	610.8	500.2	423.8	530.0	532.2	509.4	432.5	440.0	479.3	488.2	473.3	472.1	487.5	496.0	487.7	473.4	3.0%	-0.9%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals & Oilseeds Review, Catalogue 22-007; Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Statistics Canada - Farm Product Price Book; Canadian Wheat Board - Annual Report; Canada Grain Council - Statistical Handbook; GRIP calculations

Note: 1. In November 2001, the basis changed from FOB Plants to FOB Vancouver

Table 7: Canadian special crops (crop year)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Harvested Area (thous ha)	2201	2580	2752	2874	3124	2192	2380	2437	2473	2576	2425	2372	2493	2583	2534	2477	2706.3	-8.5%	1.2%
Canary Seed	131.0	174.0	163.9	121.4	152.2	93.0	103.0	105.4	107.0	111.5	104.9	102.7	107.9	111.8	109.7	107.2	148.5	-27.8%	1.4%
Chick Peas	128.0	174.0	51.4	30.3	76.9	49.7	54.0	55.3	56.1	58.4	55.0	53.8	56.6	58.6	57.5	56.2	92.1	-39.0%	1.2%
Dry Peas	1231.0	1443.0	1582.2	1487.2	1322.1	914.2	1170.0	1197.8	1215.8	1266.4	1192.0	1166.1	1225.5	1270.0	1245.7	1217.5	1413.1	-13.8%	2.9%
Lentils	504.0	534.0	700.0	963.2	1335.5	998.4	870.0	890.7	904.0	941.7	886.4	867.1	911.2	944.4	926.3	905.3	807.3	12.1%	-1.0%
Mustard Seed	130.0	176.0	186.1	208.4	186.1	123.3	140.0	143.3	145.5	151.5	142.6	139.5	146.6	152.0	149.0	145.7	177.3	-17.8%	1.7%
Sunflower Seed	77.0	78.9	68.8	63.5	51.4	13.8	43.0	44.0	44.7	46.5	43.8	42.9	45.0	46.7	45.8	44.7	67.9	-34.1%	12.5%
Canary Seed																			
Production (kt)	133.1	162.0	195.6	196.1	153.5	102.3	110.0	112.6	114.3	119.1	112.1	109.6	115.2	119.4	117.1	114.5	168.1	-31.9%	1.1%
Farm Price, Western Canada ($/t)	335.0	560.0	480.0	395.0	560.0	595.0	550.0	551.4	552.8	554.1	555.5	556.9	558.3	559.7	561.1	562.5	466.0	20.7%	-0.6%
Chick Peas																			
Production (kt)	163.2	224.8	67.0	75.5	128.3	90.8	95.0	97.3	98.7	102.8	96.8	94.7	99.5	103.1	101.1	98.9	131.8	-25.0%	0.9%
Farm Price, Western Canada ($/t)	550.0	560.0	560.0	540.0	655.0	905.0	772.5	718.1	719.9	721.7	723.5	725.3	727.1	729.0	730.8	732.6	573.0	27.9%	-2.1%
Dry Peas																			
Production (kt)	2519.9	2934.8	3571.3	3379.4	3018.2	2115.6	2650.0	2713.0	2753.6	2868.4	2699.9	2641.2	2775.6	2876.5	2821.5	2757.6	3084.7	-10.6%	2.7%
Farm Price, Western Canada ($/t)	180.0	305.0	250.0	185.0	250.0	305.0	260.0	221.8	233.4	246.6	250.8	240.8	247.4	256.5	263.5	262.4	234.0	12.1%	-1.5%
Lentils																			
Production (kt)	692.8	733.9	1043.2	1510.2	1947.1	1531.9	1300.0	1330.9	1350.8	1407.1	1324.5	1295.7	1361.6	1411.1	1384.1	1352.8	1185.4	14.1%	-1.2%
Farm Price, Western Canada ($/t)	310.0	635.0	750.0	645.0	440.0	480.0	455.0	456.1	457.3	458.4	459.6	460.7	461.9	463.0	464.2	465.3	556.0	-16.3%	-0.3%
Mustard Seed																			
Production (kt)	108.2	123.4	161.0	208.3	186.8	124.8	140.0	143.3	145.5	151.5	142.6	139.5	146.6	152.0	149.0	145.7	157.5	-7.5%	1.6%
Farm Price, Western Canada ($/t)	380.0	695.0	845.0	510.0	570.0	690.0	620.0	597.5	599.0	600.5	602.0	603.5	605.0	606.5	608.0	609.6	600.0	1.6%	-1.2%
Sunflower Seed																			
Production (kt)	157.3	124.8	112.2	101.9	67.6	19.8	65.0	66.5	67.5	70.4	66.2	64.8	68.1	70.6	69.2	67.6	112.8	-40.0%	13.1%
Farm Price, Western Canada ($/t)	395.0	585.0	630.0	505.0	625.0	750.0	715.0	648.8	650.4	652.0	653.6	655.3	656.9	658.5	660.2	661.8	548.0	20.8%	-1.2%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM.

Table 8: Canadian animal feed (crop year)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Grain Consuming Animal Units (Mil Hog Equivalent)	94409	96582	95963	89374	87913	85391	87558	90065	91197	90447	92879	93546	95252	95715	97286	98102	92848.2	5.7%	1.4%
Total Feed Consumption (Mt)	28.4	25.8	24.9	23.5	22.4	23.7	24.2	24.4	23.9	24.3	24.8	24.5	25.0	25.2	25.5	25.7	25.0	3.0%	0.8%
Total Grain Feed Consumption (Mt)	23.87	20.81	20.15	18.43	17.78	18.53	18.89	19.01	18.49	18.75	19.23	19.00	19.46	19.63	19.86	20.11	20.2	-0.5%	0.8%
Wheat	4.4	2.4	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	9.2%	-0.9%
Barley	8.8	6.6	7.7	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	2.2%	1.8%
Oats	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	-25.3%	0.6%
Corn	8.5	10.2	7.6	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	-2.4%	0.7%
Total Protein Feed Consumption (Mt)	3.55	3.41	2.99	3.01	2.71	3.08	3.04	3.04	3.09	3.08	3.12	3.09	3.13	3.13	3.16	3.15	3.1	0.6%	0.2%
Soybean Meal	2.47	2.45	2.15	1.96	1.96	2.32	2.21	2.21	2.26	2.27	2.30	2.26	2.29	2.30	2.33	2.32	2.2	5.8%	0.0%
Canola Meal	0.62	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.66	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.6	4.2%	-0.2%
Dry Peas	0.46	0.31	0.21	0.45	0.16	0.10	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.3	-43.0%	6.0%
Distillers Dried Grains (Mt)																			
Wheat	0.15	0.15	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.2	119.6%	3.9%
Corn	0.31	0.46	0.74	0.79	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.97	1.03	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12	0.6	75.9%	2.6%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals & Oilseeds Review , Catalogue 22-007; Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Statistics Canada - Canadian Livestock Usage Study;
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - *Internal calculations*

Table 9: Canadian cereal and oilseeds processing industries

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Wheat Flour (kt)																			
Production	2444.1	2390.1	2223.7	2283.5	2293.5	2229.4	2259.4	2281.3	2314.4	2329.4	2338.3	2345.2	2349.1	2351.8	2355.0	2356.1	2327.0	1.3%	0.6%
Imports	52.4	100.5	112.6	92.6	77.2	85.2	86.7	88.2	89.8	91.3	92.9	94.6	96.2	97.9	99.6	101.4	87.1	16.4%	1.7%
Disappearance	2270.2	2284.9	2172.3	2224.3	2196.6	2157.6	2192.6	2217.3	2245.3	2269.3	2282.2	2290.7	2307.2	2321.1	2328.4	2323.1	2229.7	4.2%	0.7%
Exports	223.4	201.4	168.5	153.5	169.0	163.7	153.4	152.2	158.8	151.4	148.9	149.0	138.0	128.5	126.2	134.4	183.2	-26.6%	-2.0%
Ending Stocks	23.5	27.9	23.4	21.6	26.8	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.7	24.6	-16.0%	0.2%
Producer Price Index (2002=100)	101.5	109.1	125.2	109.8	106.3	117.9	118.8	111.2	110.4	116.1	121.7	118.4	115.3	117.9	122.2	123.8	110.4	12.2%	0.5%
Bakery and Pasta (kt)																			
Production[1]	2974.6	3144.6	3164.4	3332.4	3123.5	3164.6	3193.3	3241.3	3291.4	3335.2	3364.4	3386.5	3416.6	3442.7	3459.8	3460.8	3147.9	9.9%	0.9%
Imports	615.7	651.2	683.4	701.0	726.2	781.0	759.5	734.9	735.5	743.1	746.9	755.0	757.7	784.7	820.8	846.0	675.5	25.2%	0.8%
Disappearance[1]	2801.1	2983.0	3079.1	3294.5	3070.4	3169.7	3177.8	3185.3	3219.1	3251.4	3267.6	3286.2	3305.3	3341.1	3382.3	3401.5	3045.6	11.7%	0.7%
Exports	789.2	812.7	768.7	739.0	779.2	775.9	775.0	790.9	807.8	826.9	843.6	855.3	869.0	886.2	898.3	905.3	777.8	16.4%	1.6%
Producer Price Index (2002=100)	107.8	110.1	116.2	118.1	120.9	134.4	135.1	135.4	135.7	136.9	138.4	139.4	140.3	142.1	143.4	144.7	114.6	26.2%	0.7%
Beer (ml)																			
Production	2908.9	2953.1	2931.0	2823.0	2871.7	2880.5	2923.1	2940.3	2958.5	2975.9	2993.4	3014.9	3036.1	3056.5	3076.6	3096.4	2897.5	6.9%	0.7%
Disappearance[1]	2792.2	2853.0	2877.3	2876.1	2875.6	2887.2	2933.1	2953.5	2975.1	2995.9	3016.9	3041.9	3066.7	3090.7	3114.4	3137.9	2854.9	9.9%	0.8%
Producer Price ($/l)	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	34.4%	2.2%
Consumer Price ($/l)	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	4.7	25.3%	2.0%
Oil Products (kt)																			
Production of Margarine	130.7	134.1	130.2	126.8	123.1	120.4	118.7	117.7	116.8	116.4	116.6	117.2	117.8	117.5	117.3	117.7	129.0	-8.8%	-0.2%
Disappearance of Margarine	129.5	130.2	126.4	125.9	120.9	117.5	115.8	114.8	113.9	113.5	113.7	114.3	114.9	114.6	114.3	114.7	126.6	-9.4%	-0.2%
Production of Shortening	275.0	310.7	310.0	290.1	272.1	266.9	264.2	262.5	261.1	257.4	255.1	253.1	252.7	250.6	248.7	247.9	291.6	-15.0%	-0.7%
Disappearance of Shortening	269.4	270.6	263.2	262.0	251.3	248.1	246.1	245.0	244.3	241.3	239.6	238.3	238.5	237.0	235.8	235.6	263.3	-10.5%	-0.5%
Production of Salad Oil	655.2	659.4	963.1	852.8	1021.8	1161.7	983.1	984.3	994.0	1000.7	1006.1	1008.2	1017.7	1023.4	1030.0	1038.8	830.5	25.1%	-1.1%
Disappearance of Salad Oil	404.7	407.1	395.7	394.0	377.6	385.3	374.9	371.0	375.6	377.3	377.6	374.7	379.0	379.6	381.1	384.8	395.8	-2.8%	0.0%
Biofuels (mil litres)																			
Production of Ethanol	365.2	612.4	903.5	1206.2	1319.7	1406.6	1438.7	1528.9	1645.7	1724.1	1765.5	1786.7	1800.9	1824.0	1849.2	1868.8	881.4	112.0%	2.9%
Consumption of Ethanol	408.1	1107.5	1443.5	1429.2	1779.4	2069.7	2123.5	2170.3	2147.0	2130.4	2149.9	2208.4	2241.0	2242.9	2263.8	2292.7	1233.6	85.9%	1.0%
Net Trade of Ethanol	-42.9	-495.2	-540.0	-223.0	-459.7	-663.1	-684.8	-641.4	-501.3	-406.3	-384.4	-421.6	-440.1	-418.9	-414.5	-423.8	-352.2	20.4%	-4.4%
Production of Biodiesel	38.1	71.4	98.7	121.9	139.3	159.1	210.5	243.6	277.1	309.7	342.4	374.4	406.5	440.4	475.0	508.1	93.9	441.2%	12.3%
Consumption of Biodiesel	38.1	71.4	98.7	121.9	139.3	318.1	637.9	642.5	645.6	648.6	651.4	653.9	656.4	658.9	661.5	664.0	93.9	607.4%	7.6%
Net Trade of Biodiesel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-159.0	-427.4	-398.9	-368.5	-338.9	-308.9	-279.5	-249.9	-218.5	-186.5	-156.0	0.0		

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM, Food Consumption in Canada-Part II, and Oils and Fats.

Note: 1. Calculated by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Table 10: Canadian cattle and beef

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Ending Cattle Inventories (thous head)	14140	13894	13185	12905	12457	12694	12921	12947	12990	13284	13202	13359	13329	13330	13255	13168	13316.2	-1.1%	0.4%
Dairy Cows	1005	984	979	981	982	976	976	967	958	950	944	939	933	925	923	914	985.9	-7.3%	-0.7%
Dairy Heifers	480	471	456	458	452	441	439	439	436	434	431	430	428	426	424	420	463.3	-9.4%	-0.5%
Beef Cows & Bulls	5255	5229	4893	4623	4495	4606	4598	4717	4891	4984	4903	4908	4995	5096	5137	5147	4899.0	5.1%	1.1%
Beef Heifers	1551	1578	1362	1416	1376	1553	1514	1489	1399	1410	1528	1511	1507	1459	1402	1398	1456.4	-4.0%	-1.0%
Steers	1145	1102	1068	1142	1082	1174	1266	1095	1004	1033	1033	981	1086	1107	1026	1117	1107.6	0.8%	-0.5%
Calves	4705	4531	4433	4292	4078	3944	4129	4241	4301	4473	4363	4591	4379	4317	4343	4172	4408.0	-5.3%	0.6%
Cattle Supply-Disposition (thous head)																			
Marketings	4347	4350	4461	4179	4273	3669	3857	4127	4172	4053	4374	4209	4412	4433	4548	4582	4322.2	6.0%	2.2%
Slaughter[1]	3651	3496	3537	3406	3436	3096	3069	3193	3311	3415	3532	3653	3741	3782	3805	3839	3505.3	9.5%	2.2%
Steers and Heifers[2]	2748	2620	2637	2666	2741	2479	2684	2836	2929	2991	3040	3078	3108	3130	3146	3162	2682.5	17.9%	2.5%
Bulls and Cows[2]	801	803	831	684	655	572	339	313	337	379	447	530	588	607	614	632	754.9	-16.3%	1.0%
Net Exports																			
Slaughter Cattle	696	854	924	773	838	574	789	934	862	639	843	556	671	652	743	743	816.9	-9.1%	2.6%
Feeder Cattle	297	512	610	254	185	72	129	204	203	210	181	216	234	299	364	230	371.6	-38.0%	12.3%
Western Canada Cattle Supply-Disposition (thous head)																			
Marketings	3245	3272	3313	3168	3215	2708	2858	3025	3096	2950	3348	3098	3318	3431	3493	3552	3242.8	9.5%	2.7%
Slaughter[1]	2574	2536	2652	2554	2536	2232	2273	2359	2469	2523	2687	2716	2815	2901	2916	2967	2570.4	15.4%	2.9%
Steers and Heifers[2]	1989	1925	1970	2013	2061	1828	2017	2118	2211	2234	2350	2327	2389	2454	2455	2487	1991.7	24.9%	3.1%
Bulls and Cows[2]	483	537	613	496	454	360	211	197	213	243	292	344	381	403	416	435	516.7	-15.9%	1.9%
Net Exports[3]																			
Slaughter Cattle	671	736	661	614	680	476	585	666	627	427	661	382	503	529	577	585	672.5	-13.0%	2.1%
Feeder Cattle	452	637	724	364	296	113	264	327	340	341	348	374	388	466	551	409	494.7	-17.3%	13.7%
Eastern Canada Cattle Supply-Disposition (thous head)																			
Marketings	1102	1078	1149	1011	1058	961	1000	1102	1077	1104	1026	1112	1094	1002	1056	1030	1079.4	-4.6%	0.7%
Slaughter[1]	1076	960	885	852	900	863	796	834	842	892	845	937	926	880	890	872	934.9	-6.7%	0.1%
Steers and Heifers[2]	758	695	667	653	680	651	668	718	718	757	690	751	720	676	692	675	690.8	-2.3%	0.4%
Bulls and Cows[2]	318	265	218	189	201	213	128	115	125	135	155	186	207	204	198	197	238.2	-17.2%	-0.7%
Net Exports[3]																			
Slaughter Cattle	25	118	263	159	157	98	204	268	235	212	182	174	168	122	166	158	144.5	9.1%	4.9%
Feeder Cattle	-155	-125	-115	-110	-111	-41	-135	-122	-137	-131	-167	-158	-154	-167	-187	-179	-123.1	45.2%	15.9%
Steer Price, A1-A2, Edmonton ($/cwt)	87	88	90	85	88	105	108	100	99	101	94	89	86	94	98	98	87.8	11.3%	-0.7%
Feeder Calf Price 5-600 lb, Edmonton ($/cwt)	129	114	105	113	122	147	151	132	130	131	126	118	117	124	129	132	116.4	13.0%	-1.1%
Cow Price, D1,D2 Ontario ($/cwt)	36	40	50	48	51	66	90	83	76	69	61	49	43	45	46	41	45.2	-9.2%	-4.6%
Beef Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	1294	1241	1256	1217	1232	1114	1128	1171	1216	1258	1290	1325	1359	1369	1378	1388	1248.1	11.2%	2.2%
High Quality Beef	599	574	582	584	598	542	581	609	631	649	659	668	680	683	687	691	587.4	17.6%	2.4%
Low Quality Beef	659	641	649	613	620	556	531	546	569	592	615	641	663	669	675	681	636.5	7.0%	2.1%
Uninspected	36	26	25	20	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	24.2	-33.1%	0.0%
Imports	146	200	189	212	206	238	237	221	212	210	195	189	180	191	206	214	190.4	12.3%	-1.1%
Disappearance	974	1007	972	961	941	943	951	957	959	963	971	995	999	997	997	1000	971.1	3.0%	0.6%
Exports	458	438	478	464	502	409	414	435	470	505	514	519	541	563	588	602	468.0	28.6%	3.9%
Ending Stocks	48	44	38	42	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	41.6	-13.9%	0.0%
Wholesale Beef Price ($/cwt)	169	168	167	163	158	172	189	176	175	178	170	162	161	173	182	183	164.8	11.1%	0.6%
Retail Beef Price ($/kg)	8.60	8.84	9.02	9.53	9.53	10.25	10.70	10.49	10.69	10.98	10.97	10.58	10.66	11.14	11.44	11.54	9.1	26.8%	1.2%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Statistics Canada - Cattle Statistics, Catalogue 23-012; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Livestock and Meat Trade Report, Internal calculations

Note: 1. Inspected and uninspected 2. Inspected 3. West and East Net Exports include inter-regional trade.

Table 11: Canadian hogs and pork

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Hog Inventories (December 31) (thous head)																			
Total	14907	13810	12180	11835	11895	12006	12108	12179	12190	12137	12220	12354	12356	12296	12339	12479	12925.4	-3.5%	0.4%
Hog Supply-Disposition (thous head)																			
Marketings	24537	24556	23977	22935	22307	22195	22119	22406	22383	22452	22631	23116	23658	23605	23639	24142	23662.4	2.0%	0.8%
Slaughter	21774	21254	21657	21781	21246	21202	21110	21181	21298	21345	21440	21535	21715	21864	22131	22588	21542.2	4.9%	0.6%
Exports (Slaughter Hogs)	2763	3302	2321	1154	1061	993	1009	1226	1085	1107	1192	1581	1943	1740	1509	1554	2120.2	-26.7%	4.6%
Exports (Weanling Hogs)	6014	6716	7020	5220	4700	4807	4929	5117	5211	4790	5171	5609	5079	4717	4979	5467	5933.9	-7.9%	1.3%
Western Canada Hog Supply-Disposition (thous head)																			
Marketings	10820	10606	9636	9205	9253	9284	9244	9329	9201	9144	9085	9441	9915	9774	9680	9982	9904.0	0.8%	0.7%
Slaughter	8985	8277	8155	8497	8646	8710	8649	8630	8654	8664	8648	8636	8731	8824	8888	9093	8511.7	6.8%	0.4%
Exports (Slaughter Hogs)	1798	2288	1448	664	601	585	582	686	534	467	423	792	1170	936	779	874	1360.0	-35.7%	4.1%
Exports (Weanling Hogs)	4670	5469	5854	4331	3709	3933	4041	4225	4335	3991	4265	4577	4130	3806	3993	4370	4806.7	-9.1%	1.1%
Eastern Canada Hog Supply-Disposition (thous head)																			
Marketings	13716	13950	14341	13730	13054	12911	12875	13077	13182	13308	13547	13675	13743	13830	13959	14160	13758.4	2.9%	0.9%
Slaughter	12789	12977	13502	13285	12600	12492	12461	12550	12644	12681	12792	12899	12984	13040	13243	13495	13030.5	3.6%	0.8%
Exports (Slaughter Hogs)	965	1014	872	490	460	407	427	540	551	640	768	790	773	804	730	680	760.2	-10.6%	5.3%
Exports (Weanling Hogs)	1344	1246	1166	889	991	875	888	892	876	799	907	1032	949	912	986	1097	1127.2	-2.7%	2.3%
Hog Price, Index 100 Eastern ($/ckg)	125	121	122	118	143	165	165	136	130	173	175	138	136	154	165	156	125.8	23.6%	-0.6%
Pork Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	1901	1895	1930	1941	1919	1916	1910	1920	1933	1939	1952	1965	1986	2003	2030	2073	1917.2	8.1%	0.8%
Imports	142	168	193	176	179	201	203	205	211	208	209	216	220	222	224	227	171.7	32.2%	1.2%
Disappearance	765	814	773	782	727	709	713	739	750	731	739	744	754	765	770	780	772.4	1.0%	1.0%
Waste & Manufacturing	196	195	199	200	198	197	197	198	199	200	201	202	205	206	209	214	197.5	8.1%	0.8%
Exports	1094	1045	1148	1143	1180	1209	1202	1177	1194	1228	1217	1225	1250	1260	1273	1298	1122.0	15.6%	0.7%
Ending Stocks	49	57	60	51	45	47	48	59	60	48	52	62	60	54	56	65	52.2	24.1%	3.3%
Wholesale Pork Price ($/kg)	2.48	2.41	2.39	2.35	2.36	2.84	3.04	2.65	2.58	3.13	3.19	2.76	2.78	3.04	3.17	2.97	2.4	23.7%	0.4%
Retail Pork Price ($/kg)	7.26	7.32	7.29	7.49	7.53	8.04	8.32	8.52	8.51	9.13	9.13	9.36	9.24	9.51	9.65	9.36	7.4	26.8%	1.5%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Statistics Canada - Hog Statistics, Catalogue 23-603; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Livestock and Meat Trade Report, Internal calculations

Table 12: Canadian mutton and lamb

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Sheep Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	17.0	16.8	16.2	16.6	15.8	14.6	14.8	15.1	15.6	16.2	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.4	16.5	5.7%	1.8%
Imports	22.8	23.9	22.8	23.3	21.0	21.0	20.9	21.8	22.4	22.7	22.6	22.6	22.5	23.0	23.2	23.4	22.7	2.7%	1.1%
Disappearance	39.5	40.1	38.8	39.6	36.6	35.3	35.5	36.6	37.8	38.7	39.0	39.2	39.3	40.0	40.4	40.6	38.9	4.2%	1.4%
Exports	0.23	0.42	0.34	0.22	0.30	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.3	-27.2%	0.0%
Ending Stocks	2.03	2.16	1.95	2.15	1.94	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.0	-2.2%	0.0%
Sheep Price, Lambs Grade A&B 80-94lbs, Ontario ($/cwt)	163.34	159.01	158.85	170.93	183.36	206.17	215.38	219.33	218.03	213.55	211.42	208.08	204.92	209.94	214.47	216.83	167.1	29.8%	0.5%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Statistics Canada - Sheep Statistics, Catalogue 23-011; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Livestock and Meat Trade Report, Internal calculations

Table 13: Canadian poultry and eggs

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Chicken Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	972	1006	1017	1011	1023	1023	1064	1062	1091	1120	1129	1123	1141	1172	1191	1199	1005.6	19.2%	1.6%
Imports	151	169	172	175	163	165	165	169	169	172	175	176	176	177	180	182	166.1	9.6%	1.0%
Disappearance	1034	1045	1055	1057	1061	1071	1107	1108	1134	1163	1174	1167	1183	1213	1233	1242	1050.4	18.2%	1.5%
Exports	99	122	133	128	127	120	122	124	125	127	129	131	133	135	137	139	121.8	14.3%	1.5%
Ending Stocks	28	37	37	37	35	32	33	33	34	35	36	36	36	37	38	39	34.9	10.8%	1.9%
Live Chicken Price, Canada (c/kg)	114	128	144	147	141	157	160	155	155	166	171	169	167	171	175	179	134.9	33.0%	1.3%
Wholesale Chicken Price, Canada (c/kg)	277	305	310	324	322	322	338	323	332	348	352	347	353	364	370	375	307.3	21.9%	1.5%
Retail Chicken Price, Ontario (c/kg)	516	555	581	609	608	627	644	666	661	670	680	696	700	708	721	732	573.9	27.5%	1.6%
Turkey Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	163	170	180	167	159	158	163	167	167	173	174	178	180	182	183	185	167.7	10.3%	1.6%
Imports	9	8	9	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8.5	-20.8%	2.0%
Disappearance	145	149	157	154	150	145	147	151	151	157	158	162	164	166	167	169	150.9	11.8%	1.5%
Exports	27	26	25	25	24	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	25.4	-9.6%	0.6%
Ending Stocks	13	15	22	18	12	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	16.2	-44.6%	1.0%
Live Turkey Price, Ontario Broiler (c/kg)	147	162	184	185	176	187	190	186	187	191	198	196	196	203	210	216	170.9	26.6%	1.5%
Wholesale Turkey Price (c/kg)	364	364	367	373	357	371	376	374	379	388	399	401	405	417	430	436	365.0	19.5%	1.6%
Retail Turkey Price, Eastern (c/kg)	438	441	452	453	466	472	473	478	486	491	504	508	514	529	545	554	450.1	23.0%	1.6%
Shell Egg Supply-Disposition ('000 boxes of 15 dozen)[1]																			
Production	26153	26847	27524	28243	28245	28693	28882	29296	29667	29785	30100	30443	30803	31147	31529	31986	27402.4	16.7%	1.1%
Imports	590	607	640	896	780	872	881	870	874	881	885	889	894	899	903	908	702.6	29.2%	0.4%
Disappearance	26004	26717	27362	28331	28198	28727	28921	29320	29691	29811	30126	30469	30830	31174	31556	32013	27322.6	17.2%	1.1%
Hatching and Leakers & Undergrades	4691	4763	4854	4818	4771	4772	4901	4900	4998	5099	5132	5119	5185	5289	5353	5386	4779.2	12.7%	1.2%
Egg Producer Price, Ontario A Large (c/doz.)	146	158	164	158	166	180	184	185	186	195	201	201	201	205	210	215	158.4	35.6%	1.8%
Wholesale Egg Price, Ontario (c/doz.)	182	195	203	197	205	218	223	222	223	235	241	242	243	249	255	261	196.4	32.6%	1.8%
Retail Egg Price, Ontario (c/doz.)	253	265	274	278	284	304	311	313	318	332	342	346	351	361	371	381	270.6	40.9%	2.3%
Processed Egg Supply-Disposition ('000 boxes of 15 dozen)																			
Production	10948	10590	10630	10616	11200	11656	11901	11984	12128	12194	12263	12419	12545	12625	12709	12928	10796.9	19.7%	1.0%
Imports	1186	1139	1450	2052	1342	946	998	1013	1045	1081	1115	1150	1187	1226	1265	1306	1433.8	-8.9%	3.3%
Disappearance	9386	7902	9013	8012	8830	8863	9033	9212	9287	9288	9308	9414	9494	9523	9561	9729	8628.5	12.8%	0.9%
Exports	3376	4175	3141	4394	4100	3672	3764	3855	3945	4034	4122	4208	4294	4379	4463	4546	3837.0	18.5%	2.2%
Ending Stocks	739	588	514	803	476	567	723	708	705	713	717	720	720	725	732	748	624.0	19.8%	2.8%
Producer Price of Breaker Eggs																			
Ontario (c/doz.)	38.1	70.6	90.3	55.4	53.0	61.8	60.0	57.8	59.8	63.4	64.5	63.5	63.2	64.0	64.6	64.6	61.5	5.1%	0.5%
USA (US cents/doz.)	30.5	68.7	85.1	47.8	48.7	61.7	59.6	57.1	58.8	62.0	62.9	62.0	61.7	62.5	63.0	63.1	56.2	12.3%	0.2%
Breaker Egg Levy (c/doz.)	25.8	28.4	24.1	19.4	29.8	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.1	33.4	34.2	34.2	34.0	34.6	35.4	36.4	25.5	43.0%	1.1%

Historical Data Sources: Marketing Boards; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Poultry Market Review

Notes: 1. Table eggs do not balance due to statistical error.

Table 14: Canadian dairy sector (dairy year)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Total Milk Production (Mhl)	80.8	83.5	83.0	83.6	84.9	86.8	88.0	88.3	88.8	88.9	89.4	90.1	90.7	91.3	92.4	92.5	83.1	11.3%	0.6%
P10 Milk Price ($/hl)	69.1	71.3	73.4	73.7	75.4	77.2	78.1	79.3	80.9	82.0	83.0	83.9	84.8	86.1	86.8	87.7	72.6	20.9%	1.3%
Fluid Sector Supply-Disposition (Mhl)																			
Production	32.4	33.1	33.1	32.6	33.0	33.8	33.8	34.0	34.3	34.6	34.8	35.2	35.4	35.7	36.2	36.5	32.8	11.2%	0.8%
Standard Milk Sales	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	-11.2%	-0.6%
Low-Fat Milk Sales[1]	23.2	23.6	23.6	23.2	23.5	23.8	23.9	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.6	24.7	24.7	25.0	25.3	25.6	23.4	9.2%	0.7%
Cream Sales[2]	11.9	12.0	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.6	11.9	22.0%	1.6%
Skim-off cream to industrial sector	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.5	-11.8%	-0.8%
Fluid Price - P10 ($/hl)	78.9	83.1	88.1	89.6	91.2	91.8	92.6	94.2	95.8	97.3	98.7	100.1	101.5	103.0	104.4	105.9	86.2	22.9%	1.4%
Industrial Milk Supply (Mhl)	48.4	50.4	49.9	50.9	51.9	53.0	54.2	54.3	54.5	54.3	54.5	54.9	55.4	55.6	56.2	56.0	50.3	11.3%	0.6%
Market Share Quota (Butterfat Basis)	48.5	50.7	50.6	51.0	52.4	53.0	54.2	54.3	54.5	54.3	54.5	54.9	55.4	55.6	56.2	56.0	50.6	10.6%	0.6%
Gross Target Return ($/hl)	71.4	72.1	74.2	74.5	75.8	77.2	77.8	80.5	82.3	83.6	85.1	86.1	87.0	88.2	88.6	89.6	73.6	21.8%	1.5%
Assumed Processing Margin ($/hl)	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	11.3	19.2%	1.5%
Butter Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	73.4	85.3	83.5	82.1	83.9	83.8	85.2	85.6	85.6	85.2	87.5	85.2	83.6	88.3	84.7	83.0	81.6	1.7%	-0.1%
Imports	8.6	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	-4.1%	0.0%
Disappearance*	83.7	84.1	86.0	84.3	91.9	87.5	88.5	88.5	88.4	88.7	88.7	88.7	88.9	88.8	88.9	89.0	86.0	3.4%	0.2%
Exports	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	-17.0%	0.0%
Ending Stocks	14.8	19.4	20.1	20.4	15.2	15.4	16.1	17.1	18.1	18.5	21.3	21.7	20.2	23.6	23.2	21.2	18.0	18.1%	3.2%
Wholesale Butter Support Price ($/kg)	6.87	6.90	7.02	7.10	7.15	7.24	7.32	7.43	7.54	7.65	7.77	7.88	8.00	8.12	8.24	8.36	7.0	19.3%	1.5%
Skim Milk Powder Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	85.3	85.5	86.7	77.2	73.5	82.4	88.9	84.4	82.0	81.0	87.0	85.7	85.0	81.8	82.7	86.0	81.6	5.4%	0.4%
Disappearance*	68.6	35.9	59.5	65.5	75.1	57.6	59.3	57.0	57.1	59.9	64.0	62.0	61.7	63.1	63.0	62.5	60.9	2.6%	0.8%
- through class 4M	25.5	14.8	35.2	37.9	32.6	23.6	24.5	22.4	21.9	23.8	27.0	27.3	27.2	26.1	26.1	27.1	29.2	-7.1%	1.4%
Exports	10.5	16.3	9.6	8.7	10.4	11.6	10.7	9.8	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.3	11.1	-24.9%	-3.2%
Ending Stocks	18.7	35.4	41.8	30.9	21.5	21.3	26.9	31.0	33.0	31.4	32.2	33.7	35.0	32.0	29.8	31.6	29.7	6.5%	4.0%
Wholesale Skim Milk Powder Support Price ($/kg)	5.88	5.95	6.08	6.18	6.23	6.25	6.35	6.64	6.81	6.94	7.07	7.15	7.21	7.30	7.29	7.36	6.1	21.4%	1.7%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Canadian Dairy Commission; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Dairy Market Review, Internal calculations

Notes: 1. Low fat milk includes 2%, 1%, skim milk, buttermilk and chocolate milk.

2. Cream includes table cream, whipping cream, sour cream, and cereal cream.

** Excluding imports for reexport program (IREP).*

Table 14: Canadian dairy sector (dairy year) (Continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Cheddar Cheese Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	135.0	128.0	135.5	137.2	140.0	136.2	138.3	137.8	137.8	140.0	139.5	140.6	141.2	141.9	142.8	143.2	135.2	5.9%	0.5%
Imports	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	6.0%	0.0%
Disappearance*	126.4	119.1	133.0	133.2	138.3	135.1	136.1	136.3	136.2	137.7	138.1	138.7	139.4	140.1	140.9	141.5	130.0	8.8%	0.5%
Exports	5.0	5.5	4.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.3	-30.0%	0.0%
Ending Stocks	49.2	49.9	45.6	45.7	43.5	43.0	43.7	43.5	43.5	44.2	44.0	44.4	44.5	44.8	45.0	45.2	46.8	-3.4%	0.5%
Wholesale Price ($/kg)	8.62	8.74	8.97	9.14	9.35	9.51	9.71	9.91	10.12	10.30	10.43	10.53	10.61	10.72	10.81	10.90	9.0	21.6%	1.4%
Specialty Cheese Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	230.4	244.0	241.6	243.7	239.2	241.3	243.8	245.3	247.2	249.4	251.7	254.4	257.4	260.7	265.4	268.3	239.8	11.9%	1.1%
Imports	21.6	19.5	18.6	19.7	21.7	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	20.2	-6.1%	0.0%
Disappearance*	246.3	255.7	257.0	256.0	252.6	255.1	257.7	259.3	261.3	263.5	265.8	268.5	271.6	274.8	279.6	282.4	253.5	11.4%	1.0%
Exports	5.2	5.4	4.9	6.5	6.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.7	-17.5%	-0.9%
Ending Stocks	17.4	19.8	18.1	19.0	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.6	21.8	22.0	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.8	23.0	19.1	20.7%	0.9%
Ice Cream Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	203.1	187.7	161.4	146.6	154.3	152.2	148.7	147.2	145.5	143.2	141.4	139.2	138.1	136.1	134.1	132.2	170.6	-22.5%	-1.4%
Imports	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	41.9%	3.4%
Disappearance	191.6	175.6	149.0	133.5	141.0	137.7	136.3	134.9	133.1	130.8	129.1	126.9	125.9	123.9	121.9	120.0	158.2	-24.1%	-1.4%
Exports	11.8	12.5	12.8	13.6	14.2	15.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	-0.5%	-1.5%
Wholesale Ice Cream Price , ($/kg)	3.24	3.35	3.46	3.53	3.58	3.62	3.63	3.64	3.66	3.71	3.72	3.76	3.79	3.83	3.87	3.89	3.4	13.3%	0.7%
Yogurt Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	245.1	267.1	277.9	291.2	309.0	322.2	331.4	343.0	350.7	360.6	369.5	377.7	385.6	392.3	401.3	408.6	278.0	46.9%	2.4%
Imports	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	10.4%	0.0%
Disappearance	244.7	266.3	276.6	291.3	309.7	321.8	331.0	342.6	350.3	360.2	369.1	377.3	385.2	391.9	400.9	408.2	277.7	47.0%	2.4%
Exports	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	12.4%	0.0%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Canadian Dairy Commission; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Dairy Market Review, Internal calculations

** Excluding imports for reexport program (IREP).*

Table 15: Canadian food prices (base year = 2002)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Retail Price Indexes and % change																			
Total Food	108.93	111.81	115.73	121.38	123.07	127.77	130.99	133.27	135.76	139.07	141.88	144.42	147.00	150.44	153.65	156.42	116.2	34.6%	2.0%
	2.4%	2.6%	3.5%	4.9%	1.4%	3.8%	2.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.4%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%			
Food from Restaurants	111.07	114.11	116.99	121.08	123.95	127.47	131.01	134.18	137.50	141.28	144.82	148.28	151.81	155.82	159.79	163.59	117.4	39.3%	2.5%
	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	3.5%	2.4%	2.8%	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%			
Food from Stores	108.01	110.85	115.21	121.52	122.67	127.90	130.99	132.88	135.01	138.11	140.60	142.75	144.92	148.11	150.99	153.31	115.7	32.6%	1.8%
	2.3%	2.6%	3.9%	5.5%	0.9%	4.3%	2.4%	1.4%	1.6%	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	2.2%	2.0%	1.5%			
Meat	107.93	111.14	113.37	118.43	119.10	125.38	129.52	130.52	131.02	135.10	135.73	135.82	135.91	139.73	142.45	142.41	114.0	24.9%	1.3%
	-0.3%	3.0%	2.0%	4.5%	0.6%	5.3%	3.3%	0.8%	0.4%	3.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	2.8%	1.9%	0.0%			
Dairy Products	115.72	119.91	124.57	129.14	130.28	133.60	136.16	139.70	143.38	147.31	150.65	153.89	156.97	160.37	163.62	167.02	123.9	34.8%	2.3%
	4.2%	3.6%	3.9%	3.7%	0.9%	2.5%	1.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%			
Bakery Products	113.59	118.14	132.43	137.88	138.79	145.84	153.72	156.32	158.72	161.66	164.68	167.33	169.97	173.28	176.31	179.36	128.2	39.9%	2.1%
	3.5%	4.0%	12.1%	4.1%	0.7%	5.1%	5.4%	1.7%	1.5%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%			
Fruit	98.35	99.55	101.18	107.63	104.31	108.78	110.79	113.07	115.62	118.30	120.86	123.43	126.05	128.73	131.50	134.32	102.2	31.4%	2.1%
	2.2%	1.2%	1.6%	6.4%	-3.1%	4.3%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%			
Vegetables	95.33	95.15	96.54	105.80	103.10	112.79	115.32	118.43	121.97	125.72	129.36	133.03	136.84	140.76	144.86	149.08	99.2	50.3%	2.8%
	6.1%	-0.2%	1.5%	9.6%	-2.6%	9.4%	2.2%	2.7%	3.0%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%			
Sugar	99.90	99.98	102.73	111.43	125.97	138.71	126.29	118.54	116.12	112.42	114.73	115.25	116.00	116.08	115.51	114.53	108.0	6.0%	-1.9%
	3.1%	0.1%	2.8%	8.5%	13.0%	10.1%	-8.9%	-6.1%	-2.0%	-3.2%	2.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	-0.5%	-0.8%			
Fats & Oils	110.30	114.15	129.69	140.64	140.71	146.59	149.36	152.26	154.64	157.72	160.71	163.50	166.09	168.92	172.03	174.99	127.1	37.7%	1.8%
	1.6%	3.5%	13.6%	8.4%	0.0%	4.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%			

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM.

Table 16: Canadian per capita consumption

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Meat (kg)	90.5	92.4	89.6	88.3	85.1	83.9	84.3	84.4	84.6	84.2	83.9	83.7	83.6	83.7	83.4	83.1	89.2	-6.8%	-0.1%
Beef	29.8	30.5	29.1	28.4	27.5	27.3	27.1	27.0	26.7	26.6	26.5	26.8	26.6	26.2	25.9	25.7	29.0	-11.5%	-0.6%
Pork	23.4	24.6	23.1	23.1	21.2	20.5	20.4	20.9	20.9	20.1	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.0	20.1	23.1	-13.2%	-0.2%
Sheep	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	-7.2%	0.2%
Chicken	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.2	31.0	30.9	31.6	31.3	31.6	32.1	32.0	31.4	31.5	31.9	32.1	31.9	31.4	1.7%	0.3%
Turkey	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	-3.9%	0.3%
Eggs (doz)	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	0.8%	-0.1%
Whole Milk (l)	12.2	11.6	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.6	11.3	-23.6%	-1.8%
Low-fat Milk (l)	71.1	71.3	70.4	68.5	68.6	68.7	68.3	67.9	67.8	67.5	67.0	66.6	65.8	65.8	65.9	65.8	70.0	-6.1%	-0.4%
Cream (l)	36.4	36.2	35.0	35.3	35.5	35.8	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.2	37.4	37.5	35.7	5.0%	0.4%
Butter (kg)	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	-11.0%	-1.0%
Cheese (kg)	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.5	-4.9%	-0.3%
Ice Cream (kg)	5.9	5.3	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	4.7	-34.9%	-2.5%
Yogurt (kg)	7.5	8.1	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	8.3	26.6%	1.2%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Internal calculations

Table 17: Manufacturing shipments

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Food and beverage (m$)	80863	81118	85815	87984	89807	92787	95431	96064	98050	101706	104507	105927	107872	110770	113551	115541	85117.6	35.7%	2.2%
Food	71714	71660	76608	78649	80493	83600	86052	86494	88290	91756	94369	95596	97347	100052	102637	104432	75824.7	37.7%	2.2%
Bakery product	7753	8126	8615	9256	9457	9439	9574	9736	9911	10126	10327	10466	10626	10843	10999	11101	8641.4	28.5%	1.6%
Flour milling	1443	1627	2276	1977	1631	1844	1885	1770	1781	1895	2001	1948	1896	1945	2026	2055	1790.7	14.8%	1.1%
Animal feed	5324	5413	5811	5692	5328	6096	6024	5778	5642	5934	6283	6256	6216	6435	6669	6849	5513.6	24.2%	1.2%
Oilseed processing	2985	3437	4834	4335	4541	5871	6004	5914	5909	6161	6485	6669	6765	6921	7126	7238	4026.4	79.8%	2.1%
Red meat	15850	15806	16051	16574	18107	18136	18819	18974	19387	20219	20665	20827	21316	22000	22598	22947	16477.4	39.3%	2.4%
Dairy product	12579	11913	12794	13220	13394	13640	14141	14427	14719	15066	15446	15738	15972	16238	16537	16819	12780.0	31.6%	2.1%
Poultry meat	4957	5156	5087	5781	5905	6029	6555	6306	6638	7150	7308	7205	7453	7883	8146	8319	5377.1	54.7%	3.3%
Seafood product	3992	3602	3882	3480	4023	4243	4253	4282	4400	4644	4739	4881	5001	5164	5388	5432	3795.8	43.1%	2.5%
Sugar and Confectionnery	4624	4300	4039	4132	4473	4468	4614	4718	4813	4903	4986	5069	5150	5230	5307	5383	4313.7	24.8%	1.9%
All other food	12207	12281	13219	14202	13633	13833	14182	14588	15091	15659	16129	16537	16951	17393	17841	18290	13108.6	39.5%	2.8%
Beverage	9149	9459	9207	9335	9314	9187	9379	9570	9760	9950	10138	10331	10525	10719	10914	11109	9292.9	19.5%	1.9%
Breweries	4397	4243	4534	4648	4402	4364	4455	4545	4633	4721	4808	4899	4991	5084	5177	5271	4444.9	18.6%	1.9%
All other beverage	4752	5216	4673	4688	4911	4823	4924	5026	5127	5229	5330	5432	5533	5635	5736	5838	4848.0	20.4%	1.9%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada-CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Internal calculations.

Table 18: Agri-food trade

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Exports (m$)																			
Grains	4269	5688	8498	6913	5521	6747	6267	5061	4873	5879	6524	6201	5866	6097	6588	6817	6178	10.3%	0.1%
Grain Products	2465	2641	3041	3084	2922	3074	3079	3135	3209	3306	3407	3470	3533	3638	3719	3787	2831	33.8%	2.1%
Animal Feeds	703	793	804	774	803	910	867	865	856	870	890	904	905	905	913	924	775	19.1%	0.2%
Dried Pulses	989	1362	1917	2152	2081	2204	1952	1826	1797	1895	1932	1845	1850	1964	2024	2000	1700	17.6%	-1.0%
Oilseeds	2531	3420	5481	4926	5186	6329	6610	6191	5732	5866	6171	6346	6442	6742	7122	7410	4309	72.0%	1.6%
Oilseed Products	1247	1556	2525	2111	2959	4237	4371	4271	4226	4457	4761	4927	5000	5125	5310	5385	2080	159.0%	2.4%
Live Animals Excluding Poultry	1967	2371	2273	1569	1616	1357	1607	1898	1717	1496	1757	1370	1370	1481	1793	1668	1959	-14.8%	2.1%
Red Meats	3895	3669	4118	3881	4213	4535	4935	4428	4503	5344	5315	4784	4926	5436	5802	5687	3955	43.8%	2.3%
Other Animal Products	1038	1058	1212	981	1216	1374	1356	1462	1559	1645	1742	1845	1920	1956	1977	2007	1101	82.2%	3.9%
Dairy Products	296	303	267	252	243	272	262	252	251	253	254	251	251	253	255	256	272	-5.8%	-0.6%
Poultry & Eggs	326	411	433	436	440	439	459	449	466	493	506	506	520	541	557	571	409	39.4%	2.7%
Fruit & Nuts	669	714	743	670	630	800	831	866	906	949	986	1021	1055	1089	1124	1158	685	69.1%	3.8%
Vegetables Excluding Potatoes	1134	1090	1140	1120	1206	1193	1245	1301	1367	1435	1496	1553	1609	1666	1722	1779	1138	56.3%	4.1%
Potatoes & Products	1043	1125	1195	1256	1094	1143	1190	1242	1302	1365	1421	1472	1524	1575	1627	1678	1143	46.9%	3.9%
Seeds For Sowing	214	290	301	223	196	240	248	257	268	279	288	297	306	315	323	332	245	35.7%	3.3%
Maple Products	190	218	234	253	231	242	252	263	275	288	300	311	321	332	343	354	225	57.1%	3.9%
Vegetable Fibres	25	24	19	21	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	20	-33.2%	-0.5%
Plantation Crops	709	690	789	736	915	979	1018	1062	1113	1166	1213	1256	1300	1343	1387	1430	768	86.2%	3.9%
Floriculture & Nursery Products	359	340	304	297	302	296	305	316	329	343	355	366	377	387	398	409	320	27.7%	3.3%
Essential Oils	19	22	42	25	29	28	29	30	31	33	34	35	37	38	39	40	27	47.9%	3.8%
Alcoholic Beverages	726	699	678	587	593	614	617	623	634	645	653	659	664	670	676	681	657	3.8%	1.1%
Other Beverages Excluding Juices	276	207	186	165	160	186	191	197	204	211	217	222	228	233	239	244	199	23.0%	2.7%
Other Agri-Food	2759	2790	2734	2747	2896	3101	3188	3304	3453	3613	3750	3873	3996	4122	4248	4374	2785	57.0%	3.5%
Total Agri-Food Exports	27848	31483	38933	35178	35464	40314	40894	39313	39086	41843	43984	43529	44012	45923	48199	49005	33781	45.1%	2.0%
Total Agri-Food Imports	22441	24840	27736	28148	28437	31639	32691	33079	33962	35360	36496	37280	38068	39261	40517	41519	26320	57.7%	2.8%
Total Agri-Food Net Exports	5407	6643	11197	7030	7028	8675	8203	6234	5124	6483	7489	6249	5944	6663	7682	7486	7461	0.3%	-1.5%

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada-CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Internal calculations.

Table 19: Canadian farm input prices (base year = 2002)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average 2006-2010	%Chg. 2021: 2006-2010 Average	Average growth rate 2011-2021
Farm Input Price Indexes and % change																			
Buildings (Wt=9.36)	123.3	127.8	137.8	128.4	131.9	139.3	142.4	146.6	151.0	155.5	159.9	164.3	168.9	173.6	178.4	183.4	129.8	41.2%	2.8%
	4.3%	3.6%	7.8%	-6.9%	2.7%	5.6%	2.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%			
Machinery and Motor Vehicles. (Wt=19.27)	123.0	125.5	140.9	124.4	128.3	143.6	146.1	151.5	155.7	160.0	163.5	166.9	170.4	174.0	177.6	181.4	128.4	41.2%	2.4%
	2.7%	2.0%	12.2%	-11.7%	3.1%	12.0%	1.7%	3.7%	2.8%	2.7%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%			
Depreciation on Machin. and Motor Veh. (Wt=9.28)	99.9	97.9	98.3	104.0	102.9	103.1	104.7	106.2	107.8	109.5	111.1	112.8	114.5	116.2	117.9	119.7	100.6	19.0%	1.5%
	-1.4%	-2.0%	0.4%	5.8%	-1.1%	0.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%			
Machinery Fuel (Wt=4.74)	177.6	189.2	241.8	164.0	184.1	221.3	224.4	237.7	246.8	255.5	261.5	267.1	272.8	278.7	284.7	290.8	191.3	52.0%	2.8%
	8.2%	6.5%	27.8%	-32.2%	12.3%	20.2%	1.4%	5.9%	3.8%	3.5%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%			
Machine Repairs (Wt=5.25)	109.0	110.2	113.7	118.2	114.9	118.1	121.3	124.8	128.4	132.2	136.0	139.9	143.9	148.0	152.3	156.6	113.2	38.4%	2.9%
	1.1%	1.1%	3.2%	4.0%	-2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%			
General Business Costs (Wt=15.33)	115.1	126.3	134.4	127.4	127.6	132.7	135.4	141.1	142.6	142.6	144.2	147.0	148.2	148.1	148.7	150.4	126.2	19.2%	1.3%
	7.9%	9.7%	6.4%	-5.2%	0.1%	4.0%	2.0%	4.2%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	2.0%	0.8%	-0.1%	0.4%	1.2%			
Crop Production (Wt=23.17)	117.4	129.5	162.3	159.5	145.3	156.0	157.6	155.8	156.5	162.6	169.7	170.4	171.0	175.6	181.2	184.9	142.8	29.5%	1.7%
	-1.6%	10.3%	25.4%	-1.7%	-8.9%	7.3%	1.1%	-1.2%	0.4%	3.9%	4.3%	0.4%	0.4%	2.7%	3.2%	2.1%			
Commercial Seed and Plant (Wt=3.88)	124.9	125.6	125.8	134.3	133.8	137.4	141.1	143.6	145.9	149.8	154.3	157.6	160.4	164.0	168.0	171.8	128.9	33.3%	2.3%
	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	6.8%	-0.4%	2.7%	2.7%	1.8%	1.5%	2.7%	3.0%	2.1%	1.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.2%			
Fertilizer (Wt=6.38)	115.2	149.5	250.9	209.3	160.1	186.8	183.8	173.3	170.9	180.8	192.4	187.6	183.6	189.8	198.0	201.2	177.0	13.7%	0.7%
	-6.2%	29.8%	67.9%	-16.6%	-23.5%	16.7%	-1.6%	-5.7%	-1.4%	5.8%	6.4%	-2.5%	-2.1%	3.4%	4.3%	1.6%			
Animal Production (Wt=32.88)	92.2	99.6	109.6	108.6	107.2	122.0	122.7	115.7	113.8	117.9	118.9	115.9	115.0	118.2	121.2	122.3	103.4	18.3%	0.0%
	0.4%	8.0%	10.1%	-0.9%	-1.2%	13.8%	0.6%	-5.7%	-1.7%	3.6%	0.9%	-2.5%	-0.8%	2.8%	2.6%	0.9%			
Feeder Cattle (Wt=9.50)	95.7	86.5	80.0	84.8	90.1	112.5	115.8	103.8	102.0	103.1	98.9	93.9	92.4	97.6	101.7	103.5	87.4	18.4%	-0.8%
	4.4%	-9.7%	-7.5%	6.0%	6.3%	24.9%	2.9%	-10.4%	-1.7%	1.1%	-4.1%	-5.1%	-1.6%	5.6%	4.2%	1.8%			
Weaners (Wt=2.13)	93.2	92.1	93.9	93.9	123.0	120.3	119.3	115.0	113.4	131.1	132.7	119.8	122.1	131.6	136.7	130.2	99.2	31.2%	0.8%
	-15.5%	-1.2%	2.0%	0.0%	30.9%	-2.2%	-0.9%	-3.6%	-1.4%	15.6%	1.2%	-9.7%	1.9%	7.8%	3.8%	-4.8%			
Poultry (Wt=1.68)	100.5	105.6	108.8	109.9	105.5	108.1	109.2	109.2	109.8	112.2	113.8	114.1	114.6	115.9	117.3	118.7	106.1	11.9%	0.9%
	0.5%	5.1%	3.0%	1.0%	-4.0%	2.5%	0.9%	0.1%	0.6%	2.2%	1.4%	0.3%	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%			
Commercial Feed (Wt=13.25)	77.6	100.3	126.2	118.5	108.5	120.6	119.1	110.4	106.3	112.1	116.6	113.9	111.6	113.2	115.8	116.9	106.2	10.1%	-0.3%
	-1.3%	29.2%	25.8%	-6.1%	-8.4%	11.2%	-1.3%	-7.3%	-3.7%	5.4%	4.0%	-2.3%	-2.0%	1.5%	2.3%	1.0%			
TOTAL (Wt=100)	110.5	118.3	134.3	128.1	125.4	137.1	138.9	138.5	139.5	143.5	146.8	147.5	148.7	151.9	155.4	158.1	123.3	28.2%	1.4%
	1.9%	7.1%	13.5%	-4.6%	-2.1%	9.3%	1.3%	-0.3%	0.7%	2.9%	2.3%	0.5%	0.8%	2.2%	2.3%	1.7%			

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Internal calculations

Note: 1. Reported weights for the input price indices are those assigned by Statistics Canada to calculate the farm input price index.

General business costs consist of telephone, trucking, rental of machinery, vehicles and equipment, legal and accounting fees, business insurance, property taxes, interest and rent.