



Agriculture and
Agri-Food Canada

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Canada



Medium Term Outlook for Canadian Agriculture 2014

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February 2014

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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
MACROECONOMIC CONDITIONS	11
GRAINS AND OILSEEDS	17
LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY	29
LIST OF ACRONYMS	41
ANNEX – SLOWER ECONOMIC GROWTH SCENARIO	42
APPENDIX OF TABLES	43

Executive Summary

Policy 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, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's (AAFC) Medium Term Outlook (MTO) for international and domestic agricultural markets provides a medium term perspective for the sector over the period 2013 to 2023.
- The MTO projections are not a prediction of specific market conditions, but rather a plausible future of the international and domestic agri-food sectors, with the intention of serving as a benchmark for discussion and scenario analysis. It assumes:
 - ❖ that policies remain unchanged in the future and is therefore an extrapolation of what could occur based on projected macroeconomic variables.
 - ❖ no additional outcomes of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations or future possible trade agreements in the outlook period. The Canada – European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade agreement was not included as the ratification process has not been completed and a schedule for implementation has yet to be determined.
 - ❖ no unusual weather conditions, no significant invasive species or crop and animal disease outbreaks and no potential mitigation policies for climate change.
 - ❖ the status quo with regard to incremental technological progress rather than the introduction of transformative technologies.

Macroeconomic Trends

- This outlook provides a basis for evaluating the impact of short (less than two years) and medium term (up to 10 years) global supply and demand factors that may impact key agricultural markets.
 - ❖ Market developments for products where significant trade exists influence domestic supply and demand (e.g. food, feed, industrial use) and product price levels.
 - ❖ Supply is driven by many factors such as producer production decisions based on the balance between prices and expenses (e.g. fertilizer, feed, fuel).

- Although risks to the global economy remain, improving economic growth prospects in major developed economies including the United States (U.S.) and the European Union (EU) are underway.
 - ❖ Emerging economies with higher rates of population and income growth will continue to increase their share of the global economic trade in agricultural products.
- More robust growth, particularly in large emerging markets, will continue to support higher energy prices and the Canadian dollar is also expected to remain relatively strong in the medium term.
 - ❖ Increasing North American energy supplies have in the near term acted to moderate crude oil prices, which remain high relative to historical levels.
 - ❖ Rising demand from emerging markets will more than offset additional supplies obtained through newer extraction techniques; global crude oil prices will continue to increase (West Texas Intermediate price reaching \$140 U.S./barrel by 2023).
 - ❖ The Canadian currency on average is expected to remain slightly below par with the U.S. dollar over the outlook period (\$0.98 U.S.).

Grains and Oilseeds

- Global grain prices have moderated significantly in 2013 following the U.S. drought induced highs of 2012. Although global prices have dropped significantly, they remain well above the levels that characterized the late 1990s through the mid 2000s.
- In 2013, crop producers responded to the relatively high global grain prices; these relatively high prices coupled with favorable growing conditions generated a strong global supply response, and reduced prices in the short term.
 - ❖ The outlook projects an increase in prices for grains and oilseeds from the current decline as robust global growth and rising demand continues to support prices well above pre-2007 levels.

- Weather will continue to be a significant uncertainty and the capacity for global markets to respond to large short term production short-falls will be a challenge, with direct impacts on price levels and volatility.
 - ❖ It is impossible to predict the severity and/or location of a severe weather event such as the recent drought in the U.S. corn belt; however, another significant drought or flood could drive commodity prices higher than projected in the outlook.
- Medium term projections for grains and oilseeds prices indicate that competition for land between various commodities will continue as demand grows.
 - ❖ Global growth in the demand for cereals is expected to act as a counterbalance to oilseed expansion, which is driven by higher vegetable oil and protein meal prices. Canola production is expected to increase to accommodate a larger Canadian crushing industry, as well as, rising export demand.
 - ❖ Canadian wheat, corn, and barley prices are expected to track world prices.
- Global and domestic demand for biofuels will be influenced by mandates.
 - ❖ Global biofuel policies will continue to interact with international agriculture commodity supply and demand balances. Policy parameters in key producer and consumer countries influence the global biofuel situation. This policy set is evolving and recent policy deliberations in the U.S. and EU may impact medium term demand.
 - ❖ In Canada, both biodiesel and ethanol production are expected to increase over the outlook; however, imports will likely be necessary to meet federal consumption mandates (i.e. 5% of renewable content in gasoline and 2% in diesel).
- Domestic feed grain supplies will largely meet the demand from the livestock sector.
 - ❖ The proportion of feed grain imports from the U.S. has declined over the last decade as domestic production has been relatively strong apart from the droughts of 2001 and 2002 and the decline in the size of the livestock herd.
 - ❖ Although feed prices have declined from U.S. drought induced highs, they are expected to remain relatively strong and continue to be the most significant cost component for the livestock sector.

Livestock and Dairy

- Cattle and hog prices are expected to remain at higher levels over the medium term while livestock producers will find some relief from high 2012 grain prices.
 - ❖ Steer prices are still high as supply remains tight in the U.S.. Slow reconstruction of the U.S. breeding herd will continue to support high prices moving forward. Hog prices are expected to remain relatively high as well, as hog inventories are lower than anticipated.
- Exports will continue to be important for the red meat sector.
 - ❖ After a decline in 2012, Canadian beef net exports are expected to return to a higher level over the medium term. Slaughter hog marketings are expected to remain cyclical, but at a relatively stable level. Hog and cattle exports are both expected to benefit from the further revision of U.S. Country of Origin Labelling (COOL) in 2015, although it is not anticipated that slaughter hog and weanling exports will return to historically high levels.
- Poultry consumption will continue to increase, but domestic market maturity will slow sector expansion.
 - ❖ Over the past two decades, domestic consumption of poultry meats has increased by approximately 60% . Over the outlook period, consumption of chicken and turkey is expected to grow more modestly by about 1.3% per annum.
- Rising consumption of Canadian dairy products will be largely dependent on population growth.
 - ❖ Canadian per capita consumption of most dairy products will either be relatively stable or decline modestly depending on the product. Yogurt and cream will be the exception as continued growth is anticipated.
 - ❖ Domestic prices of butter and skim milk powder are expected to increase moderately, and tariffs should continue to prevent over-quota imports.

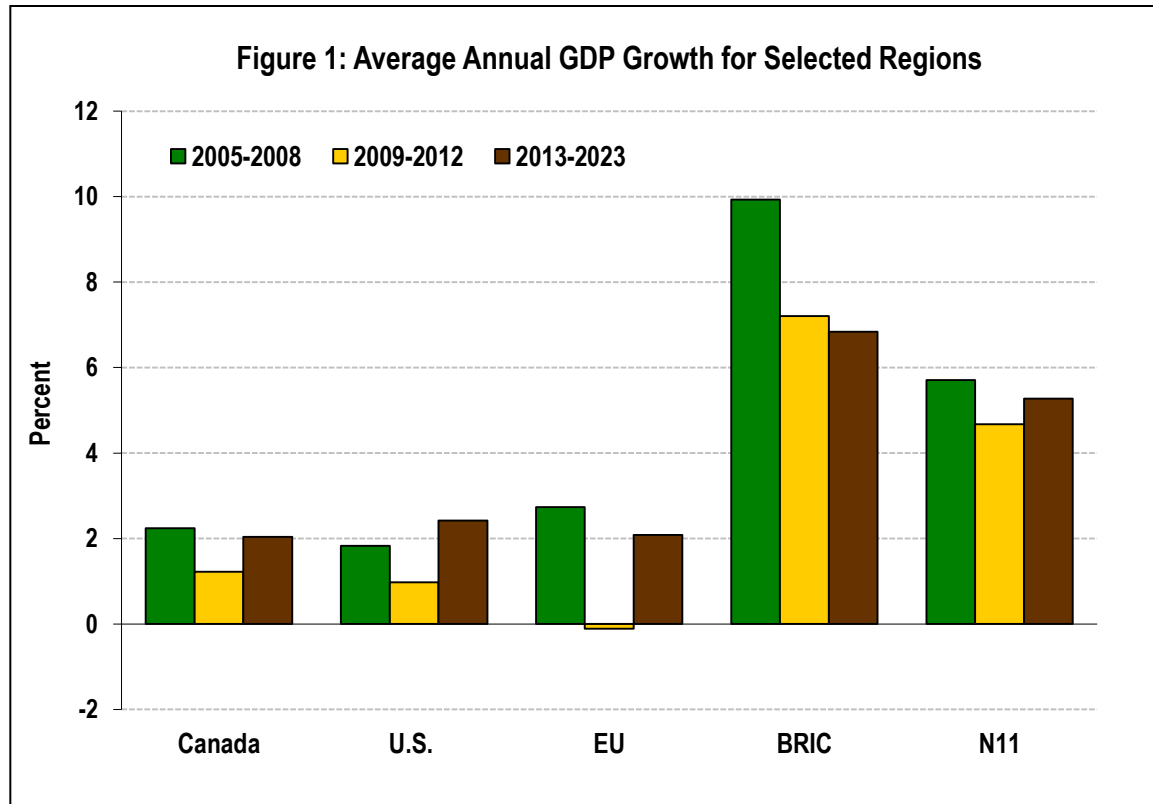
Methodology and Data Used

- The MTO projections were developed with the 2013 version of the joint Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) AGLINK/COSIMO model, and the AAFC Food and Agriculture Regional Model (FARM).
- The MTO reflects short term commodity price projections released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in November 2013, as well as the December short term forecasts by the Grains and Oilseeds Division of AAFC.
- The underlying macroeconomic data reflects the economic forecasts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in October 2013.
- The Canadian macroeconomic forecast is based on the Conference Board of Canada autumn outlook released in September 2013. This Conference Board outlook covers 2013 to 2018, so growth rates were used to extrapolate Canadian macroeconomic variables to 2023.
- The MTO is prepared concurrently with AAFC's short-term Farm Income Forecast, which covers the years 2013 and 2014. Both sets of projections use similar assumptions



MACROECONOMIC CONDITIONS

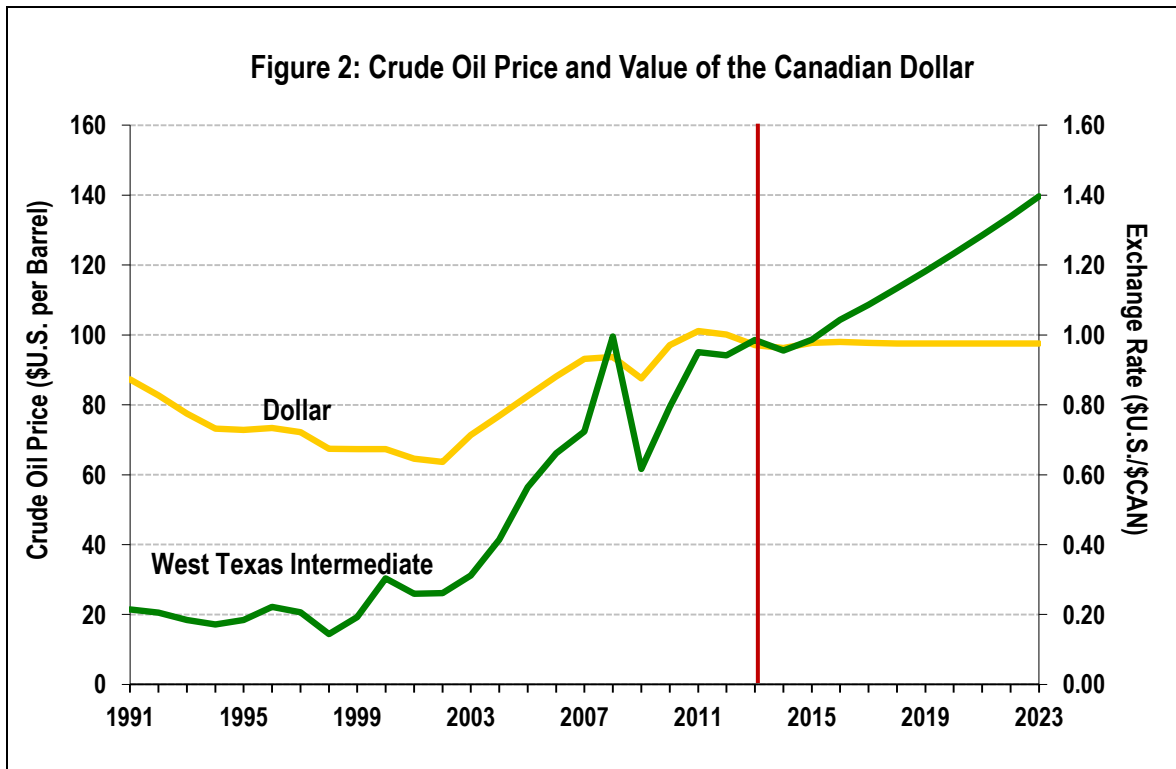
Relatively rapid growth rates in large emerging economies, will underpin rising consumer demand for agriculture and agri-food products.



- Global demand for agri-food products in the medium term will increasingly be influenced by key developing economies. Income growth for the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) and the Next 11¹ is projected to average 6.8 and 5.3 percent respectively, per annum over the outlook period.
- In many large emerging economies with relatively rapid rising income levels, increasing urbanization and growing populations are key factors that will continue to underpin global demand for agriculture and agri-food products.
- In developed economies, improvements following the global financial crisis and the recession which started in 2008 have slowly begun to take hold. Medium term prospects for developed economies including Canada, the U.S. and EU are more positive than the average of the last four years (2009-2012).

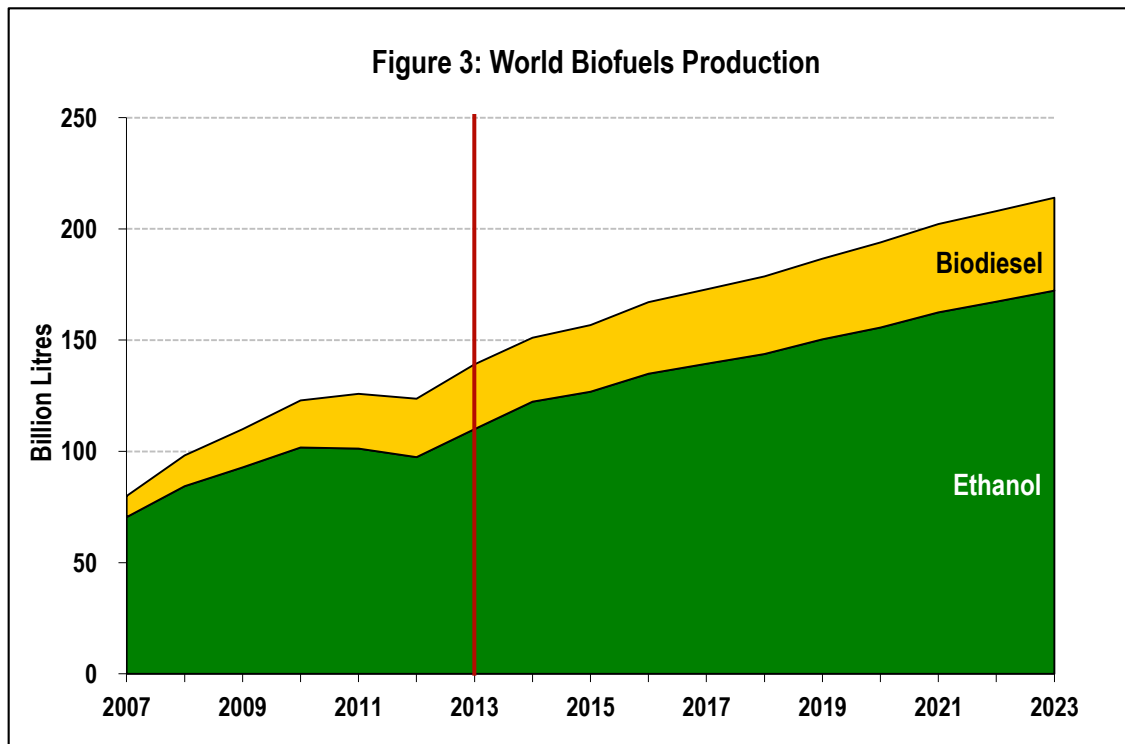
¹ The N11 includes Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, South Korea, Vietnam, Turkey, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Philippines.

The Canadian dollar will remain below par with the U.S. dollar while global growth prospects support higher energy prices.



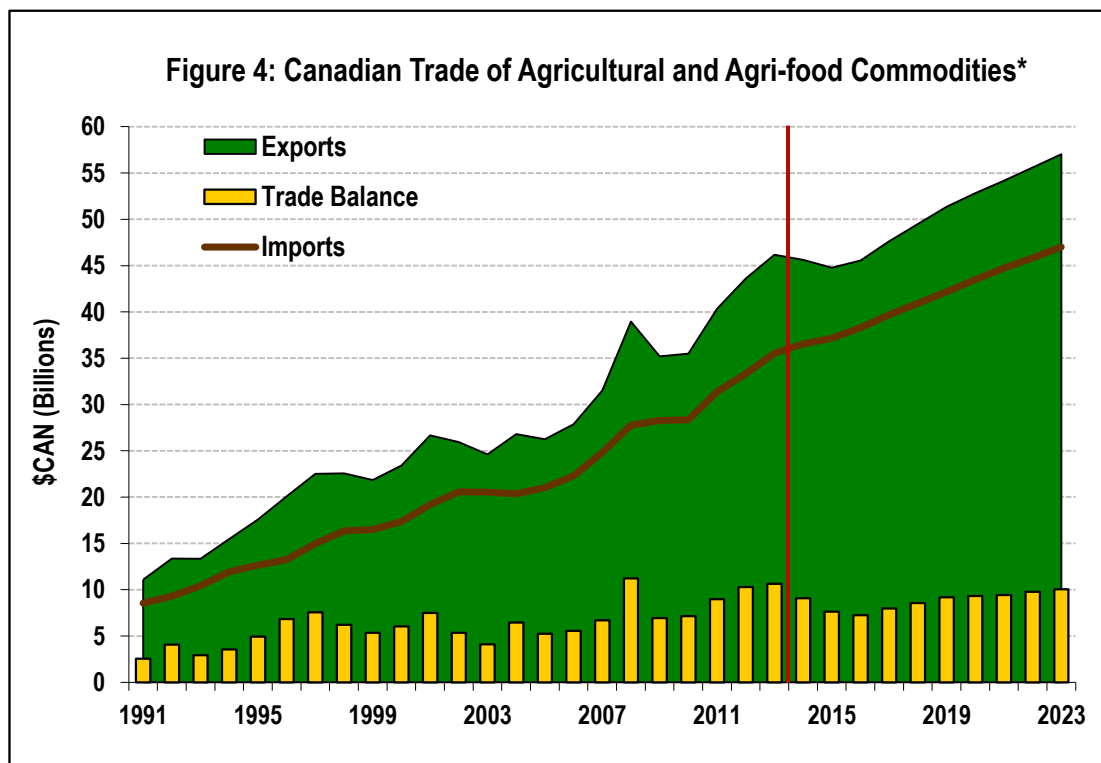
- Energy and agriculture markets will continue to be linked both on the supply side through higher costs for fuel-intensive inputs such as fertilizer, as well as on the demand side through biofuels and other bio-based products.
- In the outlook, global energy prices are projected to strengthen with the West Texas Intermediate crude oil price projected to reach \$140 U.S./barrel by 2023. Natural gas prices are also projected to increase from very low levels by the end of the outlook period (approximately doubling to \$3.60 U.S./Million British Thermal Units).
- The Canadian dollar, which rapidly appreciated from \$0.64 U.S. in 2002 to par in 2011 is expected to average about \$0.98 U.S. in the medium term.

The complex economic and policy factors which influence biofuel use are important to global commodity supply and demand balances.



- There has been significant growth in the global biofuels industry over the past decade with many countries increasing production. The largest players in these markets are Brazil, the U.S., the EU, Malaysia and Indonesia.
- The economics of biofuel production are quite complex, with significant interplay between government policy (e.g. consumption mandates) and the economic incentives that are influencing production (e.g ethanol producer margins).
- In 2012, U.S. ethanol production dropped significantly as corn prices spiked due to the worst drought in 60 years. In 2013, corn prices dropped dramatically, ethanol production returned to pre-drought levels, and net use of ethanol by refiners and blenders in the U.S. reached a new high.
- This outlook builds on the same set of assumptions underpinning the 2013 OECD-FAO Outlook with some of the future growth coming from second generation biofuels. Prospective changes to U.S. and EU biofuel policies currently under discussion have not been incorporated as they remain hypothetical at this time.

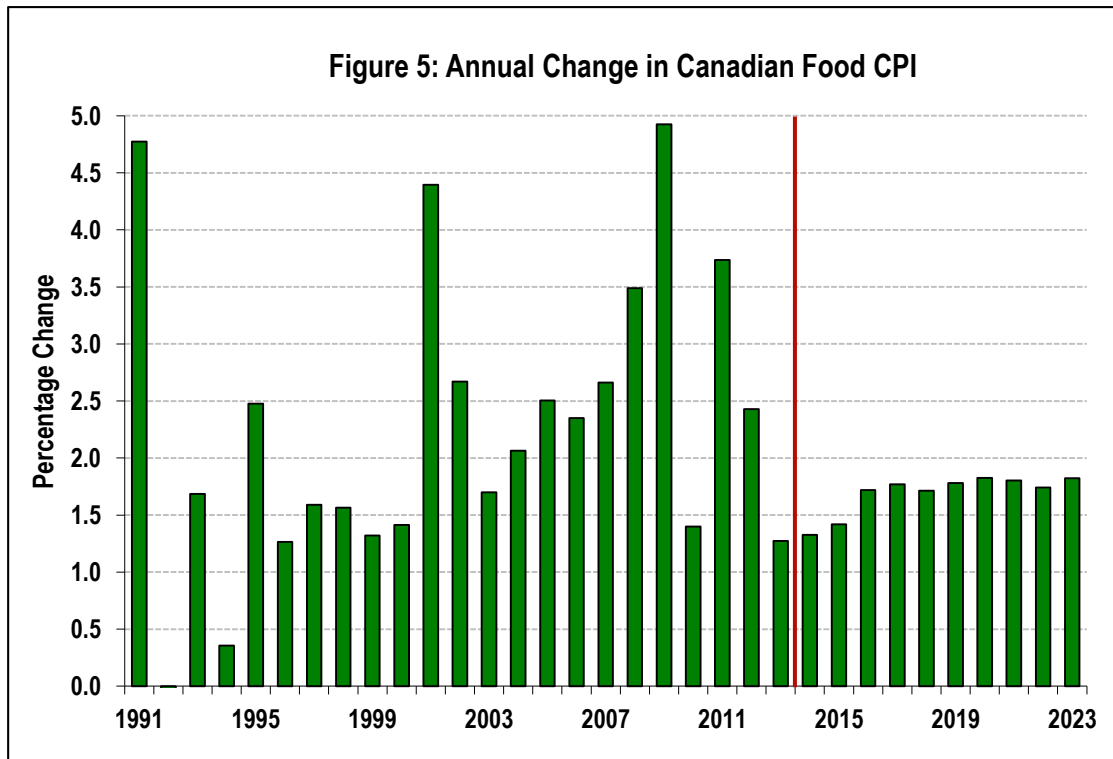
The demand for Canadian exports will remain strong and continue to grow over the coming decade.



* Excludes fish and seafood and their products. In the graphic, exports are represented in domestic value and the exports, imports and trade balance are in current dollars.

- The Canadian agriculture and agri-food sector has seen a significant expansion both in the export and import value, increasing by approximately 70% and 60% respectively over the last 10 years.
- The agriculture and agri-food trade balance, which measures the difference between the value of exports and imports, will remain positive over the outlook period.
- Grains, oilseeds and related products represent approximately 50% of the export value, while live animals, red meat and other animal products represent approximately 20%. A broad array of agriculture and agri-food products make up the remaining 30%.
- Although lower grain, oilseed and oilseed product prices will reduce export values in the short term, prices for most commodities are expected to rise again in the face of stronger demand, pushing export values back to an upward trend over the medium term.

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

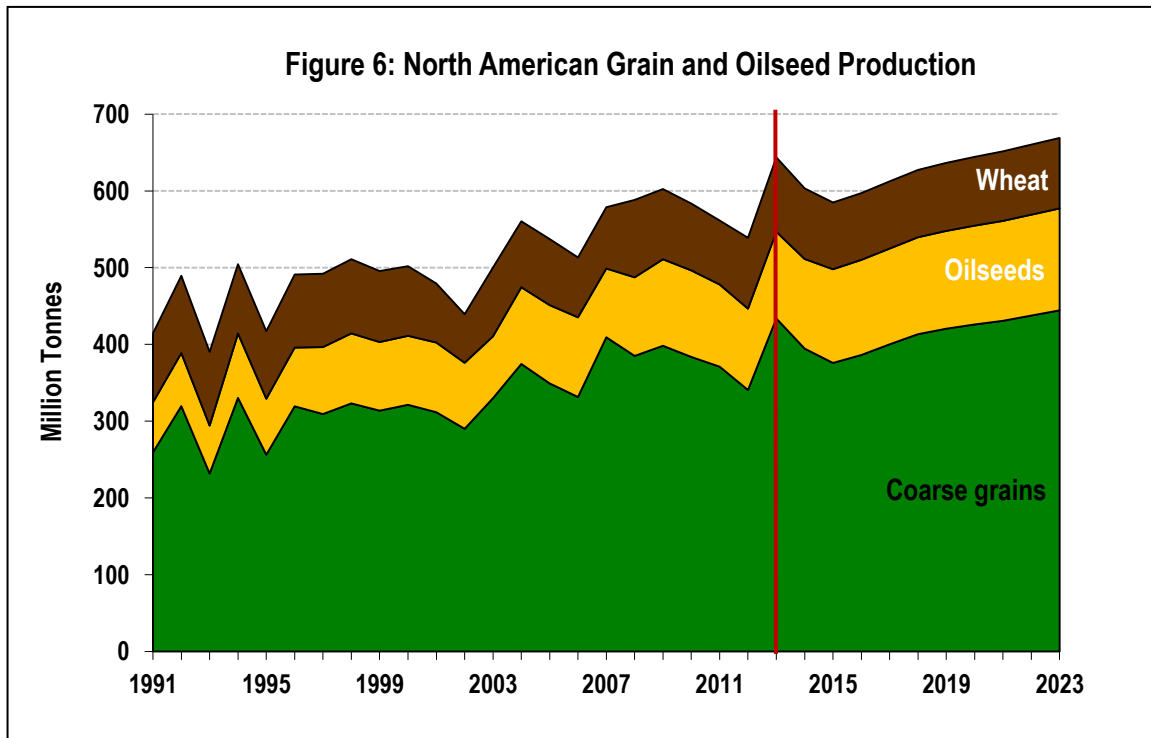


- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for food is an indicator of changes in consumer prices. It is obtained by comparing the cost of a fixed basket of food purchased by consumers, over time. Since the basket contains food of unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality, the index reflects only a change in prices and does not reflect shifting consumption patterns.
- In the past five years, the food component has grown faster (3.2%) than the overall CPI for all items (1.8%). CPI for food in 2013 increased by 1.4% compared to 0.9% for the overall CPI.
- The cost of food purchased from stores rose 1.0% in 2013, led by price increases for fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, bakery products and meat. Conversely, prices for dairy products, fats and oils as well as sugar and confectionery declined.



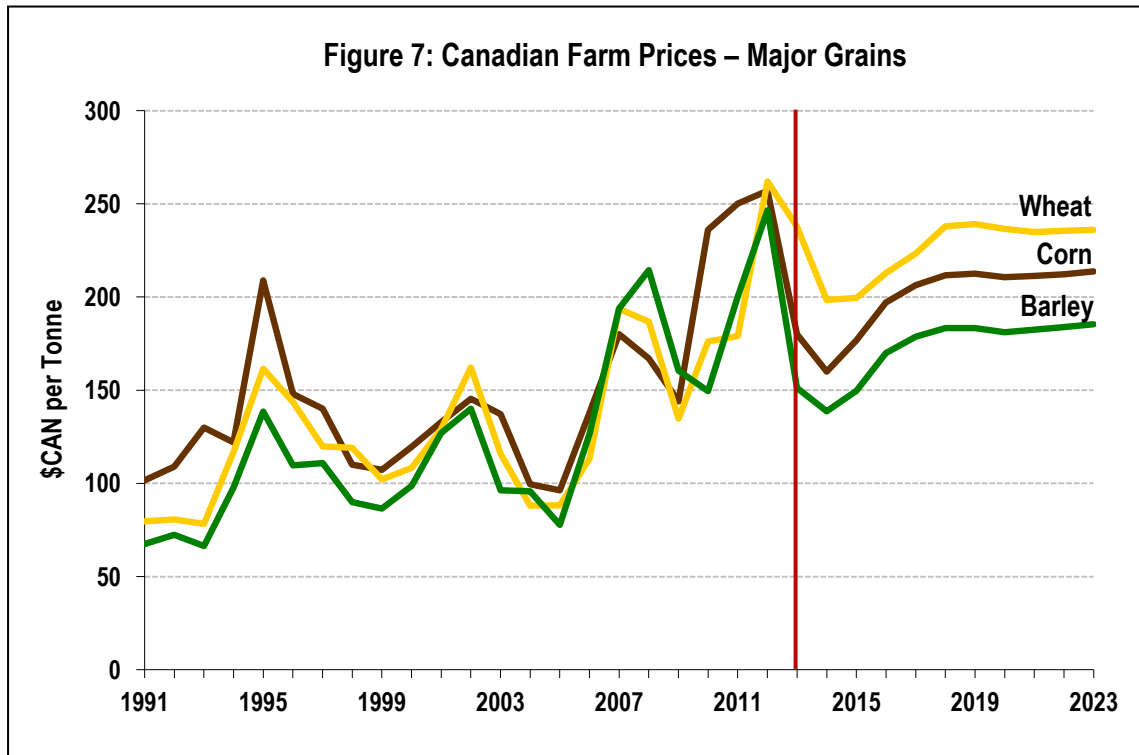
GRAINS AND OILSEEDS

North American grain production recovered from production declines arising from the significant U.S. drought of 2012.



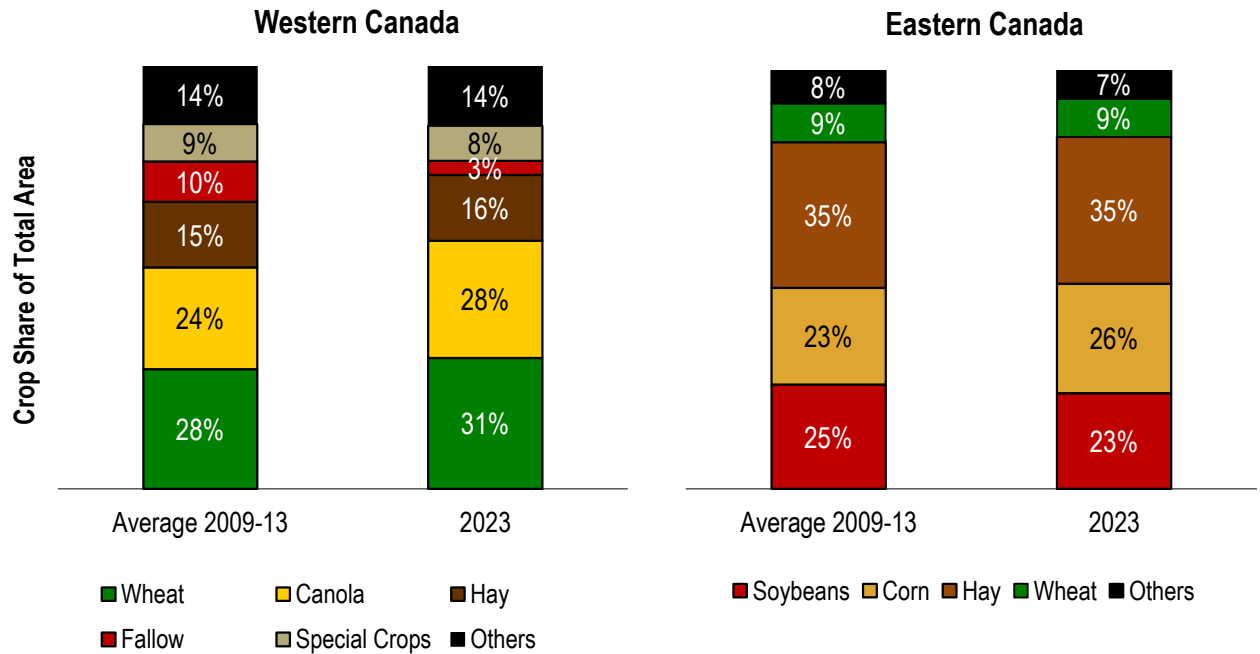
- In 2013, many regions in North America benefited from favorable crop growing conditions. The high 2012 prices brought on by the worst U.S. drought in nearly 60 years, resulted in a significant supply response, yielding an increase in production. Improved crop yields in many regions increased grain and oilseed output and reduced prices.
- For Canada, very good growing conditions pushed canola and wheat yields to historic highs in 2013. Canola and wheat production reached record levels of 18 and 38 million tonnes, respectively. These production levels are 35% and 43% above the past five year average (2008-2012) for canola and wheat, respectively.
- As prices improve from current levels, North American output will expand for wheat, oilseed and coarse grains. This region will continue to be an important player on export markets over the medium term.

With favorable weather conditions in 2013, prices have moderated significantly but remain on a higher price plateau than pre-2007 levels.



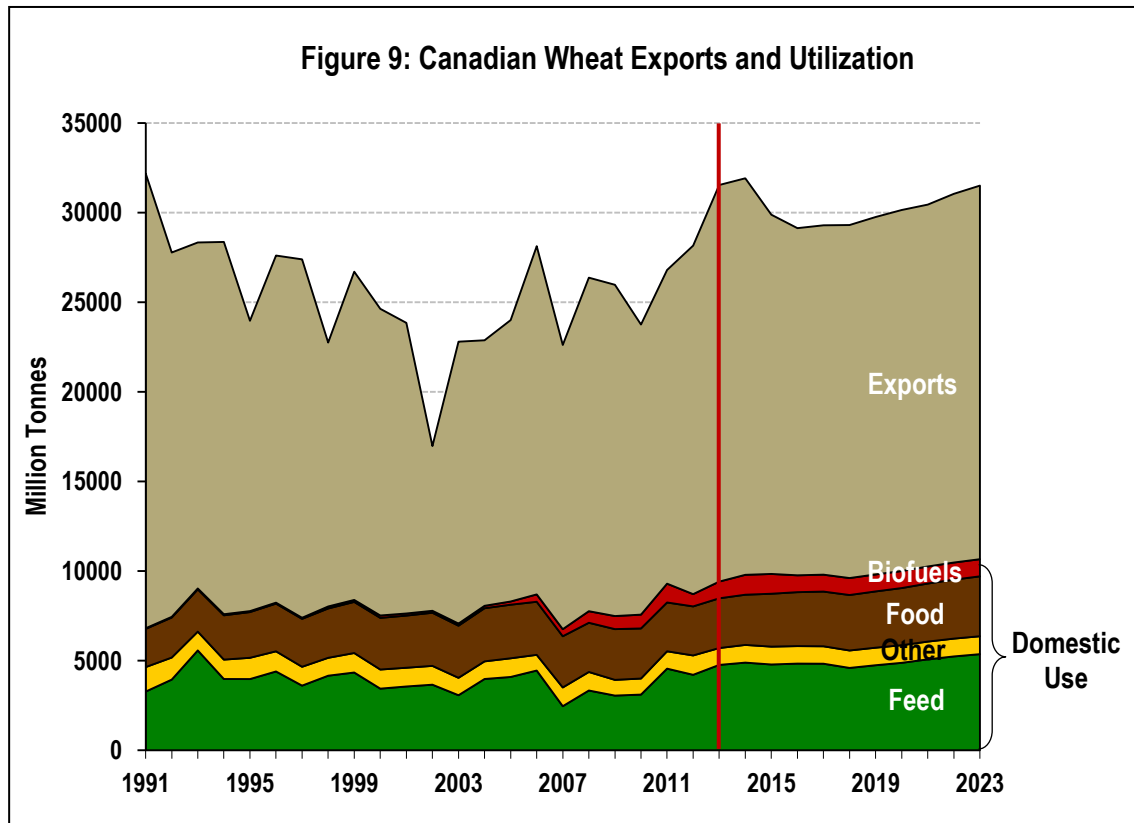
- Canadian grain prices follow world indicator prices adjusted for exchange rate and transportation costs.
- Despite this short term price reduction, cereal prices are still expected to remain on a “higher price plateau” – above price levels observed prior to 2007. Underpinning these higher cereal prices are strong global demand for food, feed, fuel and fiber, as well as higher crude oil prices and slowing growth in world cereals production.

Canadian producers will continue to make area allocation decisions based on the relative crop returns.



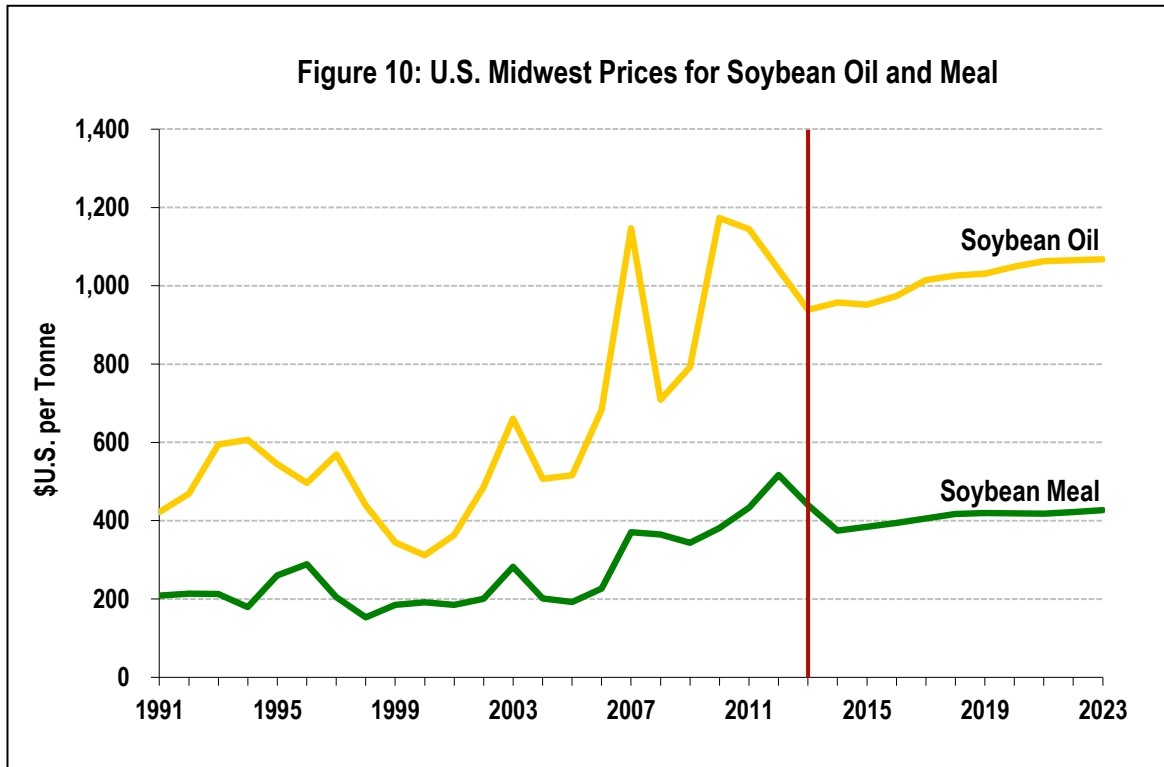
- Overall, the growth in the total harvested area (grains, oilseeds, special crops and hay) in Canada is expected to be limited, averaging 0.3% annually over the outlook period.
- The land dedicated to canola production will continue to represent an increased share of Western crop area over the outlook. Wheat will remain a major crop in Western Canada.
- Soybeans remain a major part of production in Eastern Canada, but production will increase only modestly as it competes for area with corn, which continues to grow in the East. In Western Canada, soybean area is expected to continue to increase.
- Special crops (e.g., peas, chickpeas, lentils) are expected to maintain their crop area share as they represent an important producer option in the Western Canada crop rotation.

Wheat exports reached high levels in 2013 with record yields. Export demand is expected to remain robust over the medium term.



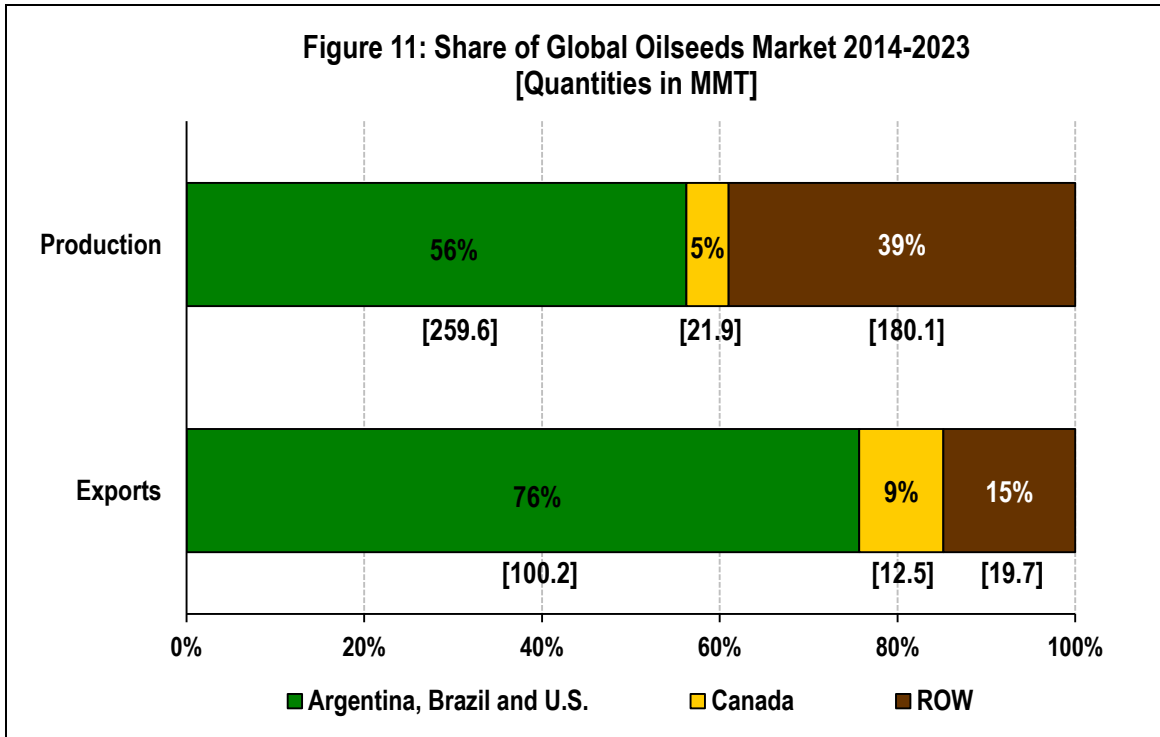
- Crop year 2013/14 was characterized by a historical peak in yields and wheat production. Although there are a number of domestic uses for Canadian wheat, additional production is exported as global demand continues to expand.
- In Canada, wheat for food use will remain relatively stable at historical levels (approximately 10% of 2008-2012 average production), reflecting mature market conditions. Wheat for feed use averaged 14% of wheat production for 2008-2012 and is expected to increase modestly.
- Wheat for biofuel production is also expected to increase modestly, due to the expected growth in Canadian ethanol production.

Strong demand for vegetable oil is a key factor driving growth in the oilseeds market.



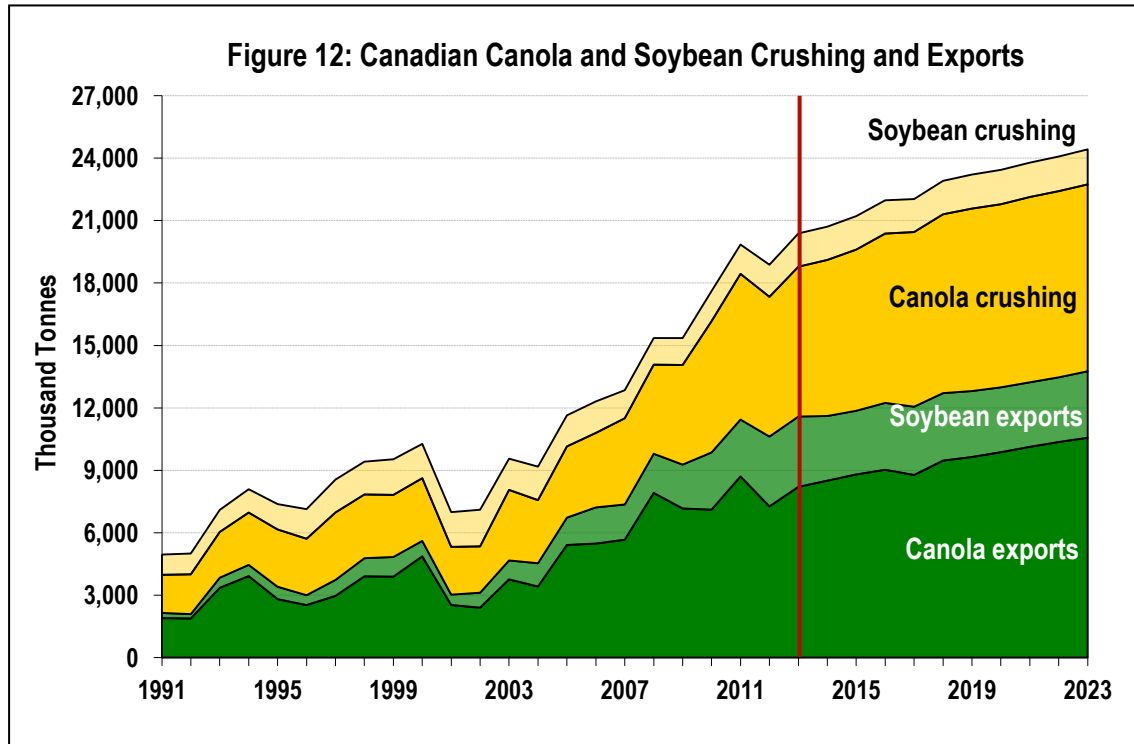
- Rising global demand for oilseeds is in part due to rising incomes in developing countries and growth in non-food use (e.g., biodiesel). Oilseed prices are a function of the two key products derived from processing (crushing): – vegetable oil and protein meal.
- The U.S. soybean oil and meal prices are a reflection of the influence of the global supply and demand factors in international oilseed markets. Strong soybean oil and meal prices are expected to support relatively high canola prices.
- Soybean oil and meal prices have moderated in 2013 but are expected to remain well above mid-2000 levels in the outlook period.
- Oilseed meal prices have declined from the recent price peak, but remain at relatively high levels. This is expected to encourage the increasing integration of distiller grains, a significant by-product of ethanol production and a high protein feed in global animal feed markets.

International oilseeds markets will be dominated by major producers and Canada will continue to be an important player.



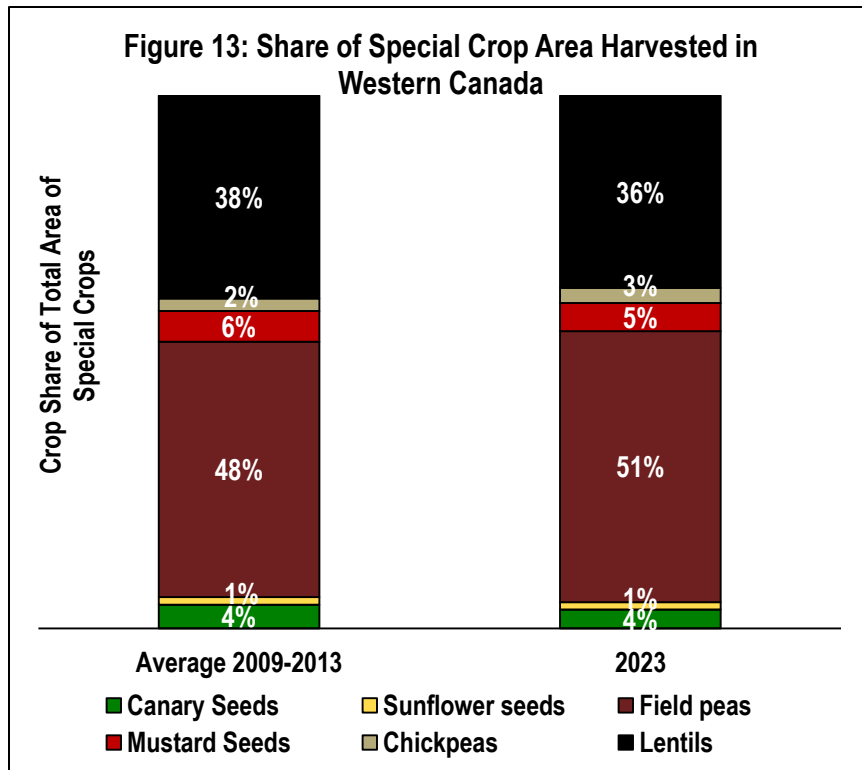
- Three of the major oilseeds that are globally traded include: soybeans, sunflower seed, and canola/rapeseed. Of these major oilseeds, over 80% of global production is further processed into vegetable oil (largely for human consumption) and oilseed meal (largely for livestock consumption).
- Over 50% of the major oilseeds production is expected to occur in Brazil, Argentina and the U.S., with these same countries having a combined export share of about 75%.
- Although Canada's share of major oilseeds production is expected to remain around 5% of the world total, its export share is expected to continue to increase to 9%.

Expansion in domestic canola and soybean production is driven by crushing and seed exports.



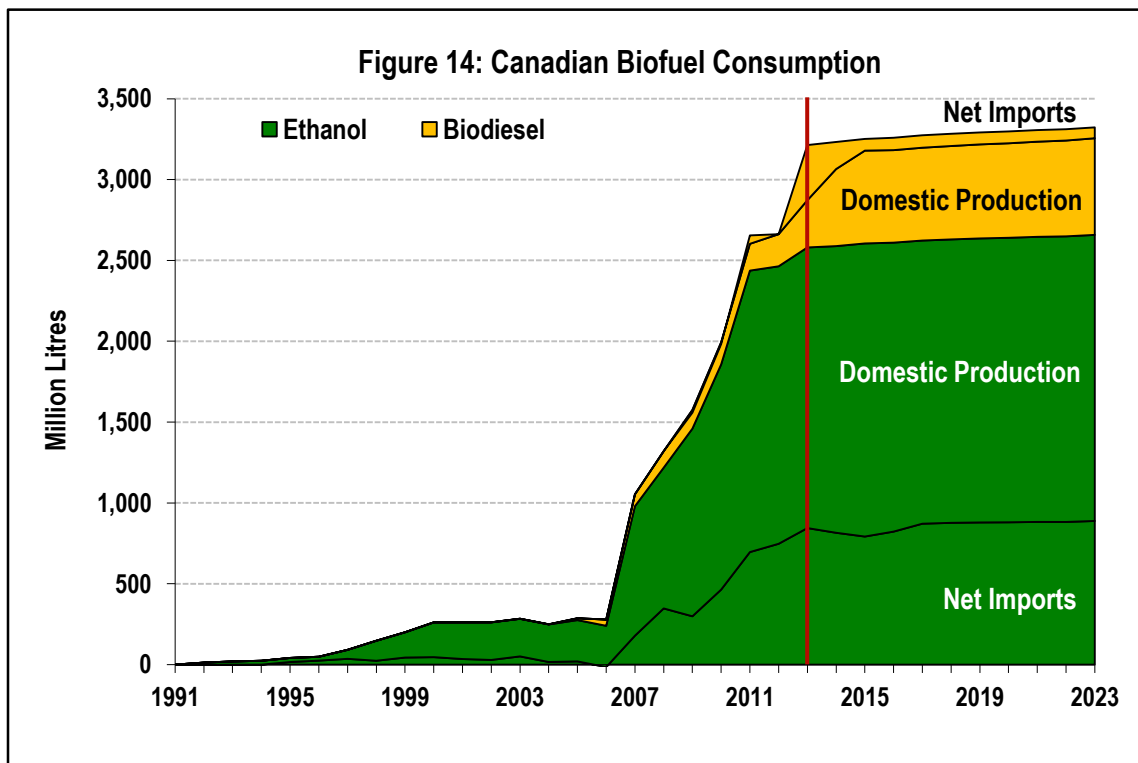
- From a Canadian oilseed perspective, canola is predominantly grown in the West while soybeans are grown in the East (99% and 90% over the last 5 years, respectively). From a cash receipts perspective, canola has represented approximately 25% of crop cash receipts over the last 5 years, while soybeans have represented 6%.
- Canadian canola and soybean demand is determined by the domestic crush and seed export demand.
- Canola production is expected to continue to rise, but at a slower pace than the trend observed over the 2000 to 2010 period.

Relatively high grain and oilseed prices will limit growth in projected special crop (and pulse) areas.



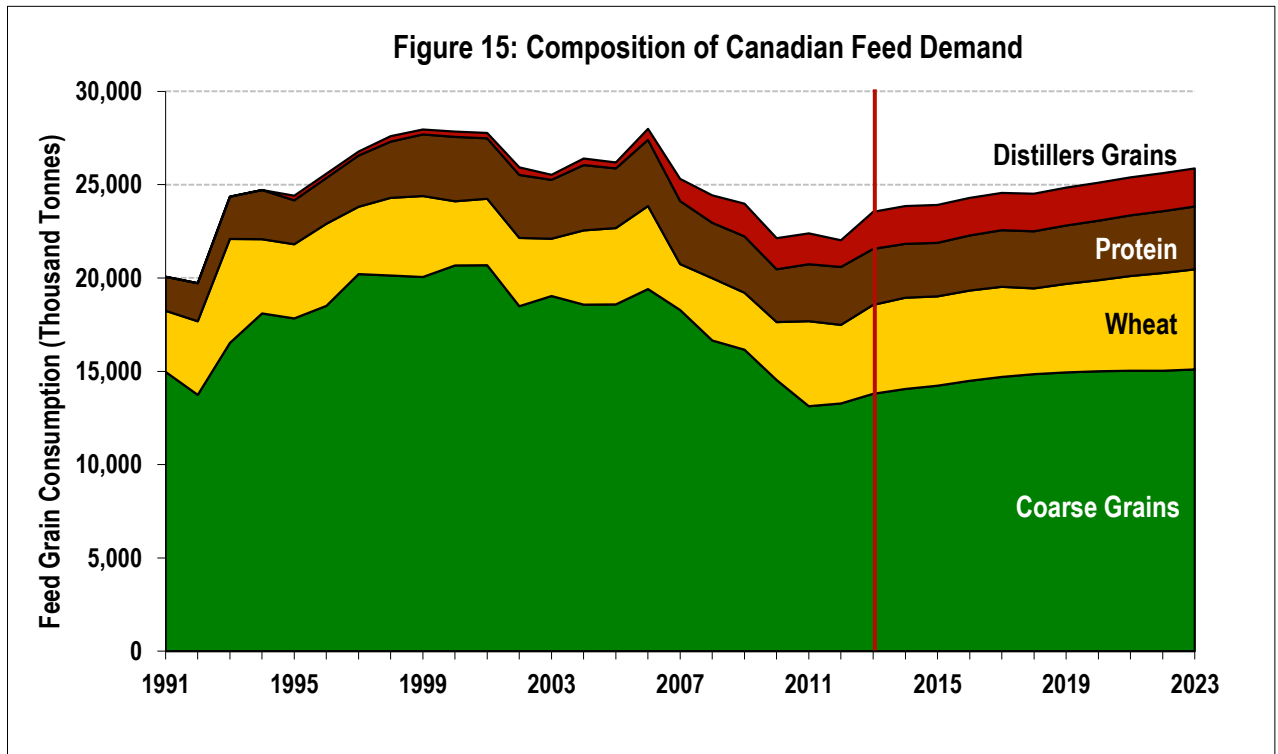
- Since the early 1980s, Canadian producers have been steadily increasing the amount of special crop (including pulses) seeded area. These crops which are predominantly grown in Western Canada, accounted for approximately 7% of all crop cash receipts over the last five years.
- Overall, the land planted to special crops is expected to remain fairly constant over the medium term. Within this group, field peas are expected to increase, while lentils are expected to decline modestly.
- Prices for special crops are expected to decrease slightly over the short term, but increase moderately over the medium period.

Despite the slight increase in domestic biofuel consumption, only a modest amount of Canadian crop production is used to produce biofuels.



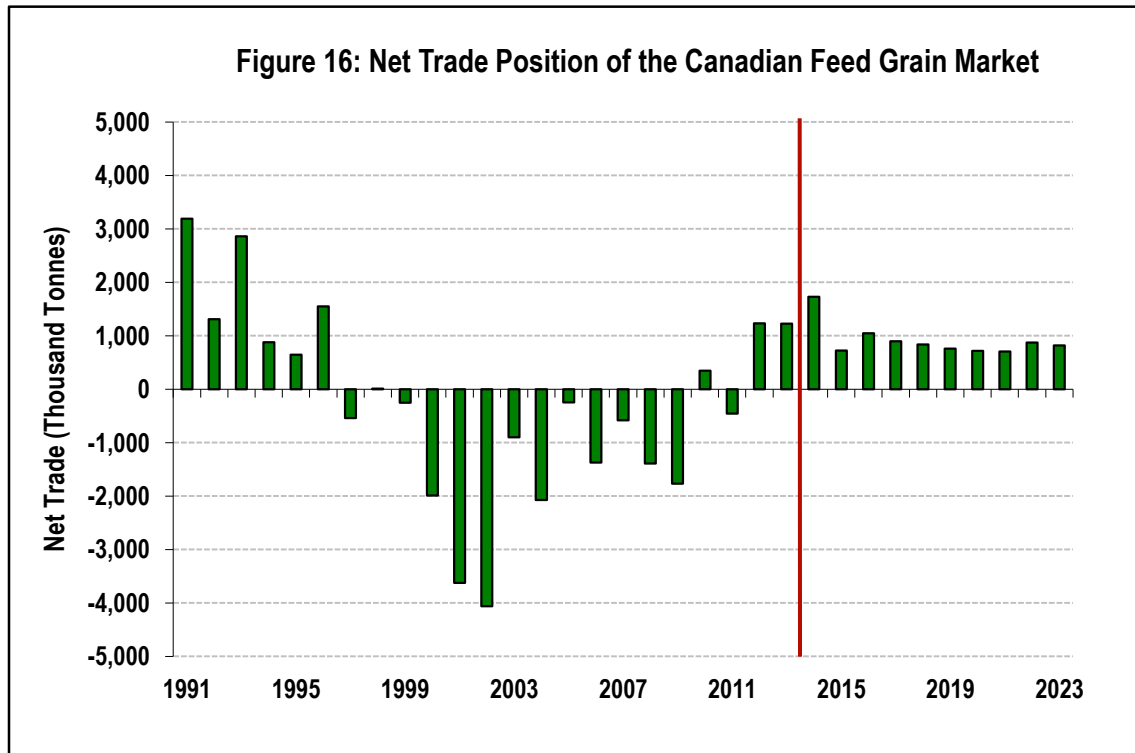
- Canadian biofuel mandates are a fixed share of gasoline and diesel consumption. Therefore, as consumption of these fuels increase over the medium term, this will lead to further renewable fuel use.
- As of December 15, 2010 the federal consumption mandate requiring at least 5% renewable content in gasoline fuel came into effect. On July 1, 2011, a similar renewable fuels mandate for diesel consumption was implemented, requiring a minimum 2% in diesel and heating distillate oil. On January 1, 2013, this was revised to exclude heating distillate oil for space heating purposes.
- The quantity of grain used to produce biofuels in Canada represents a relatively small share of total domestic crop production. An important co-product of ethanol production is distiller grains, which is used in feed rations.
- Around two thirds of domestic ethanol production is produced in Eastern Canada using corn while the rest, derived mainly from wheat, is produced in the west. Canadian biodiesel production facilities use predominantly non-agricultural feedstocks or canola oil in their production.

Increasing livestock production will translate into increasing feed demand.



- Demand for protein meals, distiller grains, wheat and coarse grains are expected to continue to expand over the medium term as livestock producers in Canada gradually rebuild and expand herds.
- Coarse grains (including barley, corn and oats) are the predominant feed grains used in Canadian feed rations.
- The quantity of distiller grains used in the domestic feed market is expected to increase slightly over the outlook period, due to modest growth in ethanol production.

Feed grain prices are projected to remain relatively high, stimulating production and creating a modest export surplus of Canadian feed grains.

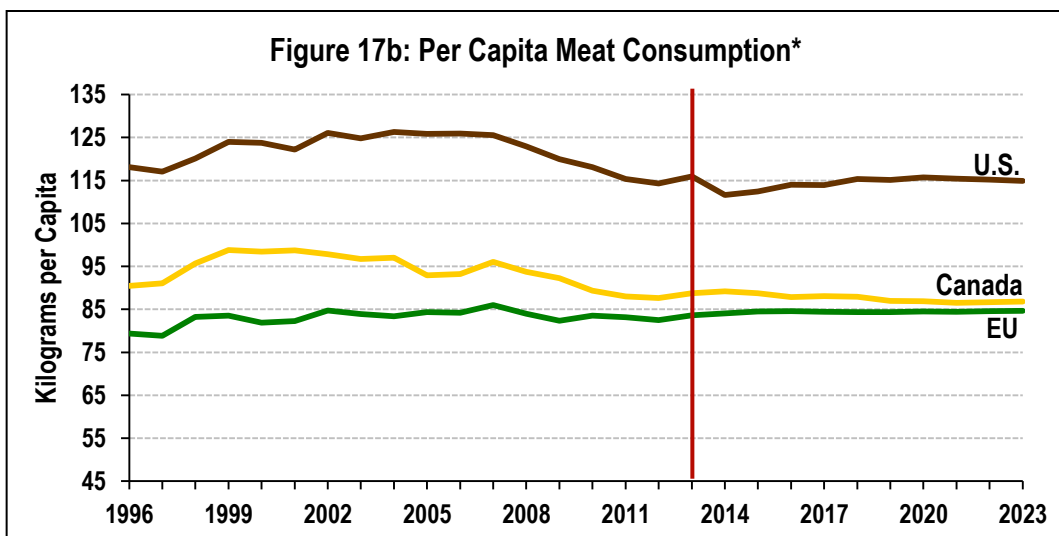
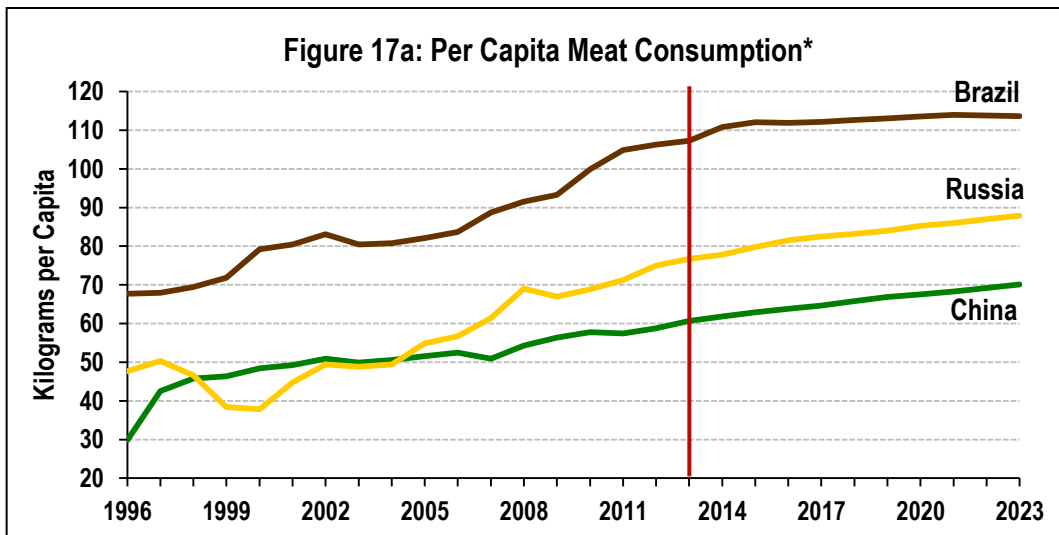


- During periods of severe drought (2001-2002), the Canadian feed grain trade balance was in a significant net import position. Relatively high grain prices are expected to stimulate both corn and barley production and will continue to generate a modest exportable feed grain surplus over the medium term.
- An expected positive trade balance in the feed grain market benefits Canadian livestock producers as they can more readily source feed from the domestic supply instead of importing it, thereby improving their level of competitiveness.
- Canadian imports of corn from the U.S. will continue to enter the domestic feed grain market at certain times of the year, but at a lower levels.



LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

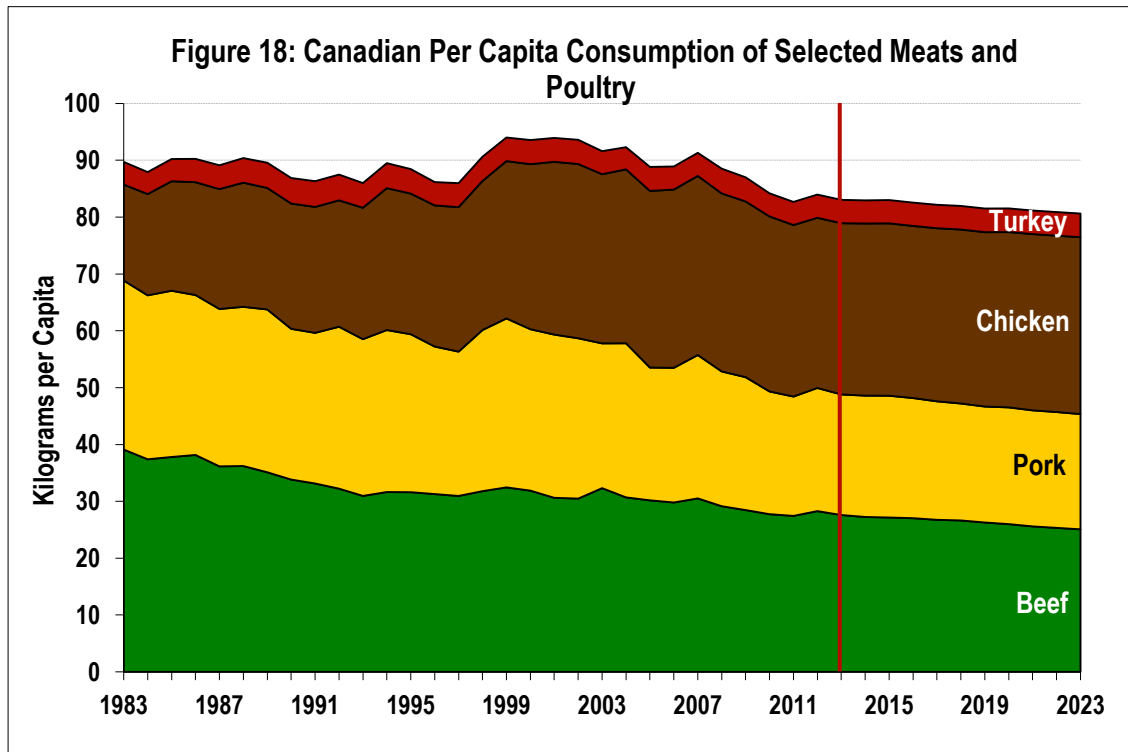
Gaps between emerging and developed economies' per capita meat consumption continue to narrow.



*Per capita meat consumption includes pork, beef, sheep, and poultry meats.

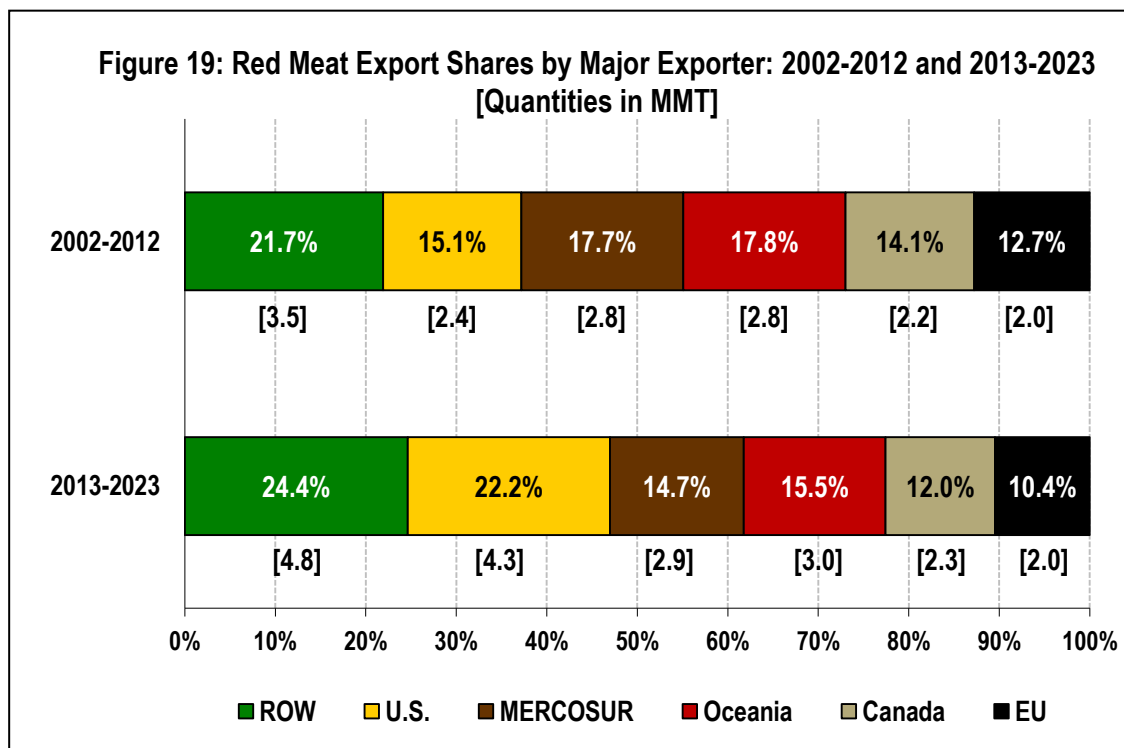
- World meat consumption continues to show one of the highest growth rates among most major agricultural commodities over the outlook period. Demand growth for poultry, although slowing over the coming years, remains the highest among major meats.
- A growing middle class and the westernization of diets are expected to continue to be key drivers for meat demand in a number of emerging economies.
- Canada is a significant livestock and meat product exporter. Moderate demand growth in developed economies will influence Canadian exporters to seek new opportunities in emerging markets.

Canadian per capita meat consumption continues its downward trend.



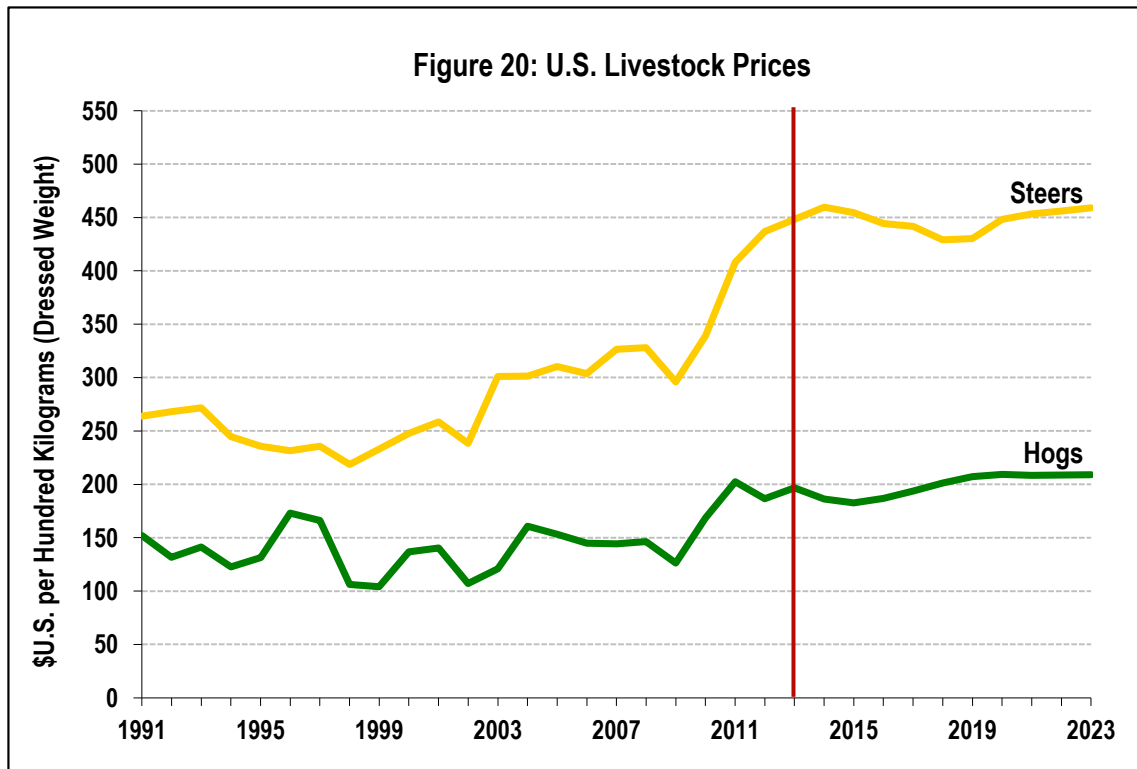
- An aging population and changing preferences continue to modify Canada's "meat basket" to include more chicken and turkey and less red meat. These trending demographics, modern diets, and the search for meat alternatives have been contributing to an overall decline in total per capita meat consumption.
- Between 1983 and 2012, per capita red meat consumption declined by 27%, while per capita chicken and turkey consumption increased by 63%.
- Moving forward, these factors are expected to continue to play significantly on Canadian per capita red meat consumption. Chicken will continue to be the most consumed meat in Canada, followed by beef and pork.

Canadian red meat exports will increase over the medium term, although its relative share of the world red meat market will decrease.



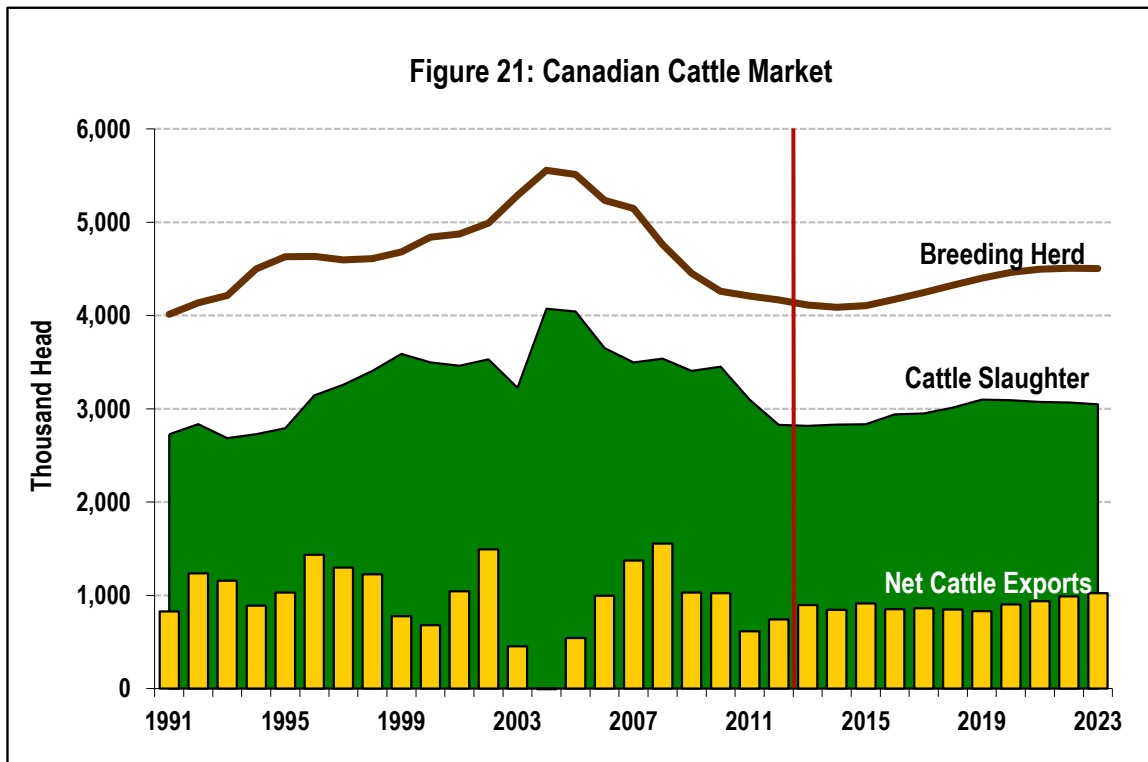
- While Canadian exports are expected to grow, the continued strength of the Canadian dollar will challenge growth in Canada's export share relative to other suppliers. Trade negotiations and improved productivity are two avenues that can help increase export shares worldwide.
- Animal diseases add a layer of complexity to the trade dynamics of red meat, particularly the segmentation of markets based on a country's Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) status. Canada and the U.S. have access to the higher premium market (FMD free without vaccination) whereas affected countries, generally, have access to a relatively lower valued markets. Loss of world market share in this context does not necessarily imply a loss in export value.
- U.S. producers are expected to increase their export share in world red meat markets. In addition, they are likely to overtake MERCOSUR as the largest red meat exporter in the world.
- The outlook anticipates declining MERCOSUR red meat exports, due to an expanding domestic middle class, changing diets, and increased red meat demand.

Relatively high livestock prices will provide opportunities for Canadian producers over the medium term.



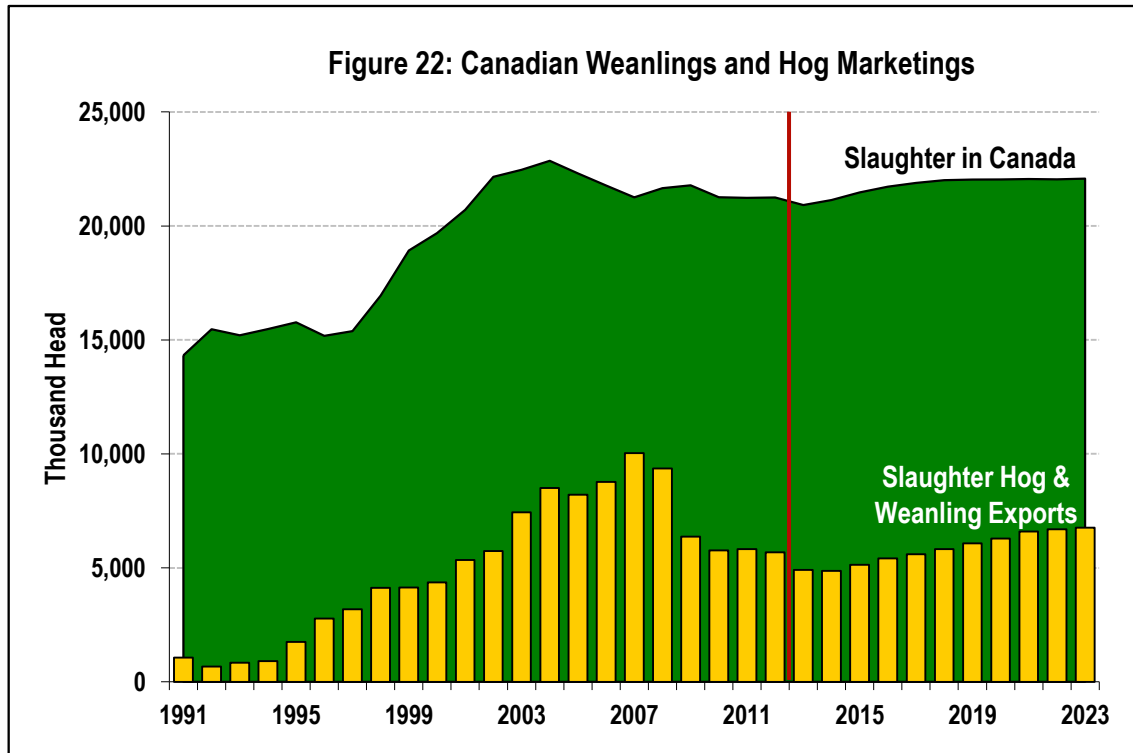
- U.S. prices are a key indicator for livestock prices in North America. Over the medium term, U.S. indicator prices are expected to remain at high levels. Fluctuation in these prices have a direct impact on Canadian prices.
- Both steer and hog prices were impacted by the 2012 U.S. drought. Hog prices declined, due to a significant increase in hog sales, while steer prices went up reflecting tight supplies of fed cattle and the lowest U.S. cattle inventories since the 1950s.
- Higher feed costs and very dry conditions in some parts of the U.S. in 2012, contributed to a further decrease in red meat production in 2013. Relatively high feed prices will continue to underpin high livestock prices over the outlook period.
- Depending on the geographic location of a producer, distiller grains can comprise significant portions of cattle and hog feed rations, allowing producers to partially mitigate the higher conventional feed grain prices. Keeping cattle on pasture longer (i.e., less time in the feedlot) is another feeding practice used by producers to partially mitigate high feed costs.

Improved market conditions are anticipated to spark a rebuilding of the Canadian cattle breeding herd.



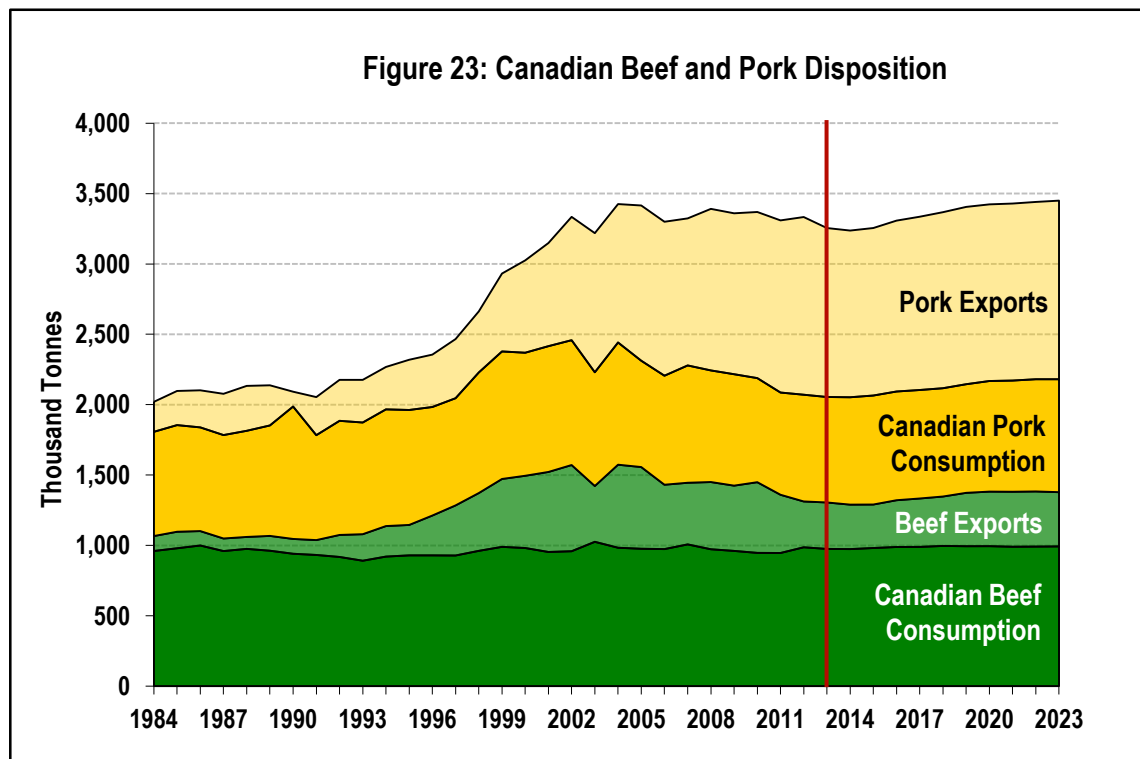
- The Canadian breeding herd has been shrinking since 2003 due to challenging market conditions. Over the medium term, high cattle prices are expected to support breeding herd expansion both in Canada and the U.S..
- Over the past five years, cattle have represented roughly 32% of total livestock receipts.
- The introduction of U.S. COOL in 2008 has added additional costs to exports destined for the U.S. and reduced the integration between U.S. and Canadian markets. Consistent with the WTO ruling, the further revision of COOL is expected to facilitate Canadian cattle trade to the U.S.

A combination of high hog prices and relatively lower feed prices will be favourable for hog producers.



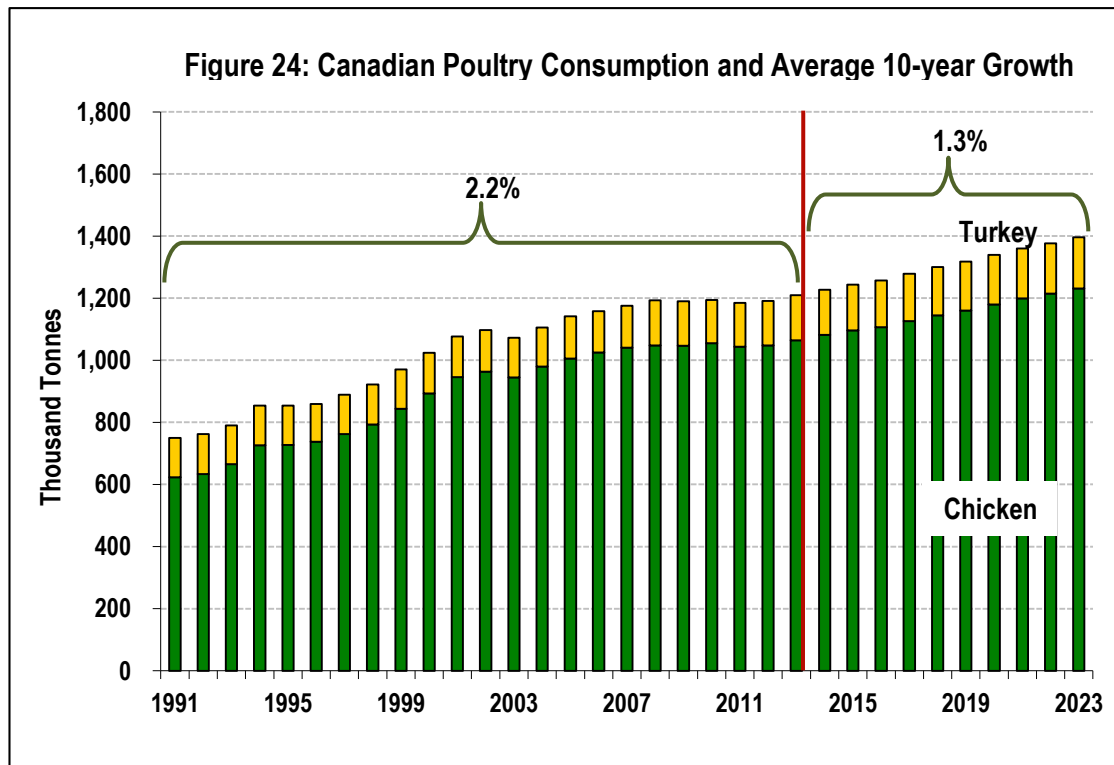
- From the late 1990's to mid-2000's the hog industry expanded rapidly, aided by factors including a relatively weak Canadian dollar, disease outbreaks in competitor countries, the removal of grain transportation support, and a more open trade environment. From a cash receipts perspective, hogs have represented 18% of total livestock receipts over the last five years.
- The significant increase in feed grain prices starting in 2006 has been a major cost factor for the sector.
- The further revision of COOL is expected to benefit the Canadian hog industry in the medium term, but slaughter hogs and weanling exports are not expected to return to historically high levels.

Canadian beef and pork production is expected to increase over the outlook period.



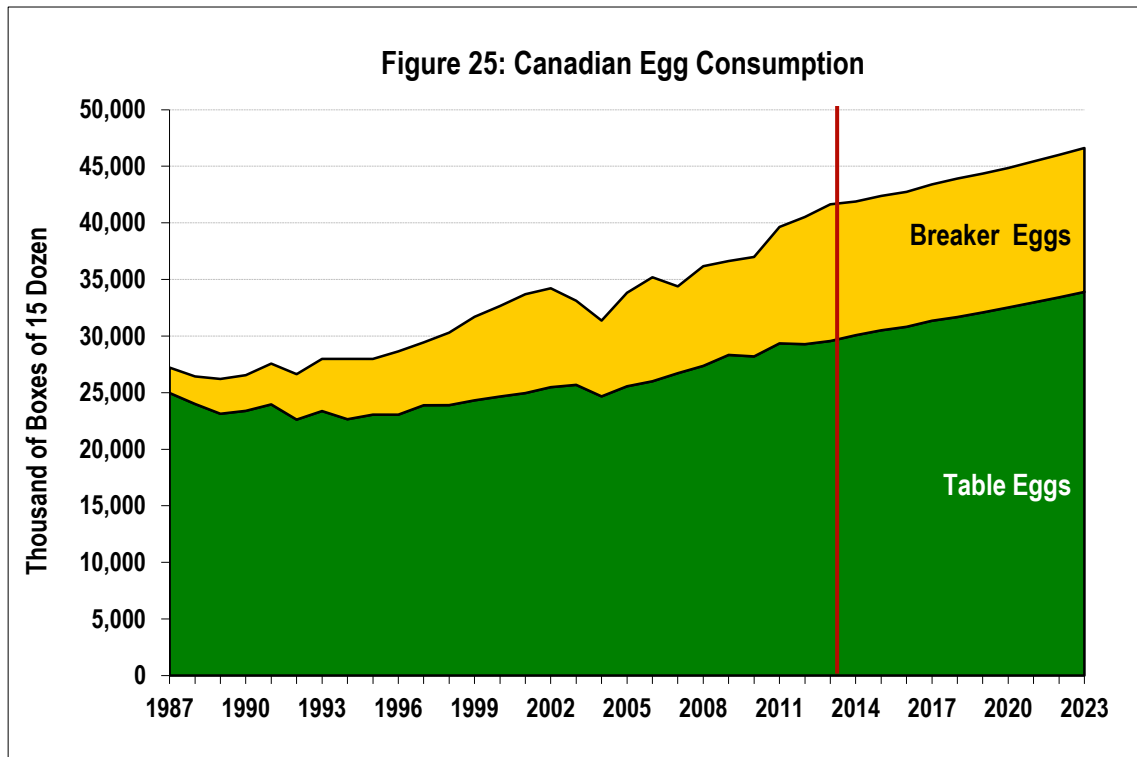
- Modestly declining per capita consumption due in part to changing diets, and relatively limited population growth, will continue to limit gains in domestic demand for pork and beef.
- Export demand will continue to play an important role in the Canadian meat processing sector.
- In the medium term, an increase in slaughter, as well as an increase in the average slaughter weight, will lead to an increase in pork and beef production and exports.

Given the maturity of the domestic market, projected growth of poultry consumption is expected to be slower than the past two decades.



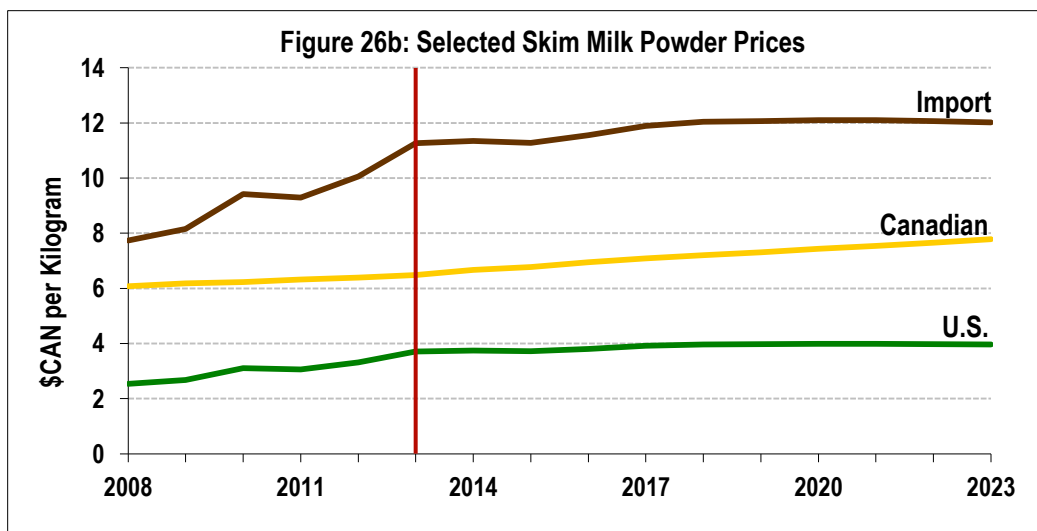
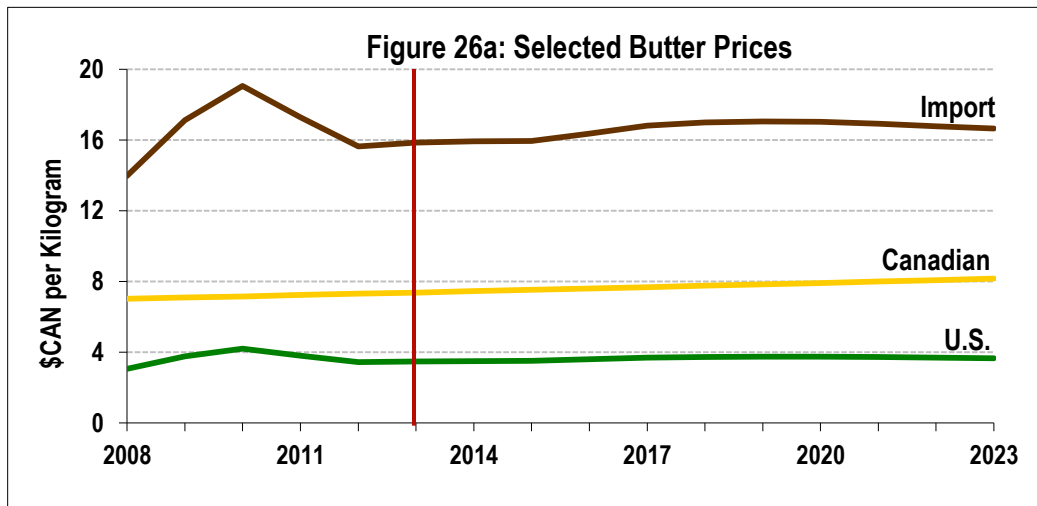
- Since 1991, domestic consumption of poultry meats has expanded by approximately 60%. This trend was supported by a shift in consumer preferences for time-saving, easy-to-prepare and ready-to-eat poultry-based products, as well as a change in consumer preference from red meat to leaner poultry meats, viewed as the healthier option.
- Compared to previous decades, growth in the consumption of chicken and turkey over the outlook period is expected to be only 1.3% per annum indicating a slowdown in the expansion due to market maturity. Future growth in the market will be supported by the annual increase in Canadian population.

Canadian consumption of breaker and table eggs are expected to continue to grow in the medium term.



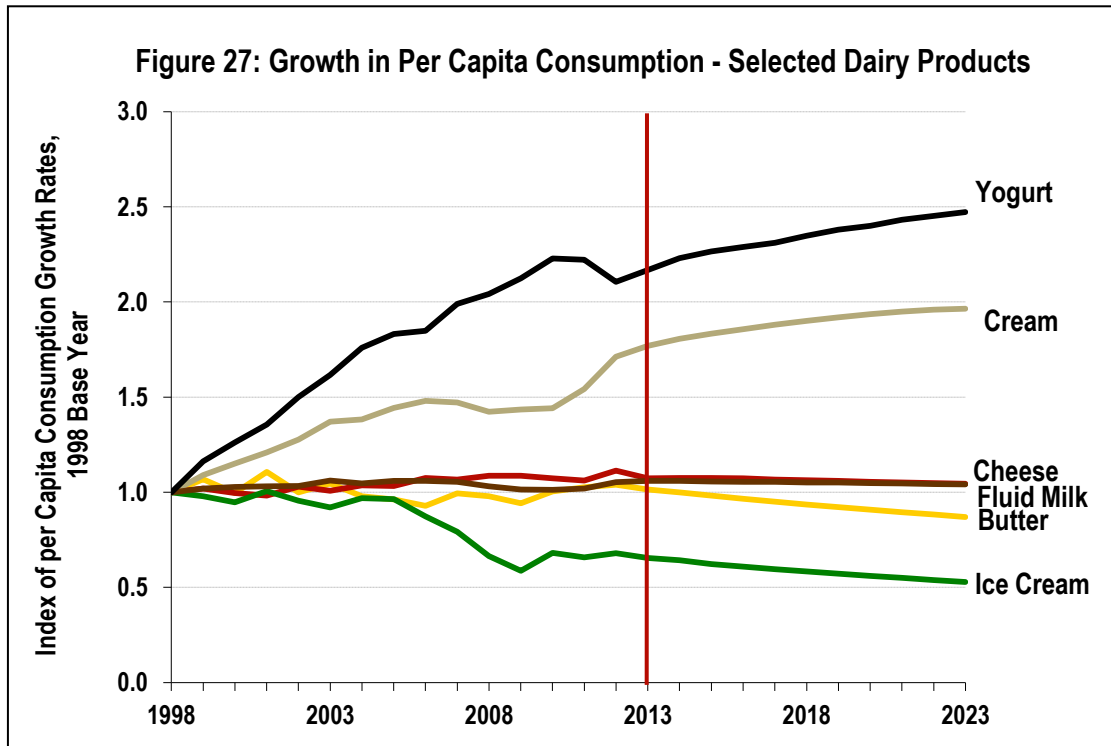
- Egg consumption in Canada has been increasing since 1987. Although table eggs represent the majority of Canadian egg consumption, breaker (processing) eggs had the highest growth rate.
- Over the past decade and a half, consumption of breaker eggs has increased by almost 6-fold due to growing demand for prepared foods, while table egg consumption has increased by 16%.
- Total egg consumption is expected to increase by approximately 13% by 2023.

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



- A set amount of butter and skim milk powder can be imported at a lower “in-quota” tariff rate. Additional imports above this quantity are subject to a higher “over-quota” tariff rate.
- The amplitude of “over-quota” imports of butter and skim milk powder into the Canadian market is determined by the relative price gap between the Canadian price and the landed import price, which is adjusted by the exchange rate, transport costs and the “over-quota” tariff.
- Although Canadian prices of butter and skim milk powder are expected to increase moderately over the outlook, relatively strong world dairy prices and the tariff will prevent “over-quota” imports of butter and skim milk powder.

Growth in per capita consumption of many traditional dairy products will be limited.

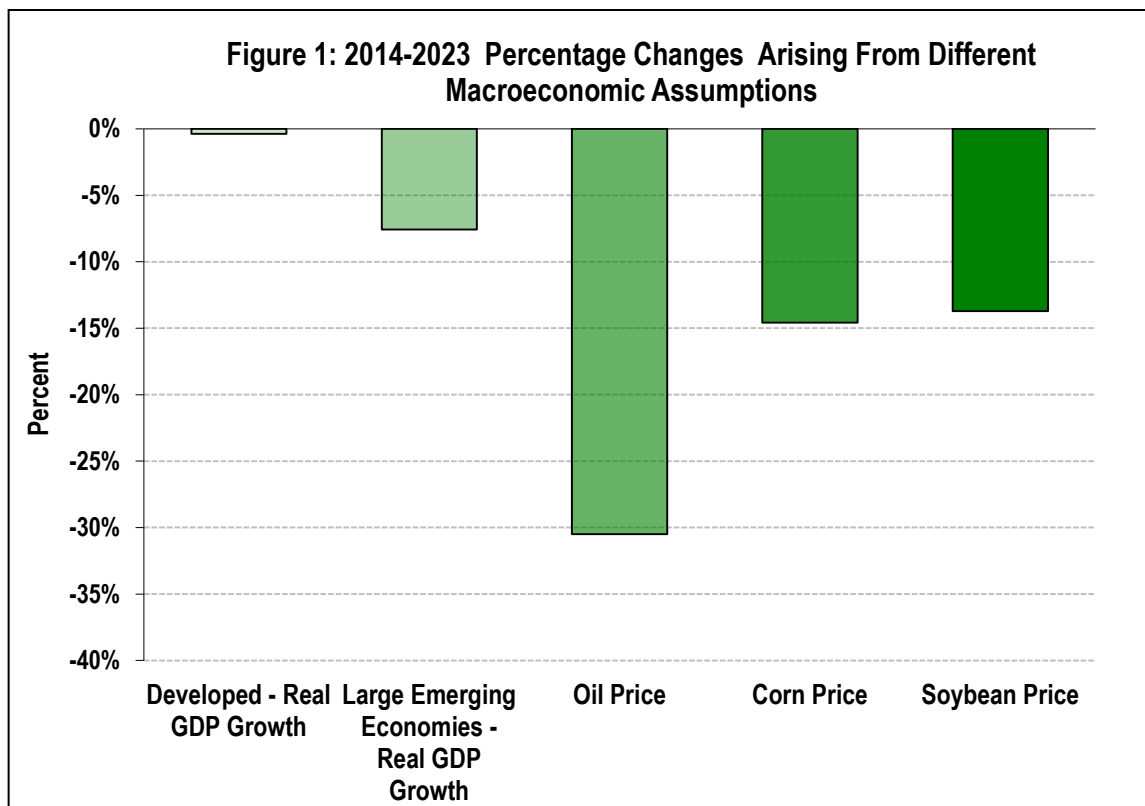


- Growth in the consumption of dairy products, with the exception of yogurt and cream, is limited, considering the modest projected population growth and aging population.
- Yogurt consumption has increased significantly over the last two decades and is expected to continue to rise in the future although at a slower per capita growth rate.
- Per capita consumption of many other dairy products are projected to be stable or modestly decline over the outlook period.

Acronyms

AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India and China
COOL	Country of Origin Labelling
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CWT	Centrum Weight (Hundredweight)
DOZ	Dozen
DW	Dressed Weight
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HA	Hectare
HL	Hectoliter (Hundred Liters)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KG	Kilogram
KHA	Kilohectares (Thousand Hectares)
KT	Kilotonne (Thousand Metric Tonnes)
L	Liter
LB	Pound
LW	Live Weight
MERCOSUR	Mercado Común del Sur
MHA	Million Hectares
MHL	Million Hectoliters
ML	Million Liters
MMT	Million Metric Tonnes
MT	Million Tonnes
MTO	Medium Term Outlook
N11	Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, South Korea, Vietnam, Turkey, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Philippines
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ROW	Rest of World
T	Metric Tonne
U.S.	United States
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WT	Weight
WTO	World Trade Organization

ANNEX – Scenario: Potential impact on global grain prices of slower emerging economy growth and lower world oil prices.



- Differences in underlying macro-economic assumptions can significantly alter the outlook.
- As a scenario, an extrapolation of the IMF's less optimistic October 2013 five year macro-economic projections for economic growth, exchange rates, inflation and energy prices were used to see how key grains and oilseeds might be affected.
- While the average 2014-23 economic growth (real GDP) for OECD economies are similar between the MTO and the *scenario*, the economic growth rates for large emerging economies are approximately 8% lower in the *scenario*. However, the biggest difference is the average crude oil price which is 30% lower in the *scenario*.
- Corn and soybeans are two key commodities traded in international markets and price impacts will broadly filter through to key exporters or importers. The *scenario* result implies that weaker developing market growth combined with a significantly lower world energy price would result in global grain and oilseed prices that are approximately 14% below the MTO.



APPENDIX OF TABLES

Table 1: Canadian Macroeconomy

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Population (Millions)	33.4	33.9	34.3	34.6	35.0	35.3	35.7	36.1	36.6	37.0	37.4	37.8	38.3	38.7	39.1	39.6	34.2	15.6%	1.1%
	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%			
Gross Domestic Product (2007 \$ Billions)	1,584	1,541	1,593	1,634	1,662	1,691	1,731	1,775	1,818	1,857	1,892	1,927	1,963	1,999	2,036	2,074	1,603	29.4%	2.1%
	1.2%	-2.7%	3.4%	2.5%	1.7%	1.8%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%			
GDP Deflator (2007=100)	103.9	101.7	104.4	107.7	109.5	110.9	112.5	114.7	117.2	119.5	121.8	124.1	126.5	128.9	131.4	133.9	105.4	27.0%	1.9%
	3.9%	-2.1%	2.6%	3.2%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%			
Per Capita Disposable Income (\$)	27,030	27,229	27,916	28,907	29,695	30,530	31,282	32,270	33,224	34,286	35,190	36,115	37,065	38,039	39,040	40,066	28,155	42.3%	2.8%
	4.3%	0.7%	2.5%	3.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%	3.2%	3.0%	3.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%			
Average Weekly Wages (\$)	762.1	780.6	795	814	841	864	889	915	942	968	995	1,023	1,052	1,081	1,111	1,142	799	43.1%	2.8%
	4.0%	2.4%	1.9%	2.3%	3.4%	2.7%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%			
Consumer Price Indices																			
All Items	114.1	114.4	116.5	119.9	121.7	122.8	125.4	128.0	130.7	133.3	136.0	138.7	141.5	144.4	147.3	150.2	117.3	28.1%	2.0%
	2.4%	0.3%	1.8%	2.9%	1.5%	0.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%			
Non-food, Non-energy	110.3	111.5	112.9	114.7	116.2	117.0	119.6	122.2	124.7	127.2	129.7	132.3	134.9	137.5	140.3	143.0	113.1	26.4%	2.0%
	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%	0.7%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%			
Energy	149.3	129.2	137.8	154.7	157.3	161.5	165.9	170.4	175.0	179.7	184.5	189.5	194.6	199.9	205.3	210.8	145.6	44.8%	2.7%
	9.8%	-13.5%	6.6%	12.3%	1.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%			
Food	115.7	121.4	123.1	127.7	130.8	132.5	134.2	136.1	138.5	140.9	143.3	145.9	148.6	151.2	153.9	156.7	123.7	26.6%	1.7%
	3.5%	4.9%	1.4%	3.7%	2.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%			
Industrial Product Price Indices																			
Petroleum & Coal	230.2	165.6	186.8	232.3	236.2	240.0	235.3	238.8	249.6	258.8	268.7	278.2	288.1	298.3	308.9	319.9	210.2	52.2%	2.9%
	25.4%	-28.1%	12.8%	24.4%	1.7%	1.6%	-1.9%	1.5%	4.5%	3.7%	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%			
Wood	76.0	75.9	79.2	76.4	83.0	94.6	96.3	97.9	99.5	100.9	102.3	103.7	105.2	106.6	108.1	109.6	78.1	40.3%	1.5%
	-5.1%	-0.1%	4.3%	-3.5%	8.6%	14.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%			
Autos & Parts	78.6	83.0	78.3	77.0	77.8	78.7	80.3	82.0	83.6	85.2	86.7	88.3	89.9	91.5	93.2	94.8	78.9	20.2%	1.9%
	0.4%	5.6%	-5.7%	-1.7%	1.0%	1.2%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%			
Machinery	101.1	105.2	103.5	105.7	109.0	111.6	113.3	113.6	114.7	116.2	117.5	118.8	120.2	121.5	122.8	124.2	104.9	18.4%	1.1%
	2.3%	4.1%	-1.6%	2.1%	3.1%	2.4%	1.6%	0.3%	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%			
Interest Rates (%)																			
Prime Lending Rate	4.7	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	4.1	5.0	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.1	90.7%	7.2%
Exchange Rate																			
\$CAN/\$U.S.	1.07	1.14	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.05	-2.0%	-0.1%
\$U.S./\$CAN	0.94	0.88	0.97	1.01	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.96	1.7%	0.1%
Average Grain Freight Rate, Mid prairies to port (\$/t)	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	44	44	38	16.3%	0.8%
W. TEXAS INT. OIL PRICE \$U.S. per barrel	100	62	79	95	94	99	96	99	104	109	113	118	123	128	134	140	86	62.4%	3.5%

Data Sources : Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Conference Board of Canada - Canadian Outlook Database (Medium Term)

Table 2: International Prices

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Crops																			
Wheat Price, 1HRW, U.S. Gulf (\$U.S./t)	258	198	320	298	343	294	247	251	262	271	283	285	284	283	284	285	283	0.5%	-0.3%
Wheat Price, 1HAD, Minneapolis (\$U.S./t)	326	174	261	345	296	254	213	217	226	234	245	246	245	244	245	246	280	-12.3%	-0.3%
PPI of flour, U.S. (1982=100)	205	177	176	205	208	178	162	164	168	171	175	176	176	176	177	177	194	-8.7%	0.0%
PPI of bakery & pasta, U.S. (1982=100) ¹	238	246	245	254	261	266	266	270	277	285	293	300	307	314	322	329	249	32.4%	2.1%
Barley Price, 2 Feed, Portland (\$U.S./t)	188	154	223	284	241	162	150	164	181	188	192	192	190	192	193	194	218	-10.9%	1.8%
Corn, No. 2 Yellow, Central Illinois (\$U.S./t)	154	145	254	260	274	185	171	187	207	215	219	219	217	218	220	221	218	1.7%	1.8%
Soybean Price, Central Illinois (\$U.S./t)	376	360	481	500	546	458	388	384	404	425	430	429	430	437	439	442	453	-2.4%	-0.4%
Soymeal Price, Decatur (\$U.S./t)	365	343	381	436	517	440	375	384	394	405	417	420	419	418	422	427	408	4.5%	-0.3%
Soyoil Price, Decatur (\$U.S./t)	709	793	1173	1146	1042	938	958	952	974	1015	1026	1031	1049	1063	1066	1068	973	9.8%	1.3%
Refined Sugar Price, London (\$U.S./t)	416	584	720	612	505	468	488	519	504	504	540	547	542	540	535	530	567	-6.6%	1.3%
Livestock																			
Slaughter Steer Price, Nebraska (\$U.S./cwt lw)	92	83	95	115	123	125	131	130	127	126	122	123	128	129	130	131	102	28.8%	0.5%
Feeder Calf Price, Oklahoma (\$U.S./cwt lw)	108	102	115	139	161	158	176	160	151	146	139	139	148	151	152	153	125	22.4%	-0.3%
Commercial cows, U.S. National cow price, (\$U.S./cwt dw)	104	92	112	138	154	153	169	158	148	144	137	137	146	149	150	152	120	26.5%	-0.1%
Wholesale of hide, Central U.S. (\$U.S./cwt)	50	31	55	61	65	62	63	62	63	63	64	65	65	66	66	67	52	27.6%	0.8%
Wholesale boxed beef choice, Central U.S. (\$U.S./cwt)	153	141	157	181	189	189	195	193	189	188	182	183	191	193	194	196	164	19.2%	0.3%
Barrow & Gilt, low a, (\$U.S./cwt lw)	48	41	55	66	61	64	61	60	61	63	66	68	68	68	68	68	54	25.9%	0.6%
Wholesale price of pork, U.S. (\$U.S./cwt)	81	68	94	107	93	106	103	102	103	106	110	112	113	113	113	114	89	28.3%	0.7%
Butter Price, FOB Oceania (\$U.S./t)	3,649	2,348	4,045	4,485	2,778	3,214	3,346	3,263	3,329	3,422	3,504	3,517	3,540	3,518	3,485	3,452	3,461	-0.3%	0.7%
Skim Milk Powder Price, FOB Oceania (\$U.S./t)	3,330	2,278	3,117	3,660	3,202	3,826	3,814	3,790	3,858	3,982	4,073	4,079	4,082	4,096	4,078	4,059	3,117	30.2%	0.6%
Cheddar Cheese Price, FOB Oceania (\$U.S./100 kg)	4,681	2,958	4,007	4,319	3,888	3,778	3,867	3,879	4,005	4,132	4,288	4,315	4,374	4,398	4,403	4,408	3,971	11.0%	1.6%

Data Sources: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, OECD-FAO Outlook

Note: 1. Calendar year basis.

Table 3: Canadian Grain and Oilseed Summary (Crop Year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Crop Area Harvested (Kha)	38,075	36,025	36,620	36,233	36,520	36,373	36,429	36,465	36,676	36,866	36,977	37,089	37,202	37,299	37,382	37,500	36,694	2.2%	0.3%
Wheat	10,032	9,638	8,296	8,553	9,497	10,441	10,102	9,974	9,833	9,971	9,991	10,028	10,113	10,140	10,191	10,265	9,203	11.5%	-0.2%
Coarse Grains ¹	6,331	5,271	4,702	4,932	5,334	5,379	5,241	5,305	5,563	5,580	5,638	5,724	5,698	5,659	5,653	5,646	5,314	6.2%	0.5%
Oilseeds ²	8,317	8,541	8,713	9,432	10,861	10,238	10,920	10,803	10,882	10,914	10,978	10,964	10,999	11,046	11,073	11,127	9,173	21.3%	0.8%
Special Crops ³ (Western Canada)	2,738	2,908	3,193	2,277	2,865	2,600	2,577	2,656	2,705	2,650	2,606	2,574	2,570	2,600	2,617	2,629	2,796	-6.0%	0.1%
Hay (Seeded Area)	8,202	7,228	7,362	6,279	6,208	6,147	6,199	6,319	6,412	6,496	6,560	6,637	6,691	6,751	6,773	6,783	7,056	-3.9%	1.0%
Summerfallow	2,456	2,439	4,354	4,760	1,754	1,568	1,390	1,408	1,281	1,254	1,204	1,162	1,131	1,104	1,075	1,050	3,153	-66.7%	-3.9%
Production, Domestic Use & Export Summary (Kt)																			
Wheat																			
Production	28,619	26,950	23,300	25,288	27,205	37,560	30,391	28,575	28,368	28,956	29,224	29,583	30,021	30,506	31,054	31,496	26,272	19.9%	-1.7%
Domestic Use	7,760	7,488	7,567	9,294	8,712	9,411	9,789	9,838	9,762	9,797	9,608	9,811	10,001	10,254	10,474	10,661	8,164	30.6%	1.3%
Exports	18,606	18,481	16,184	17,500	19,442	22,125	22,123	20,040	19,367	19,491	19,695	19,940	20,141	20,188	20,569	20,841	18,043	15.5%	-0.6%
Coarse Grains ¹																			
Production	27,229	22,750	22,603	22,889	24,391	28,672	25,252	25,121	26,163	26,277	26,638	27,060	27,182	27,309	27,597	27,732	23,972	15.7%	-0.3%
Domestic Use	21,129	21,015	19,761	18,660	18,956	20,088	20,473	20,681	21,000	21,270	21,489	21,643	21,768	21,862	21,920	22,051	19,904	10.8%	0.9%
Exports	5,234	4,472	5,760	4,950	6,235	5,451	5,676	5,004	5,544	5,544	5,604	5,920	5,893	5,826	5,892	5,871	5,330	10.2%	0.7%
Oilseeds ²																			
Production	16,842	17,395	17,652	19,305	19,444	23,855	21,659	21,678	22,365	22,908	23,919	24,337	24,654	25,017	25,323	25,712	18,127	41.8%	0.8%
Domestic Use	6,242	6,905	8,555	9,412	8,961	9,603	9,765	10,035	10,467	10,756	11,023	11,272	11,367	11,522	11,575	11,626	8,015	45.1%	1.9%
Exports	10,435	10,045	10,262	11,831	11,102	12,133	12,174	12,377	12,749	12,586	13,258	13,371	13,564	13,816	14,062	14,361	10,735	33.8%	1.7%

Data Source: 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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
All Wheat Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	10,032	9,638	8,296	8,553	9,497	10,441	10,102	9,974	9,833	9,971	9,991	10,028	10,113	10,140	10,191	10,265	9,203	11.5%	-0.2%
Yield (t/ha)	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	7.4%	-1.6%
Production	28,619	26,950	23,300	25,288	27,205	37,560	30,391	28,575	28,368	28,956	29,224	29,583	30,021	30,506	31,054	31,496	26,272	19.9%	-1.7%
Food Use	2,746	2,831	2,794	2,723	2,737	2,775	2,800	2,950	3,008	3,052	3,094	3,139	3,188	3,239	3,290	3,341	2,766	20.8%	1.9%
Use for Ethanol	646	729	770	1,048	684	934	1,110	1,105	941	943	945	948	950	952	955	957	775	23.4%	0.3%
Feed Use	3,335	3,052	3,107	4,555	4,211	4,764	4,891	4,786	4,837	4,829	4,595	4,744	4,879	5,074	5,235	5,363	3,652	46.8%	1.2%
Other Domestic Use	1,033	876	897	968	1,080	939	988	997	977	973	973	980	984	989	994	999	971	3.0%	0.6%
Exports	18,606	18,481	16,184	17,500	19,442	22,125	22,123	20,040	19,367	19,491	19,695	19,940	20,141	20,188	20,569	20,841	18,043	15.5%	-0.6%
Ending Stocks	6,645	7,743	7,360	5,932	5,057	11,150	9,700	8,467	7,776	7,514	7,505	7,407	7,356	7,490	7,570	7,636	6,547	16.6%	-3.7%
Spot Price, #1 CWRS (\$/t) ¹	302	218	318	290	285	220	225	223	235	244	256	258	256	256	256	257	283	-9.0%	1.6%
Milling Price (\$/t)	337	251	380	371	371	310	258	261	273	282	295	297	296	295	296	297	342	-13.3%	-0.4%
Durum Wheat Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	2,416	2,230	1,244	1,590	1,878	1,997	1,870	1,908	1,848	1,922	1,963	1,985	2,051	2,057	2,089	2,110	1,872	12.8%	0.6%
Yield (t/ha)	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	7.0%	-2.2%
Production	5,519	5,400	3,025	4,172	4,627	6,505	5,000	4,856	4,713	4,919	5,046	5,132	5,311	5,349	5,452	5,519	4,548	21.3%	-1.6%
Food & Industrial Use	236	261	255	232	238	245	250	264	270	274	279	283	289	294	299	305	244	24.6%	2.2%
Other Domestic Use	451	631	632	453	514	590	630	650	639	650	657	666	677	682	690	694	536	29.5%	1.6%
Exports	3,640	3,820	3,303	3,584	4,245	4,700	4,700	4,343	3,840	3,992	4,156	4,210	4,347	4,374	4,480	4,538	3,718	22.1%	-0.3%
Ending Stocks	2,003	2,694	1,566	1,486	1,151	2,150	1,600	1,229	1,223	1,256	1,240	1,243	1,272	1,301	1,314	1,326	1,780	-25.5%	-4.7%
Spot Price, #1 CWAD (\$/t) ²	373	203	300	345	290	225	230	229	240	248	260	261	260	259	260	261	302	-13.7%	1.5%

Data Sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals & Oilseeds Review and CANSIM; Canadian Wheat Board - Annual Report
Note 1: Forecast for No.1 CWRS 13.5% protein average Saskatchewan producer spot prices. Prior to 2012, average price No.1 CWRS 12.5
2: Forecast for No.1 CWAD 13% protein average Saskatchewan producer spot prices. Prior to 2012, average price No.1 CWAD 12.5.

Table 5: Canadian Coarse Grains (Crop Year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Barley Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	3,504	2,922	2,394	2,402	2,751	2,652	2,550	2,659	2,878	2,880	2,915	2,981	2,942	2,897	2,876	2,867	2,794	2.6%	0.8%
Yield (t/ha)	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	6.9%	-1.2%
Production	11,786	9,528	7,627	7,892	8,012	10,237	8,400	8,768	9,630	9,656	9,782	10,020	9,909	9,798	9,816	9,808	8,969	9.4%	-0.4%
Feed Use	7,569	7,497	6,273	5,751	5,858	6,153	6,212	6,302	6,435	6,564	6,602	6,644	6,605	6,557	6,497	6,524	6,590	-1.0%	0.6%
Other Domestic Use	465	387	380	402	403	401	401	396	403	413	421	425	426	426	423	420	407	3.2%	0.5%
Exports	2,398	2,149	2,017	2,059	2,154	2,311	2,254	2,240	2,720	2,691	2,761	2,959	2,937	2,878	2,947	2,918	2,155	35.4%	2.4%
Ending Stocks	2,964	2,502	1,502	1,195	811	2,200	1,750	1,613	1,721	1,750	1,790	1,827	1,815	1,803	1,804	1,803	1,795	0.5%	-2.0%
1 CW, Lethbridge (\$/t)	179	153	188	225	279	195	180	190	210	219	223	223	221	222	224	225	205	10.1%	1.5%
Corn Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	1,173	1,167	1,235	1,272	1,418	1,480	1,425	1,430	1,433	1,431	1,448	1,455	1,479	1,504	1,532	1,546	1,253	23.4%	0.4%
Yield (t/ha)	9.1	8.4	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	1.5%	-0.4%
Production	10,643	9,796	12,043	11,359	13,060	14,194	13,100	12,910	12,958	12,968	13,165	13,261	13,515	13,779	14,071	14,234	11,380	25.1%	0.0%
Imports	1,863	2,125	1,233	894	568	500	400	918	928	1,013	1,099	1,340	1,373	1,338	1,236	1,259	1,336	-5.8%	9.7%
West	870	771	551	485	441	142	259	368	411	424	443	561	534	600	580	574	623	-7.9%	15.0%
East	992	1,355	682	410	127	358	141	550	516	590	656	779	839	738	656	685	713	-3.9%	6.7%
Feed Use	7,669	7,296	7,092	6,442	6,370	6,623	6,784	6,829	6,975	7,049	7,130	7,207	7,310	7,404	7,475	7,545	6,973	8.2%	1.3%
West	773	722	412	276	636	700	707	698	767	791	818	951	945	1,030	1,030	1,042	564	84.8%	4.1%
East	6,895	6,573	6,680	6,165	5,734	5,923	6,077	6,131	6,208	6,258	6,312	6,255	6,365	6,374	6,445	6,502	6,410	1.4%	0.9%
Use for Ethanol	2,215	2,462	2,723	2,880	3,218	3,555	3,560	3,566	3,565	3,562	3,571	3,575	3,583	3,589	3,594	3,599	2,699	33.3%	0.1%
Other Domestic Use	1,919	2,146	2,241	2,355	2,112	2,378	2,526	2,554	2,604	2,655	2,708	2,762	2,817	2,873	2,930	2,989	2,155	38.7%	2.3%
Exports	327	120	1,688	474	1,748	800	1,000	600	575	550	525	525	525	525	525	525	871	-39.7%	-4.1%
Ending Stocks	1,833	1,731	1,263	1,365	1,545	3,400	3,600	3,275	2,828	2,371	2,073	1,971	1,982	2,057	2,182	2,351	1,547	51.9%	-3.6%
#2 Elevator Price, Chatham (\$/t)	167	144	236	250	257	180	160	177	197	206	212	213	211	211	212	214	211	1.4%	1.7%
Oats Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	1,448	982	892	1,084	985	1,107	1,125	1,076	1,113	1,132	1,137	1,151	1,141	1,123	1,112	1,101	1,078	2.1%	-0.1%
Yield (t/ha)	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.4%	-1.5%
Production	4,273	2,912	2,451	3,158	2,812	3,888	3,375	3,065	3,197	3,274	3,313	3,400	3,378	3,354	3,335	3,315	3,121	6.2%	-1.6%
Feed Use	1,086	1,055	846	656	811	825	849	849	832	838	868	840	837	821	807	780	891	-12.4%	-0.6%
Exports	2,430	2,075	1,862	2,248	2,137	2,200	2,297	2,129	2,176	2,230	2,245	2,364	2,359	2,353	2,353	2,363	2,150	9.9%	0.7%
Rye Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	123	115	97	96	123	85	81	81	80	80	80	79	79	78	78	77	111	-30.7%	-1.0%
Yield (t/ha)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	7.0%	0.9%
Production	297	281	237	241	337	208	205	205	206	207	207	209	209	209	208	207	279	-25.9%	-0.1%
Exports	78	128	193	170	196	140	125	34	74	73	73	72	72	70	67	65	153	-57.4%	-7.3%

Data Sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals & Oilseeds Review and CANSIM; Canadian Wheat Board - Annual Report
Note: 1. Prior to 1995, price basis Thunder Bay, thereafter basis St. Lawrence

Table 6: Canadian Oilseeds (Crop Year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Canola Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Area Harvested (Kha)	6,496	6,516	6,858	7,589	8,799	8,007	8,650	8,631	8,641	8,633	8,680	8,665	8,696	8,742	8,770	8,797	7252	21.3%	0.9%
Yield (t/ha)	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	21.0%	0.0%
Production	12,645	12,898	12,789	14,608	13,869	17,960	16,100	16,405	16,855	17,271	18,230	18,629	18,914	19,232	19,511	19,783	13362	48.1%	1.0%
Crushings	4,280	4,788	6,310	6,999	6,717	7,200	7,500	7,745	8,139	8,393	8,595	8,769	8,798	8,905	8,947	8,979	5819	54.3%	2.2%
Meal Production	2,487	2,683	3,568	3,970	3,990	4,140	4,313	4,453	4,680	4,826	4,942	5,042	5,059	5,120	5,145	5,163	3340	54.6%	2.2%
Oil Production	1,839	2,107	2,768	3,127	2,917	3,168	3,300	3,408	3,581	3,693	3,782	3,859	3,871	3,918	3,937	3,951	2552	54.8%	2.2%
Seed Exports	7,908	7,163	7,105	8,699	7,261	8,200	8,500	8,799	9,025	8,773	9,465	9,639	9,868	10,125	10,358	10,560	7627	38.5%	2.6%
Ending Stocks	1,944	2,749	2,186	707	608	3,000	3,100	2,781	2,299	2,245	2,264	2,338	2,440	2,500	2,566	2,671	1639	63.0%	-1.2%
Canola Oil Food Use	427	474	489	506	368	528	528	529	530	531	532	533	533	534	535	536	453	18.4%	0.2%
Canola Oil Biodiesel Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	557.9%	5.7%
Canola Oil Exports	1,528	1,805	2,420	2,675	2,519	2,717	2,936	3,043	3,206	3,302	3,390	3,465	3,477	3,524	3,541	3,555	2,189	62.4%	2.7%
Canola Meal Feed Use	627	626	625	636	640	620	602	586	599	615	619	633	645	656	668	679	630.63	7.7%	0.9%
Canola Meal Exports	1,861	1,927	2,998	3,307	3,406	3,546	3,700	3,878	4,091	4,222	4,334	4,420	4,425	4,475	4,487	4,495	2,700	66.5%	2.4%
Port Price, #1 Vancouver (\$/t)	467	426	568	601	650	510	500	466	488	514	518	517	519	529	530	532	542	-1.8%	0.4%
Canola Meal Price (\$/t) ¹	264	213	244	274	323	284	245	249	254	262	270	272	272	273	276	280	264	6.2%	-0.1%
Canola Oil Price (\$/t) ¹	918	866	1,146	1,201	1,134	972	987	973	996	1,040	1,052	1,057	1,075	1,090	1,092	1,095	1,053	4.0%	1.2%
Soybean Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	1,195	1,412	1,506	1,551	1,678	1,820	1,800	1,726	1,785	1,816	1,825	1,822	1,823	1,823	1,818	1,842	1,468	25.5%	0.1%
Yield (t/ha)	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.9%	0.0%
Production	3,336	3,582	4,445	4,298	5,086	5,182	4,909	4,696	4,912	5,020	5,051	5,055	5,073	5,106	5,125	5,234	4,149	26.1%	0.1%
Imports	350	372	266	232	253	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	295	-15.1%	0.0%
Exports	1,888	2,111	2,754	2,741	3,359	3,384	3,109	3,063	3,214	3,284	3,243	3,170	3,120	3,105	3,111	3,200	2,571	24.5%	-0.6%
Soy Meal Imports	1,187	1,027	1,050	1,074	935	842	746	628	644	701	703	733	772	812	857	889	1,055	-15.7%	0.5%
Soy Meal Feed Use	2,139	1,959	2,044	2,069	1,949	1,972	1,879	1,764	1,767	1,809	1,824	1,872	1,922	1,957	2,007	2,055	2,032	1.1%	0.4%
#2 Chatham (\$/t)	413	359	447	478	532	490	470	392	413	435	441	440	441	448	450	453	446	1.6%	-0.8%
Flaxseed Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Area Harvested (Mha)	625	613	349	291	384	412	470	447	456	464	473	477	480	481	485	488	453	7.8%	1.7%
Yield (t/ha)	1.38	1.49	1.20	1.37	1.27	1.73	1.38	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.34	6.2%	-1.9%
Production	861	915	419	399	489	712	650	576	597	617	638	653	667	678	687	695	616	12.8%	-0.2%
Exports	639	772	404	391	481	549	565	515	510	529	549	562	575	586	593	600	537	11.8%	0.9%
Port Price, #1 CW Thunder Bay (\$/t)	500	424	530	525	580	530	500	466	488	514	518	517	519	529	530	532	512	4.0%	0.0%

Data Sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals & Oilseeds Review and CANSIM; Canadian Wheat Board - Annual Report
Note: 1. In November 2001, the basis changed from FOB Plants to FOB Vancouver

Table 7: Canadian Special Crops (Crop Year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Harvested Area (Kha)	2,738	2,908	3,193	2,277	2,865	2,600	2,577	2,656	2,705	2,650	2,606	2,574	2,570	2,600	2,617	2,629	2,796	-6.0%	0.1%
Canary Seed	162	144	154	109	132	81	91	94	96	94	92	91	91	92	92	93	140	-33.7%	1.4%
Chick Peas	51	40	77	47	80	79	76	78	79	77	75	74	74	74	74	74	59	25.5%	-0.6%
Dry Peas	1,576	1,487	1,389	974	1,475	1,311	1,310	1,350	1,375	1,348	1,326	1,310	1,307	1,323	1,332	1,338	1,380	-3.0%	0.2%
Lentils	700	965	1340	1005	1004	954	930	958	976	956	941	929	927	938	944	949	1,003	-5.4%	-0.1%
Mustard Seed	184	208	182	128	135	147	136	140	143	140	138	136	136	137	138	139	168	-17.2%	-0.5%
Sunflower Seed	65	64	51	14	40	27	34	35	36	35	35	35	35	36	36	36	47	-22.2%	2.8%
Canary Seed																			
Production (Kt)	195	197	154	129	150	119	105	108	111	109	107	106	106	107	108	109	165	-34.1%	-0.9%
Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t)	480	395	560	580	585	530	545	546	548	549	550	552	553	555	556	557	520	7.2%	0.5%
Chick Peas																			
Production (Kt)	80	76	128	86	161	182	140	146	150	148	147	147	148	151	154	156	106	47.2%	-1.5%
Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t)	560	540	655	830	690	605	605	607	608	610	611	613	614	616	617	619	655	-5.5%	0.2%
Dry Peas																			
Production (Kt)	3,565	3,379	3,018	2,502	3,341	3,849	3,200	3,364	3,495	3,493	3,504	3,530	3,595	3,710	3,809	3,904	3,161	23.5%	0.1%
Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t)	250	185	250	310	340	280	255	237	242	250	257	260	260	260	264	267	267	0.2%	-0.5%
Lentils																			
Production (Kt)	1,043	1,530	2,005	1,574	1,538	1,880	1,475	1,547	1,603	1,598	1,599	1,607	1,632	1,680	1,721	1,759	1,538	14.4%	-0.7%
Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t)	750	645	440	470	440	395	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	549	-23.6%	0.6%
Mustard Seed																			
Production (Kt)	161	208	182	130	119	165	135	139	141	137	135	133	132	133	133	134	160	-16.5%	-2.1%
Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t)	845	510	570	685	790	795	798	799	801	803	806	808	810	812	814	816	680	19.9%	0.3%
Sunflower Seed																			
Production (Kt)	106	102	68	20	87	52	55	58	60	60	60	61	62	64	65	67	76	-12.4%	2.6%
Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t)	630	505	630	710	635	625	630	632	633	635	636	638	640	641	643	644	622	3.6%	0.3%

Data Source: Statistics Canada - CANSIM

Table 8: Canadian Animal Feed (Crop Year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Grain Consuming Animal Units (Millions of Hog Equivalent)	96,358	89,468	88,969	85,906	86,459	85,645	85,283	86,305	87,188	88,186	89,234	90,225	91,133	91,845	92,493	93,002	89,432	4.0%	0.8%
Total Feed Consumption (Kt)	24,765	24,262	22,458	22,782	22,389	23,939	24,240	24,303	24,684	24,958	24,917	25,245	25,510	25,799	26,025	26,282	23,331	12.6%	0.9%
Total Grain Feed Consumption (Kt)	19,985	19,209	17,637	17,684	17,487	18,557	18,943	19,014	19,326	19,527	19,441	19,683	19,878	20,105	20,265	20,462	18,400	11.2%	1.0%
Wheat	3,335	3,052	3,107	4,555	4,211	4,764	4,891	4,786	4,837	4,829	4,595	4,744	4,879	5,074	5,235	5,363	3,652	46.8%	1.2%
Barley	7,569	7,497	6,273	5,751	5,858	6,153	6,212	6,302	6,435	6,564	6,602	6,644	6,605	6,557	6,497	6,524	6,590	-1.0%	0.6%
Oats	1,086	1,055	846	656	811	825	849	849	832	838	868	840	837	821	807	780	891	-12.4%	-0.6%
Corn	7,669	7,296	7,092	6,442	6,370	6,623	6,784	6,829	6,975	7,049	7,130	7,207	7,310	7,404	7,475	7,545	6,973	8.2%	1.3%
Total Protein Feed Consumption (Kt)	2,970	3,019	2,828	3,053	3,103	3,000	2,886	2,866	2,951	3,032	3,059	3,127	3,188	3,248	3,309	3,365	2,995	12.4%	1.2%
Soybean Meal	2,139	1,959	2,044	2,069	1,949	1,972	1,879	1,764	1,767	1,809	1,824	1,872	1,922	1,957	2,007	2,055	2,032	1.1%	0.4%
Canola Meal	627	626	625	636	640	620	602	586	599	615	619	633	645	656	668	679	631	7.7%	0.9%
Dry Peas	205	435	159	348	515	408	405	516	585	608	616	621	621	634	634	632	332	90.1%	4.5%
Distiller's Grains (Kt)																			
Wheat	240	270	286	389	254	346	412	410	349	350	351	352	352	353	354	355	288	23.4%	0.3%
Corn	698	776	858	907	1,014	1,120	1,122	1,123	1,123	1,122	1,125	1,126	1,129	1,131	1,132	1,134	850	33.3%	0.1%

Data Sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals & Oilseeds Review and CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Table 9: Canadian Cereal and Oilseeds Processing Industries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Wheat Flour (Kt)																			
Production	2,308	2,203	2,310	2,287	2,198	2,205	2,260	2,353	2,414	2,457	2,492	2,527	2,565	2,605	2,646	2,688	2,261	18.9%	2.0%
Imports	113	93	77	91	109	116	117	117	118	118	119	120	120	121	121	122	96	26.6%	0.5%
Disappearance ¹	2,250	2,147	2,213	2,220	2,182	2,149	2,215	2,273	2,322	2,360	2,388	2,431	2,462	2,497	2,534	2,574	2,202	16.9%	1.8%
Exports	168	153	169	158	123	169	161	198	210	215	223	215	223	229	234	236	154	52.8%	3.4%
Ending Stocks	26	22	27	27	29	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	26	25.1%	0.3%
Producer Price Index (2002=100)	125	110	106	119	117	117	115	112	113	116	118	121	122	123	124	126	116	8.9%	0.7%
Bakery and Pasta (Kt)																			
Production ¹	3,165	3,372	3,294	3,056	2,867	2,759	2,828	2,888	2,942	2,984	3,016	3,066	3,103	3,143	3,188	3,237	3,151	2.7%	1.6%
Imports	683	701	726	774	713	726	786	781	788	801	825	832	847	863	876	889	719	23.5%	2.0%
Disappearance ¹	3,079	3,334	3,241	3,052	2,803	2,673	2,788	2,825	2,863	2,900	2,938	2,976	3,012	3,051	3,091	3,132	3,102	1.0%	1.6%
Exports	769	739	779	778	777	812	826	844	867	886	902	922	938	955	973	993	768	29.2%	2.0%
Producer Price Index (2002=100)	116	118	121	128	132	142	144	143	144	145	146	146	147	147	148	148	123	20.6%	0.5%
Beer (MI)																			
Production ¹	2,868	2,761	2,822	2,714	2,699	2,693	2,706	2,716	2,725	2,735	2,745	2,755	2,766	2,776	2,787	2,798	2,773	0.9%	0.4%
Disappearance ¹	2,815	2,814	2,826	2,748	2,787	2,787	2,801	2,811	2,821	2,832	2,843	2,854	2,866	2,877	2,889	2,901	2,798	3.7%	0.4%
Producer Price (\$/l)	0.99	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.06	25.6%	1.6%
Consumer Price (\$/l)	4.66	4.76	4.72	4.67	4.73	4.82	4.88	4.99	5.10	5.22	5.34	5.47	5.59	5.72	5.85	5.98	4.71	26.9%	2.2%
Oil Products (Kt)																			
Production of Margarine	130	127	123	122	120	123	123	125	127	129	130	132	133	135	137	138	125	10.9%	1.1%
Disappearance of Margarine	126	126	121	120	116	119	119	121	123	125	126	128	129	131	133	134	122	9.6%	1.2%
Production of Shortening	310	290	272	279	293	291	292	293	295	296	298	300	300	301	302	303	289	5.0%	0.4%
Disappearance of Shortening	263	262	251	249	254	251	252	253	256	257	259	260	260	261	262	263	256	2.9%	0.5%
Production of Salad Oil	999	903	1,100	1,358	1,361	1,550	1,554	1,561	1,569	1,576	1,584	1,591	1,598	1,605	1,612	1,620	1,144	41.6%	0.4%
Disappearance of Salad Oil	431	445	456	463	473	464	463	465	468	470	473	475	477	478	481	483	453	6.6%	0.4%
Biofuels (MI)¹																			
Production of Ethanol	870	1,161	1,393	1,741	1,716	1,736	1,773	1,813	1,787	1,751	1,753	1,757	1,760	1,763	1,766	1,769	1,376	28.6%	0.2%
Consumption of Ethanol	1,393	1,509	1,857	2,437	2,560	2,580	2,589	2,605	2,610	2,623	2,630	2,636	2,640	2,646	2,649	2,658	1,951	36.2%	0.3%
Net Trade of Ethanol	-348	-299	-464	-696	-747	-845	-816	-792	-823	-872	-877	-879	-880	-883	-883	-889	-511	73.9%	0.5%
Production of Renew able Diesel Fuel Alternatives																			
Production of Renew able Diesel Fuel Alternatives	102	116	137	166	199	292	477	574	572	574	577	582	584	588	593	598	144	316.0%	7.4%
Consumption of Renew able Diesel Fuel Alternatives	99	105	128	290	457	633	644	646	649	651	653	656	658	660	662	665	216	208.2%	0.5%
Net Trade of Renew able Diesel Fuel Alternatives	0	17	11	-52	0	-341	-167	-72	-77	-77	-76	-74	-73	-72	-70	-67	-5		

Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; World Trade Atlas
Note: 1. Internal Calculations

Table 10: Canadian Cattle and Beef

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Ending Cattle Inventories (000 head)	13,030	12,670	12,155	12,215	12,275	12,294	12,336	12,340	12,433	12,513	12,540	12,587	12,638	12,708	12,696	12,651	12,469		
Dairy Cow s	966	966	966	960	961	963	958	956	956	954	952	949	947	946	946	945	964	-2.0%	-0.2%
Dairy Heifers	465	465	466	468	473	458	453	453	454	454	453	453	452	451	451	451	467	-3.5%	-0.2%
Beef Cow s & Bulls	4,761	4,452	4,260	4,210	4,167	4,114	4,090	4,106	4,176	4,245	4,327	4,402	4,462	4,496	4,506	4,503	4,370	3.1%	0.9%
Beef Heifers	1,424	1,489	1,430	1,498	1,567	1,575	1,607	1,604	1,577	1,583	1,576	1,568	1,546	1,546	1,531	1,537	1,481	3.8%	-0.2%
Steers	1,151	1,264	1,203	1,261	1,293	1,281	1,329	1,316	1,283	1,300	1,308	1,317	1,312	1,330	1,327	1,342	1,234	8.8%	0.5%
Calves	4,264	4,034	3,830	3,818	3,816	3,904	3,899	3,905	3,987	3,976	3,925	3,899	3,919	3,939	3,934	3,872	3,952	-2.0%	-0.1%
Cattle Supply-Disposition (000 head)																			
Marketings	4,461	4,179	4,288	3,681	3,457	3,468	3,395	3,473	3,537	3,557	3,586	3,662	3,712	3,705	3,745	3,736	4,013	-6.9%	0.7%
Slaughter ¹	3,537	3,406	3,451	3,097	2,828	2,817	2,830	2,834	2,940	2,949	3,012	3,098	3,092	3,073	3,067	3,048	3,264	-6.6%	0.8%
Steers and Heifers ²	2,637	2,666	2,747	2,478	2,301	2,258	2,271	2,313	2,354	2,394	2,435	2,483	2,506	2,510	2,503	2,490	2,566	-3.0%	1.0%
Bulls and Cow s ²	831	684	656	579	483	511	512	474	539	509	530	568	538	516	517	511	647	-21.0%	0.0%
Net Exports																			
Slaughter Cattle	924	773	837	584	629	651	565	639	598	608	574	564	621	632	677	688	749	-8.2%	0.6%
Feeder Cattle	610	254	183	26	109	242	275	271	248	251	270	264	279	300	309	333	236	40.8%	3.2%
Western Canada Cattle Supply-Disposition (000 head)																			
Marketings	3,313	3,168	3,224	2,704	2,555	2,583	2,516	2,538	2,636	2,676	2,716	2,771	2,803	2,824	2,852	2,878	2,993	-3.8%	1.1%
Slaughter ¹	2,652	2,554	2,549	2,238	2,055	2,139	2,103	2,071	2,181	2,213	2,274	2,340	2,336	2,341	2,341	2,348	2,410	-2.6%	0.9%
Steers and Heifers ²	1,970	2,013	2,061	1,840	1,704	1,697	1,681	1,694	1,744	1,811	1,850	1,887	1,905	1,927	1,926	1,937	1,918	1.0%	1.3%
Bulls and Cow s ²	613	496	454	368	309	400	380	335	395	360	381	411	389	373	374	369	448	-17.6%	-0.8%
Net Exports ³																			
Slaughter Cattle	661	614	676	466	500	443	413	467	455	463	442	431	467	483	511	530	583	-9.1%	1.8%
Feeder Cattle	724	364	266	133	185	308	336	329	306	308	326	319	335	355	363	387	335	15.6%	2.3%
Eastern Canada Cattle Supply-Disposition (000 head)																			
Marketings	1,149	1,011	1,064	976	902	885	879	935	901	881	871	891	909	881	893	857	1,020	-16.0%	-0.3%
Slaughter ¹	885	852	903	859	773	677	727	763	759	737	739	758	755	732	726	700	854	-18.1%	0.3%
Steers and Heifers ²	667	653	686	639	597	561	590	619	610	583	585	596	602	583	578	553	648	-14.7%	-0.1%
Bulls and Cow s ²	218	189	202	211	174	111	133	139	144	149	149	157	149	143	143	142	199	-28.7%	2.4%
Net Exports ³																			
Slaughter Cattle	263	159	161	117	129	208	152	172	142	145	132	133	154	149	167	158	166	-5.1%	-2.7%
Feeder Cattle	-115	-110	-83	-107	-77	-65	-61	-58	-58	-57	-56	-55	-55	-55	-55	-54	-98	-44.8%	-1.9%
Steer Price, A1-A2, Edmonton (\$/cw t)	90	85	88	106	113	120	128	125	122	122	118	119	124	125	126	127	97	31.3%	0.6%
Feeder Calf Price 5-600 lb, Edmonton (\$/cw t)	105	113	122	152	167	157	177	157	150	144	137	137	147	150	151	152	132	15.2%	-0.4%
Cow Price, D1,D2 Ontario (\$/cw t)	50	48	51	66	71	72	92	86	78	76	70	70	79	80	83	83	57	45.4%	1.5%
Beef Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Production	1,256	1,217	1,238	1,117	1,052	1,044	1,037	1,030	1,060	1,072	1,090	1,118	1,122	1,117	1,115	1,107	1,176	-5.8%	0.6%
High Quality Beef	582	584	599	544	519	510	506	507	515	526	534	544	550	551	549	545	566	-3.6%	0.7%
Low Quality Beef	649	613	621	559	516	516	514	506	528	529	540	557	555	549	549	545	592	-7.9%	0.5%
Uninspected	25	20	17	14	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	-7.2%	-0.2%
Imports	189	212	206	245	259	261	253	260	261	261	257	255	260	265	268	271	222	22.0%	0.4%
Disappearance	972	961	947	946	987	975	974	982	989	989	996	994	995	990	992	993	963	3.1%	0.2%
Exports	478	464	502	414	326	330	316	309	332	344	351	379	388	391	392	385	437	-11.8%	1.6%
Ending Stocks	38	42	36	39	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	38	-4.0%	0.0%
Wholesale Beef Price (\$/cw t)	167	163	158	173	188	189	197	192	188	188	184	186	194	197	201	205	170	20.5%	0.8%
Retail Beef Price (\$/kg)	9.02	9.53	9.53	10.20	10.97	11.29	11.57	11.72	11.90	12.17	12.33	12.64	13.03	13.39	13.73	14.09	9.85	43.0%	2.2%

Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Canadian Cattlemen's Association - CANFAX; World Trade Atlas

Notes: 1. Inspected and uninspected

2. Inspected

3. West and East Net Exports include inter-regional trade.

Table 11: Canadian Hogs and Pork

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Total Inventories (December 31) (000 head)	12,700	12,465	12,690	12,781	12,668	12,702	12,789	12,786	12,807	12,866	12,855	12,832	12,867	12,850	12,934	12,881	12,661	1.7%	0.1%
Hog Supply-Disposition (000 head)																			
Marketings	23,977	22,935	22,319	22,253	22,130	21,689	21,937	22,303	22,730	22,846	22,931	23,028	23,022	23,129	23,066	23,064	22,723	1.5%	0.6%
Slaughter	21,657	21,781	21,258	21,232	21,248	20,916	21,136	21,470	21,722	21,887	22,007	22,034	22,040	22,058	22,044	22,075	21,435	3.0%	0.5%
Exports (Slaughter Hogs)	2,321	1,154	1,061	1,020	882	772	801	832	1,009	959	924	994	983	1,071	1,022	989	1,288	-23.2%	2.5%
Exports (Weanling Hogs)	7,036	5,222	4,700	4,801	4,794	4,142	4,061	4,304	4,403	4,641	4,897	5,080	5,304	5,520	5,677	5,780	5,311	8.8%	3.4%
Western Canada Hog Supply-Disposition (000 head)																			
Marketings	9,636	9,205	9,235	9,287	9,357	9,123	9,204	9,331	9,562	9,631	9,658	9,696	9,621	9,621	9,575	9,527	9,344	2.0%	0.4%
Slaughter	8,155	8,497	8,628	8,707	8,791	8,647	8,704	8,830	8,935	9,013	9,074	9,064	9,039	9,003	8,969	8,935	8,556	4.4%	0.3%
Exports (Slaughter Hogs)	1,448	664	601	601	563	462	491	499	625	612	578	627	578	613	601	587	775	-24.3%	2.4%
Exports (Weanling Hogs)	5,854	4,331	3,709	3,922	3,996	3,378	3,385	3,578	3,607	3,731	3,909	4,046	4,237	4,439	4,600	4,712	4,362	8.0%	3.4%
Eastern Canada Hog Supply-Disposition (000 head)																			
Marketings	14,341	13,730	13,084	12,965	12,772	12,566	12,733	12,971	13,168	13,215	13,273	13,332	13,401	13,508	13,491	13,537	13,379	1.2%	0.7%
Slaughter	13,502	13,285	12,630	12,526	12,456	12,269	12,432	12,640	12,787	12,874	12,934	12,971	13,001	13,055	13,074	13,140	12,880	2.0%	0.7%
Exports (Slaughter Hogs)	872	490	460	420	319	310	310	333	383	347	346	366	405	458	421	402	512	-21.5%	2.6%
Exports (Weanling Hogs)	1,183	891	991	878	798	765	676	726	795	910	988	1,034	1,066	1,081	1,077	1,068	948	12.6%	3.4%
Hog Price, Index 100 Eastern (\$/100 kg)	122	118	143	165	159	169	163	159	164	171	178	185	187	187	188	187	142	32.2%	1.0%
Pork Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Production	1,952	1,951	1,933	1,971	1,999	1,950	1,946	1,967	1,985	1,996	2,013	2,017	2,019	2,020	2,023	2,032	1,961	3.6%	0.4%
Imports	192	177	180	200	221	201	201	203	207	211	216	224	231	236	243	249	194	28.7%	2.2%
Disappearance	793	792	739	726	758	749	763	774	773	771	769	772	786	790	797	803	762	5.4%	0.7%
Waste & Manufacturing	201	201	199	203	206	201	200	203	204	206	207	208	208	208	208	209	202	3.6%	0.4%
Exports	1,148	1,143	1,180	1,223	1,263	1,200	1,185	1,190	1,214	1,231	1,251	1,260	1,255	1,258	1,260	1,269	1,191	6.5%	0.6%
Ending Stocks	60	51	45	64	57	57	56	59	59	59	60	61	62	63	63	63	55	14.8%	1.0%
Wholesale Pork Price (\$/kg)	2.39	2.35	2.36	2.81	2.66	2.88	2.86	2.80	2.84	2.91	2.99	3.03	3.06	3.06	3.07	3.07	2.51	22.2%	0.7%
Retail Pork Price (\$/kg)	7.29	7.49	7.53	8.03	8.26	8.45	8.63	8.77	9.02	9.27	9.48	9.65	9.81	9.91	10.00	10.07	7.72	30.4%	1.8%

Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; World Trade Atlas

Table 12: Canadian Mutton and Lamb

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Sheep Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Production	16.2	16.0	16.2	15.9	16.4	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	16.1	-9.0%	0.3%
Imports	22.8	23.3	21.0	20.6	17.0	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.7	20.7	20.9	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.9	-0.8%	0.3%
Disappearance	38.9	38.9	37.0	36.3	33.9	34.4	34.5	34.7	35.0	35.3	35.2	35.5	35.3	35.4	35.3	35.3	37.0	-4.6%	0.3%
Exports	0.34	0.22	0.30	0.22	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.23	-52.3%	3.0%
Ending Stocks	1.95	2.15	1.95	1.96	1.38	1.41	1.44	1.46	1.49	1.52	1.55	1.59	1.62	1.65	1.68	1.72	1.88	-8.6%	2.0%
Sheep Price, Lambs Grade A&B 80-94lb, Ontario (\$/cwt)	159	171	183	208	181	161	185	185	185	186	186	188	188	188	189	190	180	5.1%	1.7%

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

Table 13: Canadian Poultry and Eggs

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Chicken Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Production	1018	1,012	1,022	1,027	1,038	1,051	1,067	1,081	1,093	1,113	1,133	1,148	1,169	1,189	1,204	1,222	1,023	19.4%	1.5%
Imports	184	182	172	176	179	190	191	192	193	194	196	197	198	200	201	202	179	13.3%	0.6%
Disappearance	1,047	1,047	1,055	1,044	1,048	1,064	1,082	1,096	1,107	1,126	1,145	1,160	1,180	1,200	1,214	1,231	1,048	17.5%	1.5%
Exports	153	147	143	162	166	173	175	177	179	181	182	184	186	188	190	192	154	24.3%	1.0%
Ending Stocks	37	37	35	32	35	39	39	40	41	41	42	43	44	45	46	46	35	31.7%	1.8%
Live Chicken Price, Canada (¢/kg)	144	147	141	162	168	172	164	166	174	176	177	179	181	184	185	186	152	22.3%	0.8%
Wholesale Chicken Price, Canada (¢/kg)	310	324	322	331	344	348	355	364	369	376	385	393	401	408	414	422	326	29.6%	1.9%
Retail Chicken Price, Canada (¢/kg)	581	609	608	627	655	668	675	693	705	719	736	752	768	782	795	813	616	31.9%	2.0%
Turkey Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Production	180	166	159	160	161	168	170	173	176	179	181	184	186	188	191	193	165	17.1%	1.4%
Imports	9	8	9	9	11	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	-6.2%	-1.1%
Disappearance	146	144	139	141	143	145	145	148	150	152	155	157	159	161	162	165	142	15.6%	1.3%
Exports	37	35	34	30	26	32	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	36	36	37	32	14.4%	1.5%
Ending Stocks	22	18	12	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	-5.1%	1.0%
Live Turkey Price, Ontario Broiler (¢/kg)	184	185	176	187	198	203	193	199	208	210	210	211	214	218	221	223	186	19.8%	0.9%
Wholesale Turkey Price, Canada (¢/kg)	371	377	378	394	429	432	436	444	452	459	466	472	481	491	499	507	390	30.0%	1.6%
Retail Turkey Price, Canada (¢/kg)	452	453	477	459	490	506	503	513	517	520	524	529	536	545	551	557	466	19.5%	1.0%
Shell Egg Supply-Disposition (000 boxes of 15 dozen)¹																			
Production	27,524	28,243	28,245	29,290	29,129	29,566	30,066	30,484	30,787	31,315	31,635	32,036	32,466	32,906	33,349	33,824	28,486	18.7%	1.4%
Imports	640	896	780	899	1009	864	881	898	911	923	934	945	956	966	976	985	845	16.6%	1.3%
Disappearance	27,362	28,331	28,198	29,352	29,280	29,562	30,074	30,506	30,816	31,352	31,680	32,087	32,523	32,969	33,418	33,897	28,505	18.9%	1.4%
Hatching and Leakers & Undergrades	4,854	4,819	4,778	4,786	4,877	4,945	5,003	5,056	5,144	5,217	5,287	5,345	5,418	5,489	5,544	5,609	4,823	16.3%	1.3%
Egg Producer Price, Ontario A Large (¢/doz)																			
Wholesale Egg Price, Ontario (¢/doz)	203	197	205	220	229	230	227	227	235	238	244	246	249	252	256	260	211	23.3%	1.2%
Retail Egg Price, Canada (¢/doz)	274	278	284	306	331	342	342	346	357	364	373	379	385	392	400	408	294	38.5%	1.8%
Processed Egg Supply-Disposition (000 boxes of 15 dozen)																			
Production	10,630	10,616	11,200	11,580	11,793	11,992	12,794	12,935	13,031	13,213	13,450	13,524	13,634	13,831	14,010	14,187	11,164	27.1%	1.7%
Imports	1,450	2,500	1,343	960	1,198	1,365	1,369	1,372	1,376	1,380	1,383	1,387	1,391	1,395	1,398	1,402	1,490	-5.9%	0.3%
Disappearance	8,810	8,298	8,791	10,288	11,240	12,079	11,812	11,873	11,923	12,047	12,236	12,268	12,322	12,463	12,591	12,717	9,485	34.1%	0.5%
Exports	3,344	4,556	3,911	2,263	1,811	1,268	2,415	2,471	2,527	2,583	2,639	2,695	2,751	2,807	2,863	2,919	3,177	-8.1%	8.7%
Ending Stocks	514	803	704	735	689	743	723	731	734	742	747	743	742	746	749	751	689	9.0%	0.1%
Producer Price of Breaker Eggs																			
Ontario (¢/doz)	90.3	55.4	53.0	62.9	62.9	72.8	64.4	67.1	70.2	71.8	72.3	71.8	70.8	70.1	69.7	69.4	64.9	7.0%	-0.5%
U.S. (U.S. ¢/doz)	85.3	48.2	49.3	63.7	65.0	71.3	61.7	65.5	69.0	70.6	71.0	70.4	69.4	68.7	68.2	67.9	62.3	9.0%	-0.5%
Breaker Egg Levy (¢/doz)	24.1	19.4	27.9	31.6	32.2	30.2	33.7	32.9	33.5	31.5	32.0	31.7	31.4	31.1	31.4	31.2	27.0	15.6%	0.4%

Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada; Chicken Farmers of Canada; Turkey Farmers of Canada;

Egg Farmers of Canada; World Trade Atlas

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

Table 14: Canadian Dairy Sector (Dairy Year)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Total Milk Production (Mhl)	83.0	83.6	84.9	87.3	87.6	86.6	87.5	88.0	88.6	89.0	89.5	90.1	90.7	91.2	91.8	92.4	85.3	8.4%	0.6%
P10 Milk Price (\$/hl)	73.4	73.74	75.37	76.08	76.45	77.71	78.62	80.14	81.05	82.15	83.18	83.88	84.69	85.79	86.84	87.92	75.01	17.2%	1.2%
Fluid Sector Supply-Disposition (Mhl)																			
Production	33.1	32.6	33.0	32.8	32.4	32.6	33.0	33.2	33.5	33.9	34.2	34.6	34.9	35.2	35.5	35.9	32.8	9.4%	1.0%
Standard Milk Sales	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	-3.9%	-0.3%
Low -Fat Milk Sales ¹	23.6	23.2	23.4	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.3	2.5%	0.3%
Cream Sales ²	11.7	12.0	12.2	13.1	14.8	15.4	15.9	16.3	16.7	17.1	17.5	17.9	18.2	18.6	18.9	19.2	12.7	50.2%	2.2%
Skim-off cream to industrial sector	7.9	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	7.0	-21.4%	-0.9%
Fluid Price - P10 (\$/hl)	88.1	89.63	91.21	95.30	95.30	96.52	97.86	99.26	100.70	102.01	103.19	104.56	106.05	107.37	108.70	110.04	91.90	19.7%	1.3%
Industrial Milk Supply (Mhl)	49.9	50.9	51.9	54.5	55.2	53.2	53.7	53.9	54.1	54.2	54.4	54.6	54.9	55.1	55.4	55.6	52.5	6.0%	0.5%
Market Share Quota (Butterfat Basis)	50.6	51.0	52.4	52.7	52.8	53.2	53.7	53.9	54.1	54.2	54.4	54.6	54.9	55.1	55.4	55.6	51.9	7.2%	0.5%
Gross Target Return (\$/hl)	74.2	74.5	75.8	73.9	77.8	78.4	80.0	81.1	82.8	84.1	85.4	86.4	87.7	88.9	90.1	91.3	75.2	21.4%	1.5%
Assumed Processing Margin (\$/hl)	11.4	11.45	11.51	11.63	11.69	11.75	12.01	12.17	12.42	12.62	12.81	12.97	13.16	13.33	13.51	13.70	11.53	18.9%	1.5%
Butter Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Production	83.5	82.1	83.8	94.1	92.9	92.5	89.7	91.0	92.0	89.2	88.6	92.2	87.4	89.2	88.8	86.3	87.3	-1.1%	-0.7%
Imports	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.7%	0.0%
Disappearance*	86.1	83.9	90.5	93.4	95.7	94.3	93.9	93.5	92.9	92.5	92.1	91.8	91.4	91.1	90.8	90.5	89.9	0.7%	-0.4%
Exports	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	-35.9%	0.0%
Ending Stocks	17.9	18.6	14.6	18.4	16.3	17.1	15.5	15.7	17.4	16.7	15.8	18.9	17.5	18.1	18.6	17.0	17.2	-0.9%	-0.1%
Wholesale Butter Support Price (\$/kg)	7.02	7.10	7.15	7.24	7.31	7.37	7.46	7.53	7.61	7.68	7.76	7.84	7.92	7.99	8.07	8.15	7.16	13.9%	1.0%
Skim Milk Powder Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Production	86.7	77.2	73.6	82.9	76.6	84.0	84.2	83.7	82.2	80.9	79.7	78.3	77.5	76.2	75.1	74.0	79.4	-6.8%	-1.3%
Disappearance*	86.2	100.4	91.1	84.7	100.1	91.9	85.1	83.2	84.3	85.1	85.4	85.0	83.3	82.9	82.7	82.6	92.5	-10.7%	-1.1%
- through class 4M	35.2	37.9	32.6	51.3	50.0	52.5	45.2	42.8	43.5	43.7	43.5	42.5	40.3	39.3	38.6	37.9	41.4	-8.4%	-3.2%
Exports	9.6	8.7	10.4	8.3	10.3	11.5	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.4	9.4	-11.1%	-3.1%
Ending Stocks	40.5	32.1	24.4	33.8	31.6	29.7	33.0	36.5	37.6	37.3	36.1	34.7	35.5	35.9	36.0	36.0	32.5	10.9%	1.9%
Wholesale Skim Milk Powder Support Price (\$/kg)	6.08	6.18	6.23	6.32	6.39	6.49	6.66	6.77	6.94	7.08	7.20	7.30	7.43	7.54	7.65	7.78	6.24	24.7%	1.8%

Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Canadian Dairy Commission; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

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)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Cheddar Cheese Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Production	135.5	137.2	137.2	129.6	142.0	142.6	144.9	142.5	144.2	144.7	144.9	145.9	146.4	147.0	147.5	148.0	136.3	8.6%	0.4%
Imports	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.6%	0.0%
Disappearance*	132.1	134.5	134.5	131.7	149.7	138.6	141.6	142.6	143.3	144.0	144.4	145.2	145.8	146.4	146.9	147.4	136.5	8.0%	0.6%
Exports	4.9	3.0	3.0	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.9	-29.0%	0.0%
Ending Stocks	47.1	46.0	44.8	40.6	30.0	33.5	36.3	35.7	36.1	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.7	36.8	37.0	37.1	41.7	-11.0%	1.0%
Wholesale Price (\$/kg)	8.97	9.14	9.35	9.56	9.72	9.76	9.91	10.01	10.15	10.27	10.43	10.53	10.64	10.75	10.86	10.97	9.35	17.4%	1.2%
Specialty Cheese Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Production	241.6	243.7	242.9	248.7	246.0	254.0	253.4	256.9	260.9	262.3	265.3	267.8	270.0	273.0	275.9	279.0	244.6	14.1%	0.9%
Imports	18.6	19.7	21.6	20.8	21.6	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.5	2.0%	0.0%
Disappearance*	255.4	257.5	257.1	259.4	265.6	265.2	267.5	271.0	274.9	276.3	279.4	281.9	284.1	287.1	290.1	293.2	259.0	13.2%	1.0%
Exports	4.9	6.5	6.1	7.4	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	2.6%	-0.3%
Ending Stocks	19.6	19.0	20.3	23.1	17.6	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	19.9	2.3%	0.0%
Ice Cream Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Production	161.4	146.6	169.6	165.7	160.6	159.5	158.6	155.5	153.7	152.3	151.0	149.7	148.4	147.1	145.8	144.5	160.8	-10.1%	-1.0%
Imports	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	-3.6%	0.0%
Disappearance	149.0	133.5	156.7	152.8	159.6	155.1	154.2	151.1	149.3	148.0	146.6	145.4	144.1	142.7	141.5	140.2	150.3	-6.8%	-1.0%
Exports	12.8	13.6	13.8	13.8	1.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	11.1	-55.0%	0.0%
Wholesale Ice Cream Price, (\$/kg)	3.46	3.53	3.58	3.71	3.87	3.90	3.95	4.03	4.12	4.20	4.28	4.36	4.45	4.54	4.63	4.73	3.63	30.2%	2.0%
Yogurt Supply-Disposition (Kt)																			
Production	277.9	291.2	311.1	316.1	303.2	314.3	326.8	335.5	343.0	350.1	359.7	368.6	375.8	385.0	392.8	400.4	299.9	33.5%	2.5%
Imports	0.5	2.5	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	-21.7%	0.0%
Disappearance	276.6	291.3	309.3	311.3	298.6	310.4	322.9	331.6	339.1	346.1	355.7	364.6	371.8	381.1	388.8	396.5	297.4	33.3%	2.5%
Exports	1.7	2.4	3.7	5.6	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.8	30.8%	0.0%

Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Canadian Dairy Commission; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
* Excluding imports for re-export program (IREP).

Table 15: Canadian Food Prices (Base Year = 2002)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Retail Price Indexes and Percentage Change																			
Total Food	115.7 3.5%	121.4 4.9%	123.1 1.4%	127.7 3.7%	130.8 2.4%	132.5 1.3%	134.2 1.3%	136.1 1.4%	138.5 1.7%	140.9 1.8%	143.3 1.7%	145.9 1.8%	148.6 1.8%	151.2 1.8%	153.9 1.7%	156.7 1.8%	123.7	26.6%	1.7%
Food from Restaurants	117.0 2.5%	121.1 3.5%	124.0 2.4%	127.5 2.8%	130.6 2.4%	132.7 1.6%	135.1 1.8%	137.6 1.9%	140.3 2.0%	143.7 2.4%	147.0 2.3%	150.2 2.2%	154.0 2.5%	157.9 2.6%	161.8 2.5%	165.7 2.4%	124.0	33.6%	2.2%
Food from Stores	115.2 3.9%	121.5 5.5%	122.7 0.9%	127.9 4.2%	130.9 2.4%	132.4 1.1%	133.9 1.1%	135.5 1.2%	137.7 1.6%	139.8 1.5%	141.8 1.4%	144.1 1.6%	146.3 1.5%	148.4 1.5%	150.5 1.4%	152.8 1.5%	123.6	23.6%	1.4%
Meat	113.4 2.1%	118.4 4.4%	119.1 0.6%	125.4 5.3%	132.0 5.3%	134.8 2.1%	137.1 1.7%	139.4 1.7%	142.0 1.9%	144.9 2.1%	147.3 1.7%	150.3 2.0%	153.7 2.3%	156.3 1.7%	159.0 1.7%	161.8 1.8%	121.7	33.0%	1.8%
Dairy Products	124.6 3.9%	129.1 3.6%	130.3 0.9%	133.6 2.5%	134.8 0.9%	134.3 -0.3%	135.3 0.7%	137.2 1.4%	139.3 1.5%	141.4 1.5%	143.5 1.5%	145.5 1.4%	147.6 1.4%	149.7 1.4%	151.8 1.4%	153.4 1.1%	130.5	17.6%	1.3%
Bakery Products	132.4 12.1%	137.9 4.2%	138.8 0.7%	146.0 5.2%	150.4 3.0%	152.5 1.4%	155.5 2.0%	157.8 1.5%	159.7 1.2%	162.2 1.6%	164.3 1.3%	166.5 1.3%	169.1 1.5%	171.7 1.5%	174.1 1.4%	176.5 1.4%	141.1	25.1%	1.5%
Fruit	101.2 1.6%	107.6 6.3%	104.3 -3.1%	108.8 4.3%	111.9 2.8%	116.7 4.3%	119.3 2.3%	122.1 2.3%	125.3 2.6%	128.6 2.7%	132.0 2.6%	135.4 2.6%	139.0 2.6%	142.7 2.6%	146.4 2.6%	150.3 2.6%	106.8	40.8%	2.6%
Vegetables	96.5 1.4%	105.8 9.6%	103.1 -2.6%	112.8 9.4%	107.2 -5.0%	112.6 5.0%	115.2 2.3%	117.9 2.4%	121.2 2.8%	124.8 3.0%	128.5 2.9%	132.2 2.9%	136.0 2.9%	140.1 2.9%	144.2 3.0%	148.5 3.0%	105.1	41.3%	2.8%
Sugar	102.7 2.7%	111.4 8.5%	126.0 13.1%	138.7 10.1%	136.4 -1.7%	131.0 -4.0%	128.9 -1.6%	126.3 -2.0%	135.7 7.5%	132.2 -2.6%	130.1 -1.6%	135.4 4.1%	131.5 -2.9%	128.4 -2.3%	124.5 -3.1%	124.9 0.4%	123.0	1.5%	-0.5%
Fats & Oils	129.7 13.6%	140.6 8.4%	140.7 0.1%	146.6 4.2%	147.0 0.3%	145.0 -1.3%	146.2 0.8%	147.6 1.0%	149.1 1.0%	150.5 1.0%	152.0 1.0%	153.5 1.0%	155.0 1.0%	156.5 1.0%	158.0 1.0%	159.5 1.0%	140.9	13.2%	1.0%

Data Source: Statistics Canada - CANSIM.

Table 16: Canadian per Capita Consumption

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Meat (kg)	89.7	88.1	85.3	83.7	84.9	84.0	83.9	84.0	83.5	83.1	82.9	82.4	82.4	82.1	81.8	81.5	86.3	-5.6%	-0.3%
Beef	29.1	28.5	27.7	27.4	28.3	27.6	27.2	27.2	27.0	26.8	26.6	26.3	26.0	25.6	25.3	25.1	28.2	-11.1%	-1.0%
Pork	23.7	23.4	21.6	21.0	21.7	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.3	22.3	-9.0%	-0.4%
Sheep	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	-17.6%	-0.9%
Chicken	31.3	30.9	30.8	30.2	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.0	31.1	30.6	1.6%	0.3%
Turkey	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0%	0.1%
Eggs (doz)	12.3	12.6	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.5	2.8%	0.2%
Whole Milk (l)	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	10.7	-17.0%	-1.4%
Low-fat Milk (l)	70.4	68.5	68.4	67.0	66.5	66.0	65.3	64.4	63.8	63.3	62.8	62.2	61.7	61.2	60.7	60.4	68.2	-11.4%	-0.9%
Cream (l)	35.0	35.3	35.5	38.0	42.2	43.6	44.5	45.1	45.7	46.3	46.8	47.3	47.7	48.0	48.2	48.4	37.2	30.1%	1.1%
Butter (kg)	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	-12.9%	-1.5%
Cheese (kg)	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.9	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.6	-3.6%	-0.3%
Ice Cream (kg)	4.5	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.4	-19.4%	-2.1%
Yogurt (kg)	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	8.7	15.3%	1.3%

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

Table 17 : Manufacturing Shipments

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Food and beverage (\$ Millions)	85,815	89,662	91,633	95,170	97,330	97,661	99,505	101,402	104,161	107,069	109,740	112,214	114,510	116,737	118,983	121,182	91,922	31.8%	2.2%
Food	76,608	80,262	82,330	85,523	87,318	87,583	89,250	90,993	93,597	96,347	98,859	101,173	103,307	105,372	107,452	109,484	82,408	32.9%	2.3%
Bakery product	8,615	9,516	9,501	9,327	9,132	9,011	9,357	9,529	9,760	9,950	10,114	10,312	10,473	10,646	10,832	11,032	9,218	19.7%	2.0%
Flour milling	2,276	2,042	1,628	1,853	1,928	1,983	1,980	1,991	1,974	1,952	1,942	1,937	1,937	1,936	1,933	1,931	1,945	-0.8%	-0.3%
Animal feed	5,811	5,947	5,753	6,648	7,205	7,683	7,027	7,131	7,716	8,078	8,305	8,446	8,490	8,604	8,740	8,887	6,273	41.7%	1.5%
Oilseed processing	4,834	4,351	4,616	6,014	6,983	7,671	7,488	7,539	7,746	8,147	8,501	8,735	8,895	9,026	9,142	9,217	5,360	72.0%	1.9%
Red meat	16,051	16,814	17,938	17,606	16,519	16,006	16,368	16,651	17,043	17,458	17,859	18,282	18,707	19,072	19,443	19,814	16,986	16.7%	2.2%
Dairy product	12,794	13,523	14,150	14,043	14,699	15,709	16,219	16,507	16,826	17,162	17,469	17,812	18,142	18,456	18,797	19,123	13,842	38.2%	2.0%
Poultry meat	5,087	5,977	6,273	6,465	6,852	6,571	6,739	6,962	7,107	7,322	7,563	7,769	8,016	8,232	8,404	8,644	6,131	41.0%	2.8%
Seafood product	3,882	3,519	3,996	4,357	4,497	3,671	3,811	3,951	4,053	4,191	4,336	4,464	4,551	4,614	4,676	4,651	4,050	14.8%	2.4%
Sugar and Confectionery	4,039	4,127	4,272	4,317	4,111	3,689	4,028	4,132	4,222	4,336	4,433	4,523	4,635	4,748	4,858	4,960	4,173	18.9%	3.0%
All other food	13,219	14,445	14,202	14,891	15,392	15,589	16,231	16,599	17,149	17,752	18,338	18,895	19,461	20,038	20,627	21,226	14,430	47.1%	3.1%
Beverage	9,207	9,400	9,303	9,647	10,012	10,078	10,255	10,409	10,564	10,722	10,881	11,041	11,203	11,366	11,531	11,698	9,514	23.0%	1.5%
Brew eries	4,534	4,692	4,450	4,921	5,101	4,988	5,072	5,135	5,198	5,264	5,331	5,399	5,469	5,540	5,613	5,688	4,740	20.0%	1.3%
All other beverages	4,673	4,708	4,853	4,726	4,912	5,091	5,183	5,275	5,366	5,458	5,550	5,642	5,734	5,826	5,918	6,010	4,774	25.9%	1.7%

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

Table 18: Agri-food Trade

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Exports (\$ Millions)																			
Grains	8,498	6,913	5,521	6,747	7,280	8,211	7,742	6,953	6,725	7,047	7,399	7,742	7,907	7,958	8,071	8,264	6,992	18.2%	0.1%
Grain Products	3,041	3,084	2,922	3,074	3,227	3,422	3,511	3,598	3,722	3,822	3,918	4,008	4,094	4,184	4,277	4,375	3,070	42.5%	2.5%
Animal Feeds	804	774	803	906	1,065	1,254	1,232	1,245	1,228	1,251	1,266	1,283	1,298	1,300	1,305	1,306	870	50.1%	0.4%
Dried Pulses	1,850	2,097	2,050	2,158	1,770	2,740	2,651	2,432	2,644	2,905	3,134	3,377	3,632	3,944	4,318	4,729	1,985	138.2%	5.6%
Oilseeds	5,481	4,926	5,186	6,327	7,627	6,876	6,413	6,129	6,045	6,416	6,732	7,005	7,097	7,288	7,513	7,691	5,909	30.2%	1.1%
Oilseed Products	2,525	2,111	2,959	4,241	4,840	4,467	4,307	4,456	4,673	5,004	5,286	5,468	5,588	5,693	5,792	5,845	3,335	75.2%	2.7%
Live Animals Excluding Poultry	2,273	1,569	1,616	1,357	1,543	1,757	1,856	1,924	1,839	1,870	1,809	1,857	2,068	2,213	2,283	2,355	1,671	40.9%	3.0%
Red Meats	4,118	3,881	4,213	4,536	4,413	4,460	4,399	4,292	4,459	4,636	4,781	4,976	5,089	5,137	5,179	5,216	4,232	23.3%	1.6%
Other Animal Products	1,212	981	1,216	1,374	1,569	1,919	1,951	1,925	2,012	2,027	2,085	2,148	2,150	2,144	2,148	2,142	1,270	68.6%	1.1%
Dairy Products	287	273	265	285	277	284	281	275	277	283	288	287	287	286	284	282	278	1.7%	-0.1%
Poultry & Eggs	433	436	440	439	483	509	529	546	561	576	593	609	626	642	657	676	446	51.4%	2.9%
Fruit & Nuts	743	670	630	800	933	931	977	1,000	1,035	1,076	1,115	1,153	1,190	1,228	1,266	1,304	755	72.6%	3.4%
Vegetables Excluding Potatoes	1,140	1,120	1,206	1,194	1,191	1,451	1,526	1,564	1,621	1,687	1,751	1,813	1,874	1,936	1,997	2,059	1,170	76.0%	3.6%
Potatoes & Products	1,195	1,256	1,094	1,143	1,106	1,199	1,259	1,288	1,333	1,385	1,436	1,484	1,533	1,581	1,629	1,678	1,159	44.8%	3.4%
Seeds For Sow ing	368	278	227	286	377	450	471	481	496	515	532	549	566	583	600	617	307	100.8%	3.2%
Maple Products	234	253	231	242	249	278	292	299	309	322	334	345	356	368	379	390	242	61.5%	3.4%
Vegetable Fibres	19	21	12	14	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	-7.2%	1.2%
Plantation Crops	788	734	914	978	989	981	1,030	1,055	1,091	1,135	1,176	1,216	1,257	1,297	1,337	1,377	880	56.4%	3.4%
Floriculture & Nursery Products	304	297	302	296	293	308	321	326	335	346	356	366	375	385	395	405	298	35.7%	2.8%
Essential Oils	42	25	29	28	32	36	38	38	39	40	40	41	42	42	43	44	31	40.8%	1.8%
Alcoholic Beverages	678	587	593	615	666	761	774	769	773	782	790	796	803	809	816	822	628	30.9%	0.8%
Other Beverages Excluding Juices	186	165	160	186	217	183	189	191	194	199	204	209	213	218	222	226	183	23.9%	2.2%
Other Agri-Food	2,736	2,749	2,898	3,103	3,442	3,679	3,862	3,971	4,126	4,294	4,454	4,609	4,763	4,918	5,071	5,213	2,985	74.6%	3.5%
Total Agri-Food Exports	38,955	35,199	35,487	40,329	43,601	46,170	45,622	44,770	45,549	47,630	49,492	51,354	52,820	54,168	55,596	57,029	38,714	47.3%	2.1%
Total Agri-Food Imports	27,749	28,263	28,337	31,339	33,316	35,546	36,537	37,147	38,297	39,671	40,921	42,170	43,491	44,727	45,834	46,995	29,801	57.7%	2.8%
Total Agri-Food Net Exports	11,206	6,936	7,150	8,990	10,284	10,624	9,085	7,623	7,252	7,958	8,571	9,184	9,329	9,440	9,762	10,034	8,913	12.6%	-0.6%

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

Table 19: Canadian Farm Input Prices (Base Year = 2002)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average 2008-2012	%Chg. 2023: 2008-2012 Average	Average growth rate 2013-2023
Farm Input Price Indexes and Percentage Change																			
Buildings (Wt=9.36)	137.8	127.1	126.2	132.3	135.8	139.1	142.5	146.0	149.5	153.1	156.8	160.6	164.5	168.5	172.6	176.7	131.8	34.1%	2.4%
	7.8%	-7.8%	-0.7%	4.9%	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%			
Machinery and Motor Vehicles. (Wt=19.27)	140.9	124.4	128.3	143.0	147.3	150.0	150.4	152.6	156.7	160.5	164.5	168.4	172.4	176.5	180.7	184.0	136.8	34.6%	2.1%
	12.2%	-11.7%	3.1%	11.5%	3.0%	1.8%	0.3%	1.4%	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	1.9%			
Depreciation on Machin. and Motor Veh. (Wt=9.28)	98.5	105.3	103.9	104.8	108.3	109.9	111.6	113.2	114.9	116.7	118.4	120.2	122.0	123.8	125.7	127.6	104.1	22.5%	1.5%
	0.8%	6.8%	-1.3%	0.9%	3.4%	1.5%	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)	241.8	164.0	184.1	236.3	241.4	248.0	244.0	247.0	256.1	263.7	272.0	279.8	287.9	296.3	304.8	313.7	213.5	46.9%	2.4%
	27.8%	-32.2%	12.3%	28.3%	2.2%	2.7%	-1.6%	1.2%	3.7%	3.0%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%			
Machine Repairs (Wt=5.25)	85.7	92.9	87.1	86.8	89.4	94.1	96.1	97.9	100.4	103.3	106.2	109.0	112.0	115.0	118.1	121.3	88.4	37.2%	2.6%
	2.7%	8.4%	-6.2%	-0.4%	2.9%	5.3%	2.1%	1.9%	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%			
General Business Costs (Wt=15.33)	134.4	127.4	127.6	135.6	141.5	149.4	151.7	153.9	156.0	158.0	160.1	162.2	164.4	166.5	168.8	171.0	133.3	28.3%	1.4%
	6.4%	-5.2%	0.1%	6.3%	4.4%	5.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%			
Crop Production (Wt=23.17)	162.3	159.5	145.2	155.5	166.6	162.7	162.4	165.7	169.0	173.4	177.9	182.3	186.4	190.5	194.8	199.0	157.8	26.1%	2.0%
	25.4%	-1.7%	-9.0%	7.1%	7.2%	-2.3%	-0.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%			
Commercial Seed and Plant (Wt=3.88)	125.8	134.3	133.8	138.8	147.5	153.7	154.9	157.7	160.5	165.0	169.2	173.2	176.8	180.4	184.2	187.9	136.0	38.1%	2.0%
	0.2%	6.8%	-0.4%	3.7%	6.3%	4.2%	0.7%	1.8%	1.7%	2.8%	2.6%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%			
Fertilizer (Wt=6.38)	250.9	209.3	160.1	200.9	218.4	196.7	192.9	197.2	201.8	206.5	211.7	217.0	222.4	227.7	233.2	238.6	207.9	14.8%	2.0%
	67.9%	-16.6%	-23.5%	25.4%	8.7%	-9.9%	-1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%			
Animal Production (Wt=32.88)	109.6	108.6	107.1	121.5	131.6	134.0	137.8	138.0	139.8	139.0	138.1	139.9	144.5	147.0	149.2	151.8	115.7	31.2%	1.3%
	10.1%	-0.9%	-1.4%	13.4%	8.4%	1.8%	2.9%	0.1%	1.3%	-0.6%	-0.7%	1.3%	3.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%			
Cattle Purchases (Wt=9.50)	80.0	84.7	89.6	109.0	119.0	111.6	124.3	111.9	107.5	103.7	99.0	99.2	105.3	106.9	107.6	108.1	96.5	12.1%	-0.3%
	-7.5%	5.8%	5.8%	21.6%	9.2%	-6.2%	11.4%	-10.0%	-3.9%	-3.5%	-4.5%	0.2%	6.2%	1.5%	0.7%	0.5%			
Hogs Purchases (Wt=2.13)	69.2	72.9	95.1	87.6	89.1	86.8	90.8	91.6	98.9	103.9	108.0	111.6	112.5	112.5	112.1	112.4	82.8	35.8%	2.6%
	-24.8%	5.3%	30.4%	-7.8%	1.6%	-2.6%	4.6%	0.9%	7.9%	5.1%	4.0%	3.4%	0.7%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.3%			
Poultry Purchases (Wt=1.68)	125.5	127.1	121.5	135.8	141.9	142.1	126.3	127.2	135.1	141.5	145.3	147.8	149.1	150.7	153.1	155.9	130.4	19.6%	0.9%
	13.3%	1.2%	-4.4%	11.8%	4.5%	0.1%	-11.1%	0.7%	6.2%	4.7%	2.7%	1.7%	0.9%	1.0%	1.6%	1.8%			
Commercial Feed (Wt=13.25)	126.2	118.5	108.4	125.1	140.8	149.4	137.0	137.5	140.7	146.2	149.5	151.2	151.7	151.8	152.6	153.6	123.8	24.1%	0.3%
	25.8%	-6.1%	-8.5%	15.3%	12.6%	6.1%	-8.3%	0.4%	2.3%	3.9%	2.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%			
TOTAL (Wt=100)	134.3	127.9	124.9	136.6	144.6	146.5	148.5	150.4	153.2	155.4	157.6	160.6	164.5	167.8	171.0	174.3	133.6	30.4%	1.7%
	13.5%	-4.7%	-2.4%	9.4%	5.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.9%	2.4%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%			

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

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

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