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Medium Term Outlook for Canadian Agriculture

International and Domestic Markets

2013

Canada

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International and Domestic Markets 2013

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Prepared by:
Research and Analysis Directorate
Strategic Policy Branch
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

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Macroeconomic Trends

The outlook for agricultural markets depends on a wide range of factors that shape global demand and supply for agricultural commodities.

- Demand for agriculture and agri-food products is determined by many factors, such as world population growth, rising incomes and non-food uses.
- Supply of agriculture and agri-food products is driven by producer production decisions that balance commodity prices with the cost of inputs such as fertilizer and fuel and other constraints such as available land and annual growing conditions (e.g., drought).

Global economic growth, while facing some shorter term challenges, will remain strong and drive growth of the Canadian agriculture and agri-food sector…

- The outlook anticipates that global demand for agricultural commodities will continue to be strongly influenced by emerging economies including Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) and Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, South Korea, Vietnam, Turkey, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Philippines (N11).
- However, the health of the world economy faces some major risks as issues, such as the European Union (EU) debt crisis and sustainability of the United States (U.S.) fiscal path, continue to be a drag on overall growth.
- The Medium Term Outlook (MTO) assumes that the EU continues to hold together and that its economic performance improves in 2014. Uncertainty regarding a sustainable U.S. fiscal path is assumed to be resolved, leading to improved gross domestic product (GDP) growth in 2013.

… which will continue to put upward pressure on energy prices…

- The MTO assumes that energy prices will continue to rise and that the era of cheap energy is over. In particular, it is anticipated that world crude oil prices will be around $145 U.S./barrel by 2022 and that any gap resulting from increased U.S. production will be more than offset by increasing demand in the developing world.

…and support a strong Canadian dollar over the medium term.

- The Canadian currency will remain at par or slightly above the U.S. dollar over the medium term, supported by rising Canadian interest rates starting in 2014, as well as high energy and commodity prices. This suggests no relief from a strong dollar for Canada's export-oriented industries.

Executive Summary

Grains and Oilseeds

Overall prices from 2012 will moderate due to increased supply, but higher than historical grains and oilseed prices are anticipated, over the outlook.

- The 2012 U.S. drought dramatically reduced yields and had a significant price impact on world grains and oilseeds. The outlook anticipates a strong global supply response, which will reduce prices in the short term.
- Although prices will moderate from high levels, the medium term outlook is for commodity prices to remain on a "higher price plateau" – meaning that, in the short-term, prices are expected to fall from the drought induced level, but remain well above pre-2006 levels.

However, weather is one of the major unknowns of any outlook and major supply-side shocks could lead to unexpected new price spikes.

- 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, considering low stock levels worldwide, another significant drought or flood could drive commodity prices higher than in the outlook.

Strong projections for grains and oilseeds prices indicate that competition for land between various commodities will continue as demand is growing on all fronts.

- Global growth in the demand for cereals is expected to act as a counterbalance to oilseed expansion, which is being driven by the higher vegetable oil and protein meal prices. Canola production is expected to increase enough to accommodate both expansion in the Canadian crushing industry, as well as, rising export demand for canola seed.
- Canadian wheat, corn and barley prices are expected to track world prices. Strong vegetable oil prices going forward will continue to attract land in Western Canada at the expense of other crops. In Eastern Canada, strong corn prices are expected to continue to attract land from other crops.

Global and domestic demand for biofuels will remain supported by mandates.

- Globally, by 2022, it is expected that roughly 35% of world sugar cane production and 14% of coarse grain production will be used to produce ethanol, while roughly 16% of world vegetable oil production is expected to be used to produce biodiesel.
- In Canada, both biodiesel and ethanol production are expected to increase over the outlook; however, imports will likely be necessary to meet the federal consumption mandates – 5% of renewable content in gasoline and 2% in diesel and heating distillate oil.

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Strong production of feed grains will allow domestic demand from the livestock sector to be increasingly met with domestic supply.

- Strong Canadian production improves competitiveness of the livestock sector, as more feed can be sourced from the additional domestic supply over the outlook, rather than imported from the U.S. as in past years.
- Although feed prices have declined from recent highs, they will remain relatively strong and continue to be a challenge for the livestock sector.

Livestock and Dairy

Cattle and hog prices are expected to increase over the medium term…

- 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.

…but continued high grain prices limit sector expansion.

- The inclusion of distiller's grains (DG), a protein-rich by-product from ethanol production, in livestock rations and maintaining cattle on pasture longer are two strategies being adopted by producers to mitigate costs.

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 outlook. 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 revision of U.S. Country of Origin Labelling (COOL) in 2013, 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 66% . However, over the outlook, consumption of chicken and turkey is only expected to grow by about 1.5% per annum.

Executive Summary

International dairy products are also expected to remain on a higher price plateau, partly driven by increased demand from developing countries and higher feed prices.

- Slowing milk supply growth in the two major exporting countries, Australia and New Zealand, is expected to sustain high prices.
- The EU and U.S. dairy industries will continue to be active in world dairy product markets. Relatively weak currencies, by historical standards, and dairy policy liberalization have contributed to this situation.

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 will be the exception as continued growth is anticipated, but at a slowing rate.
- Domestic prices of butter and skim milk powder are expected to increase moderately and tariffs should continue to prevent over-quota imports.

Executive Summary

General Overview

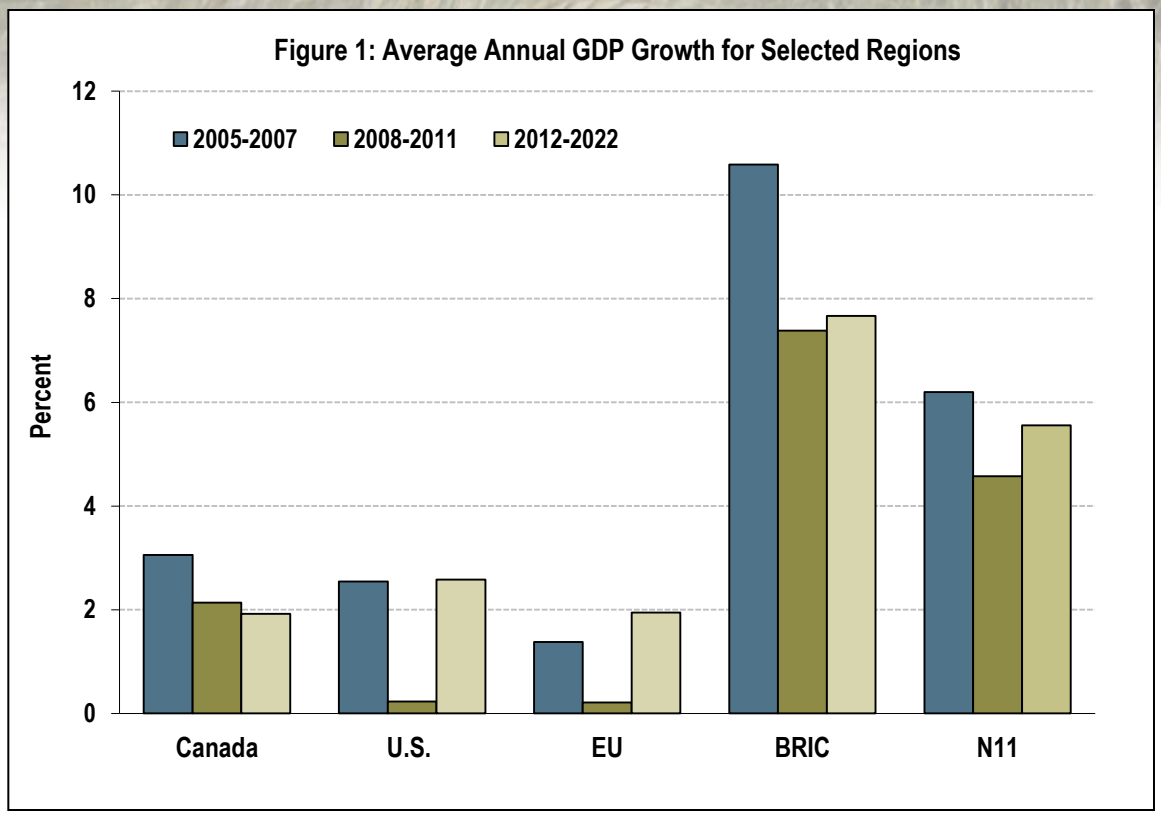
- Understanding key trends in global agriculture markets is crucial in order to support a profitable and competitive Canadian agriculture and agri-food sector. As such, this document provides an overview of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's (AAFC) MTO for international and domestic agricultural markets from 2012 to 2022.
  - 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.
  - Assumes that policies remain unchanged in the future and is therefore an extrapolation of what would occur based on projected macroeconomic variables.
  - Assumes no outcome of the Doha round of multilateral trade negotiations or future possible bilateral trade agreements in the outlook period; and
  - Imposes no unusual weather conditions, significant animal disease outbreaks and no potential mitigation policies for climate change.

Methodology and Data Used

- The MTO was developed with the 2012 version of the AGLINK/COSIMO model of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the AAFC Food and Agriculture Regional Model (FARM).
- The MTO reflects short term commodity price forecasts released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in November 2012, as well as the December 2012 short term forecast by the AAFC, Market Analysis Group.
- The underlying macroeconomic data reflects the economic forecasts of the OECD and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in September 2012. Exchange rate data reflects information available as of September 2012.
- The Canadian macroeconomic forecast is based on the Conference Board of Canada fall outlook released in September 2012. This outlook covers 2012 to 2017, so the yearly growth rate in 2017 was used to extrapolate Canadian macroeconomic variables to 2022.

MACROECONOMIC CONDITIONS

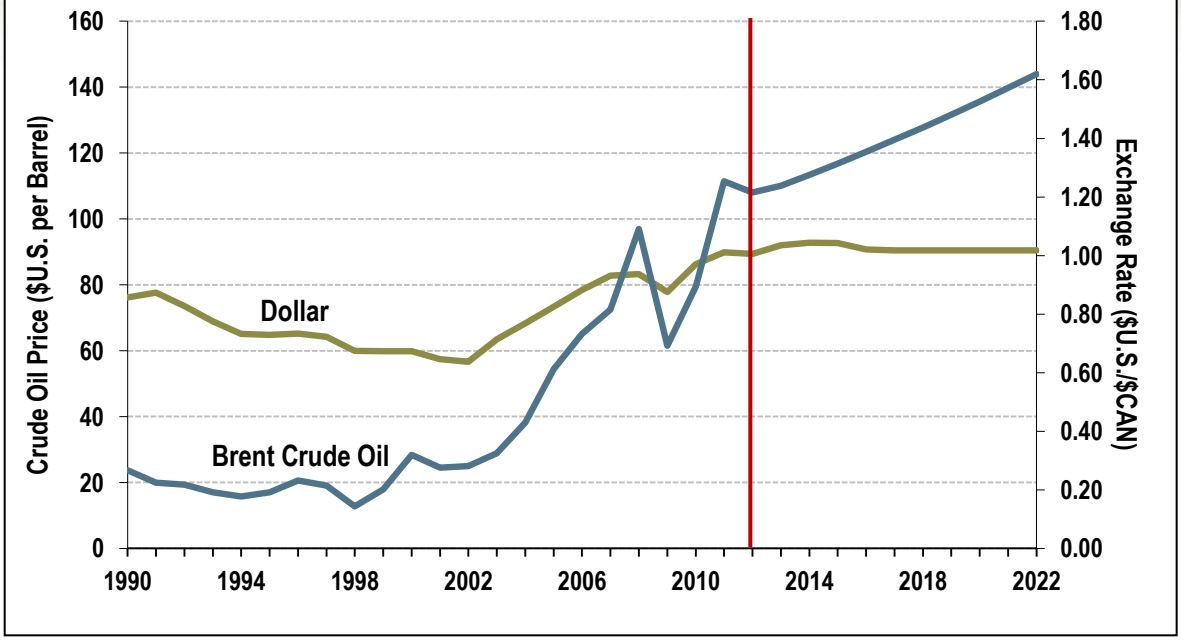
Economic recovery, led by large developing countries, continues to position the sector for growth.



- Gross domestic product (GDP), a measure of economic prosperity, fell significantly in many countries in 2009/2010 and was the cause of one of the worst recessions in decades. The reduced income growth in developing countries has a particularly significant impact on agriculture as this has a direct impact on per capita food consumption.
- Global recovery has been slower than originally anticipated but Canada weathered the global recession relatively well and a steady growth of 1.9% is expected over the baseline period.
- In 2012, the U.S. economy posted stronger growth than over the previous year, but in the EU, GDP growth was stagnant. Over the outlook, EU economic growth is expected to return to 2%.
- The BRIC and the N11 were not as affected by the recession, posting an annual average GDP growth rate of 7.4% and 4.5% between 2008 and 2011, respectively. It is expected that global economic growth will continue to be driven by these developing countries.

Energy prices and the value of the Canadian dollar are expected to remain strong over the outlook.

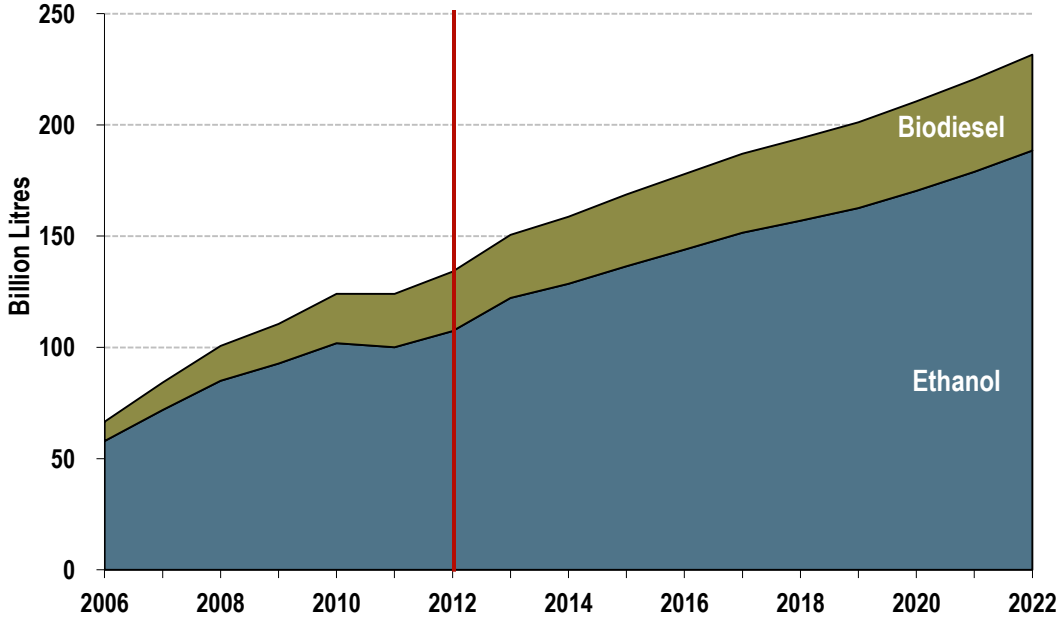
Figure 2: Crude Oil Price and the Value of the Canadian Dollar



- In the outlook, the Brent crude oil price is projected to reach $145 U.S./barrel by 2022. Natural gas prices are also projected to double by 2022 from a 2012 depressed level of $3.50 U.S./MMBTU.
- Commodity prices, including energy prices, affect the strength of the Canadian dollar. In general, as commodity prices increase, the Canadian dollar tends to appreciate vis-à-vis the U.S. For agriculture, a strong and appreciating Canadian dollar puts pressure on the export competitiveness of domestic producers of both bulk commodities and value-added agri-food products.
- The Canadian dollar is expected to remain at or slightly above par with the U.S dollar over the outlook period. Some currencies of key competitors, including in Argentina and Brazil, have experienced reductions in their real exchange rate relative to the U.S. dollar which will make them more competitive in export markets.
- 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.

Biofuel production is an important determinant linking energy and agricultural markets.

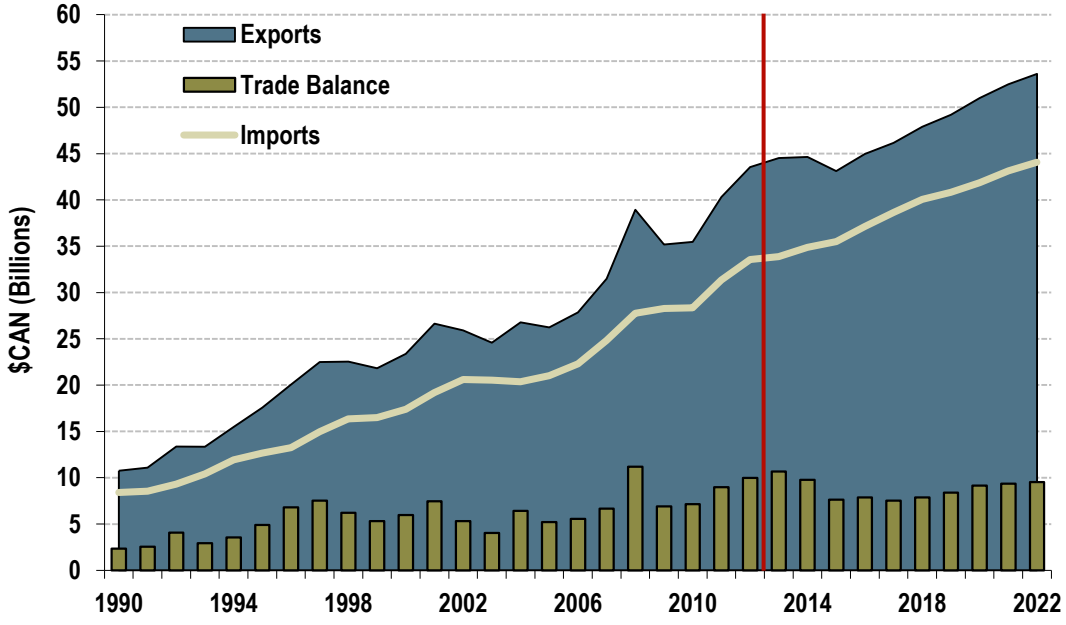
Figure 3: World Biofuels Production



- There has been significant growth in the global biofuels industry over the past decade with Brazil, United States and the EU registering significant expansions of production.
- Biofuels traditionally draw on conventional agricultural feedstocks. For example, ethanol is currently produced largely from corn and sugar cane, while biodiesel draw on inputs including vegetable oil. The outlook anticipates some expansion in biofuels produced from non-conventional feedstock.
- By 2022, it is projected that approximately 35% of world sugar cane production and 14% of coarse grain production will be used to produce ethanol, while 16% of world vegetable oil production is expected to be used in biodiesel production.
- Therefore, understanding developments in the biofuel markets is an important factor in assessing how agricultural markets may evolve. The factors influencing biofuel production are complex with energy prices, input prices and different government policies (biofuel mandates) influencing production.

Even with a strong dollar, demand for Canadian exports will remain strong and continue to grow over the coming decade.

Figure 4: Canadian Trade of Agricultural and Agri-food Commodities*

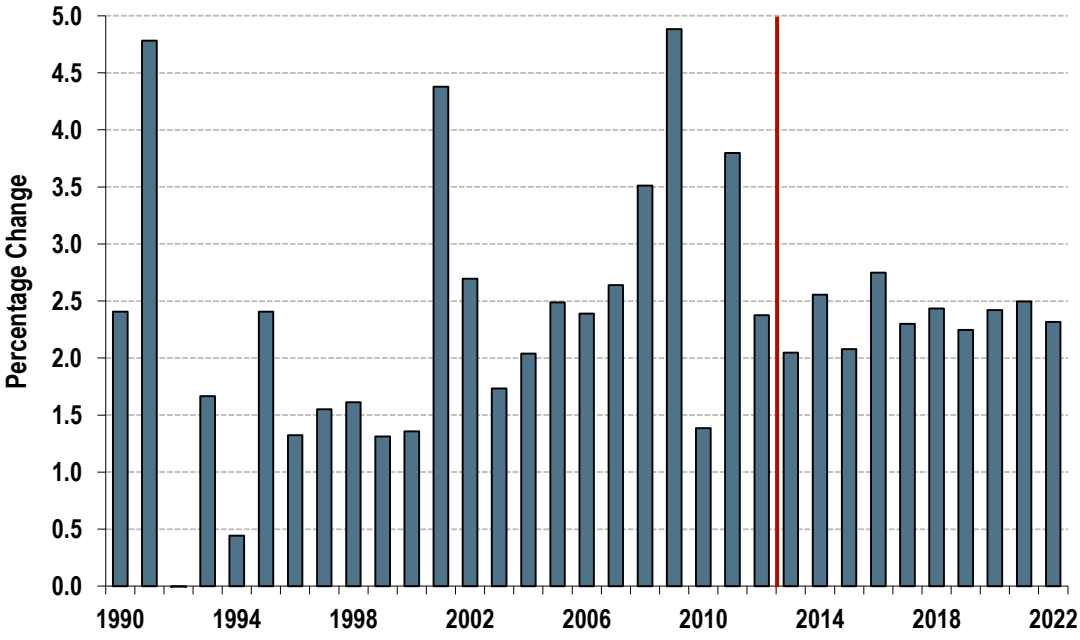


* Excludes fish and seafood and their products. In the graphic, exports are represented in domestic value and the exports, imports and trade balance are in current dollars.

- The Canadian agriculture and agri-food sector has seen a significant expansion in the export value, increasing by approximately 70% over the last 10 years. In a similar fashion, Canadians imports have continued to expand on trend.
- The agriculture and agri-food trade balance, which measures the difference between the value of exports and imports, will continue to 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% of total exports.

Domestic consumer demand will remain relatively stable. Even with higher global commodity prices, food price inflation is expected to be moderate.

Figure 5: Annual Change in Canadian Food CPI

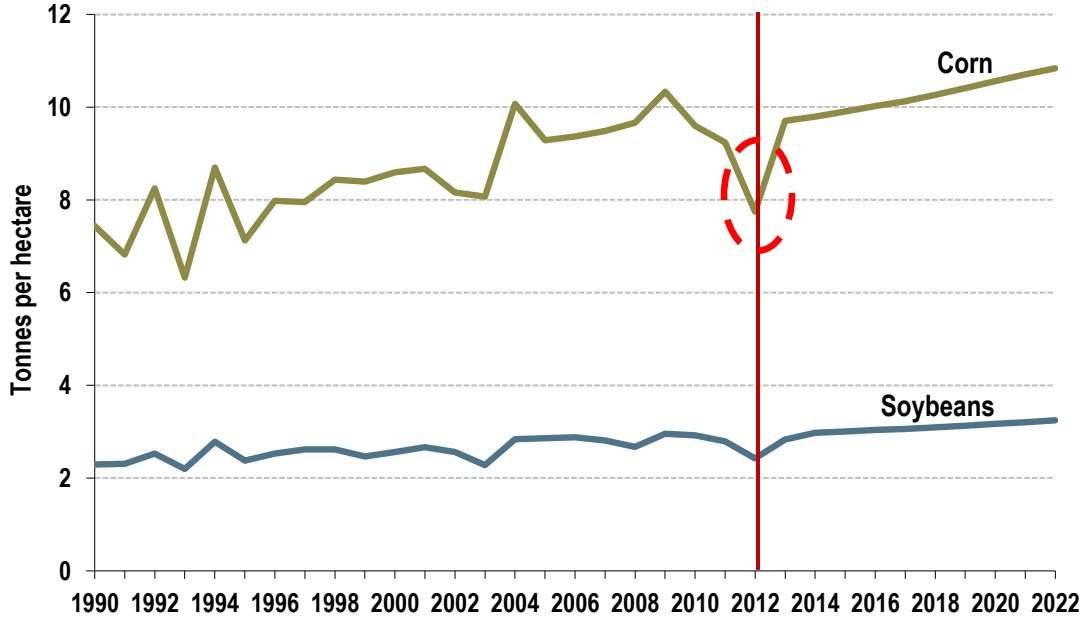


- Key determinants of domestic demand for agricultural products include population and income growth rates, consumer preferences and relative food prices.
- With higher commodity prices, there is increased scrutiny of the impact on domestic consumers. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for food is an indicator 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.
- In the past five years, the food component has grown faster than the overall CPI for all items. The average growth rate for the CPI for food was 3.2% and 1.9% for the overall CPI. The CPI for food in 2012 increased by 2.4%, reflecting continued strong commodity prices including energy, but is still below more recent historical levels.
- The weight associated to the food component, relative to all items making up the overall CPI, is declining as Canadians spend relatively less on food as income increases.

GRAINS AND OILSEEDS

The U.S. drought was the major development in agricultural markets in 2012 causing a substantial decline in supply which reverberated throughout global agricultural markets.

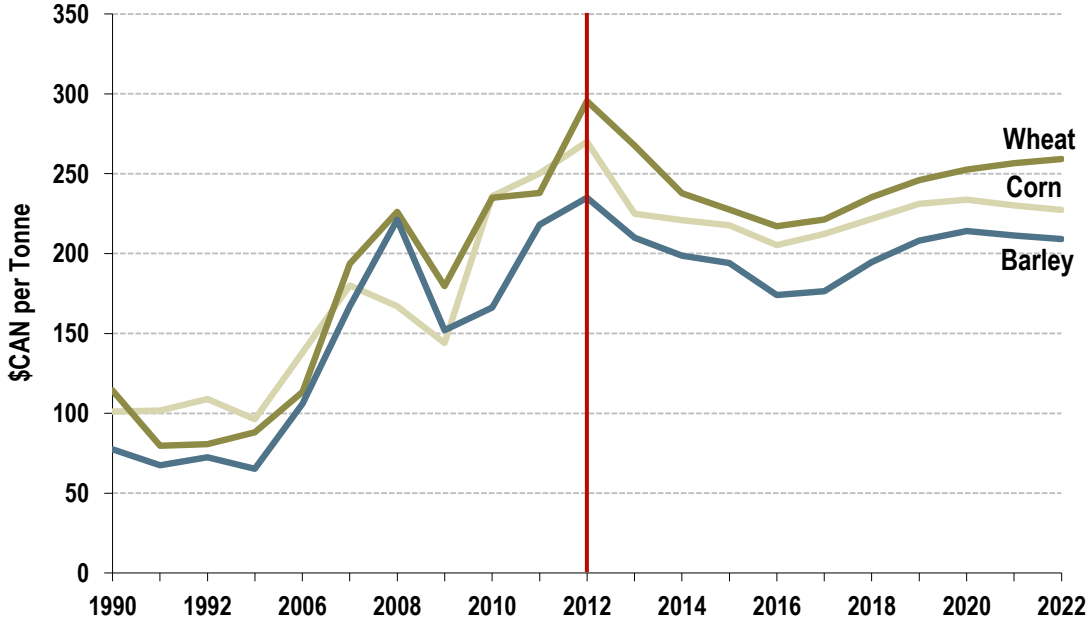
Figure 6: U.S. Corn and Soybean Yields



- The U.S. is a key producer and exporter of a number of grains and oilseeds. As such, any significant deviation from projected U.S. supplies can have an impact on global markets. In 2012, the U.S. experienced the worst drought in nearly 60 years which significantly reduced the quality and quantity of the country's corn crop and increased global feed grain prices.
- As the severity of the drought became more apparent, markets reacted to the news of a significantly smaller crop and prices increased. The average U.S. corn yield was approximately 25% below what was initially projected before the drought.
- For Canada, weather conditions in 2012 were distinctly different than the U.S. Parts of Eastern Canada were also affected by dry conditions creating a shortage of hay. Production of corn in Ontario and Québec for 2012-13 increased by 11.5% from 2011-12, due to record area seeded and yields higher than the previous 5-year average. In general, harvest in Western and Eastern Canada was completed much earlier than normal due to early seeding and relatively good growing conditions.

The drought induced reduction in supply created another price spike in 2012. With normal weather conditions, prices are expected to moderate but remain on a higher price plateau.

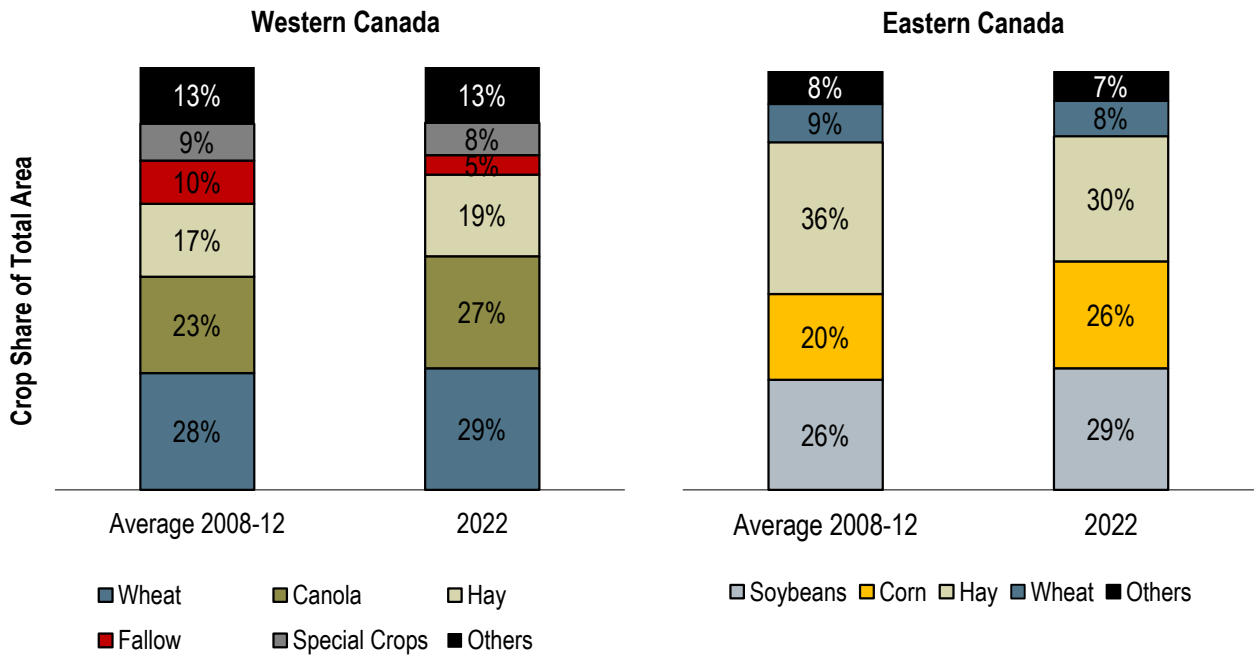
Figure 7: Canadian Farm Prices – Major Grains



- Canadian grain prices have generally followed world indicator prices adjusted for exchange rates and transportation costs.
- The higher 2012 grain prices caused largely by the U.S. drought are expected to trigger a strong global supply response in 2013, meaning that producers will react in the next crop year by increasing production. As supply increases, prices are expected to fall.
- Despite this anticipated price reduction, cereal prices are still expected to remain on a "higher price plateau" – above price levels observed prior to 2006. Underpinning this price shift is strong global demand for food, feed, fuel and fiber, as well as, higher crude oil prices and slowing growth in world cereals production.
- However, as seen in 2012, the possibility of new price peaks over the outlook period is significant, due to the unpredictability of weather events. Another drought or a flood in a major producing or exporting country could again significantly increase world and Canadian grain prices. (See Annex for illustration of another hypothetical weather impact.)

Canadian producers will continue to make production decisions based on relative market returns. Strong demand for vegetable oils and corn are anticipated to attract increased area over the outlook.

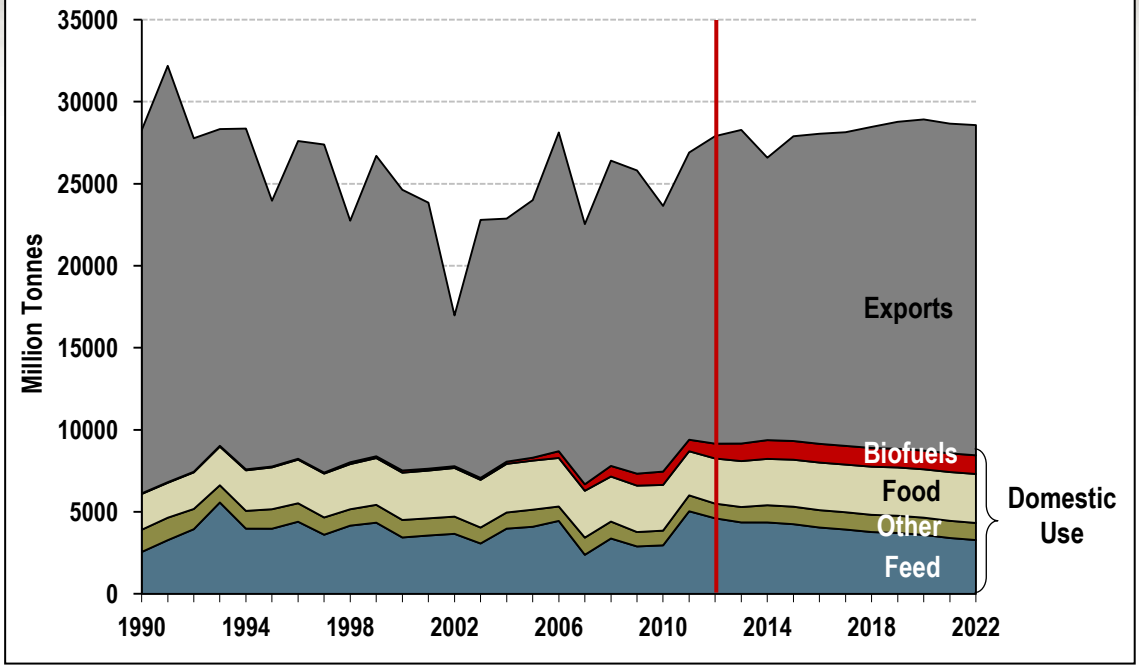
Figure 8: Share of Canadian Area Harvested by Region



- Overall, the growth in total harvested area in Canada is expected to be limited, averaging 0.1% annually over the outlook period.
- Wheat will remain a major Canadian commodity, particularly for Western Canada. Although canola area will decline from record area planted in 2012, it will continue to represent an increased share of Western crop area over the outlook. Soybeans remain a major part of production in Eastern Canada, but will increase only modestly as it competes for acreage with corn which shows strong growth in the East.
- Special crops (e.g., peas, chickpeas, lentils) area is expected to decline from recent highs and to remain slightly below the historical average as they compete with high prices for grains and oilseeds.
- Summerfallow area was abnormally high in 2010 and 2011, due to excess moisture in the Prairies and is expected to continue its negative long term trend. Hay area, in Western Canada, is expected to increase as livestock producers rebuild herds. However, it is decreasing in the East, due to a declining dairy herd and competition from corn and soybeans.

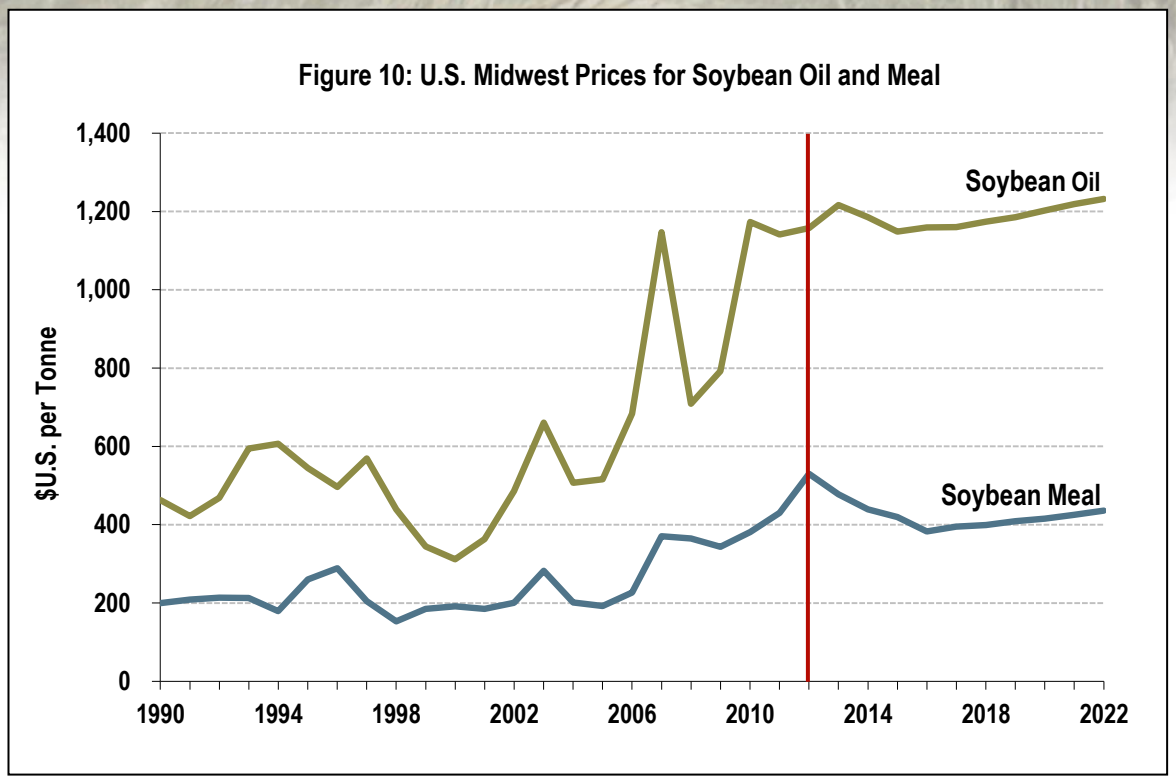
Wheat remains an important commodity and production is expected to increase modestly over the medium term.

Figure 9: Canadian Wheat Exports and Utilization



- Wheat has accounted for an average of 21% of crop cash receipts over the last five years and will continue to be an important crop.
- Although there are a number of domestic users of Canadian wheat, the export market will continue to demand the majority of wheat production. Wheat for food use will remain relatively stable, reflecting mature market conditions. Wheat for feed use will decline from the relatively high current level.
- Wheat for biofuel production is expected to increase modestly, due to growth in the Canadian ethanol production, as well as, a tightening of the corn to wheat price ratio that will improve the economics of wheat-based ethanol production relative to corn.

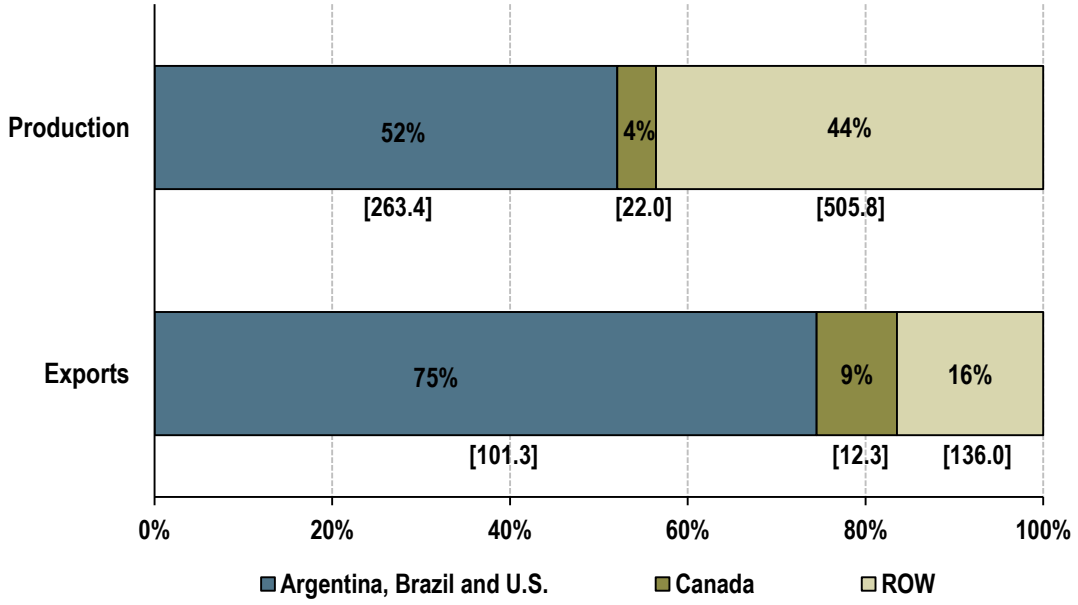
Strong demand for vegetable oil is driving growth in the oilseed market.



- 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 largely a function of the two key by-products derived from processing (crushing) – vegetable oil and protein meal.
- Two indicator prices in the oilseeds market are the U.S. soybean oil and soybean meal prices. High soybean oil prices also translate into relatively high canola/rapeseed prices.
- The baseline projects international vegetable oil and protein meal prices to remain within the high price ranges that have been observed since mid-2000.
- Oilseed meal prices are also expected to decline from the recent peak, but remain at relatively high levels which will encourage the increasing integration of DG, a significant by-product of expanding ethanol production, in the global feed complex.

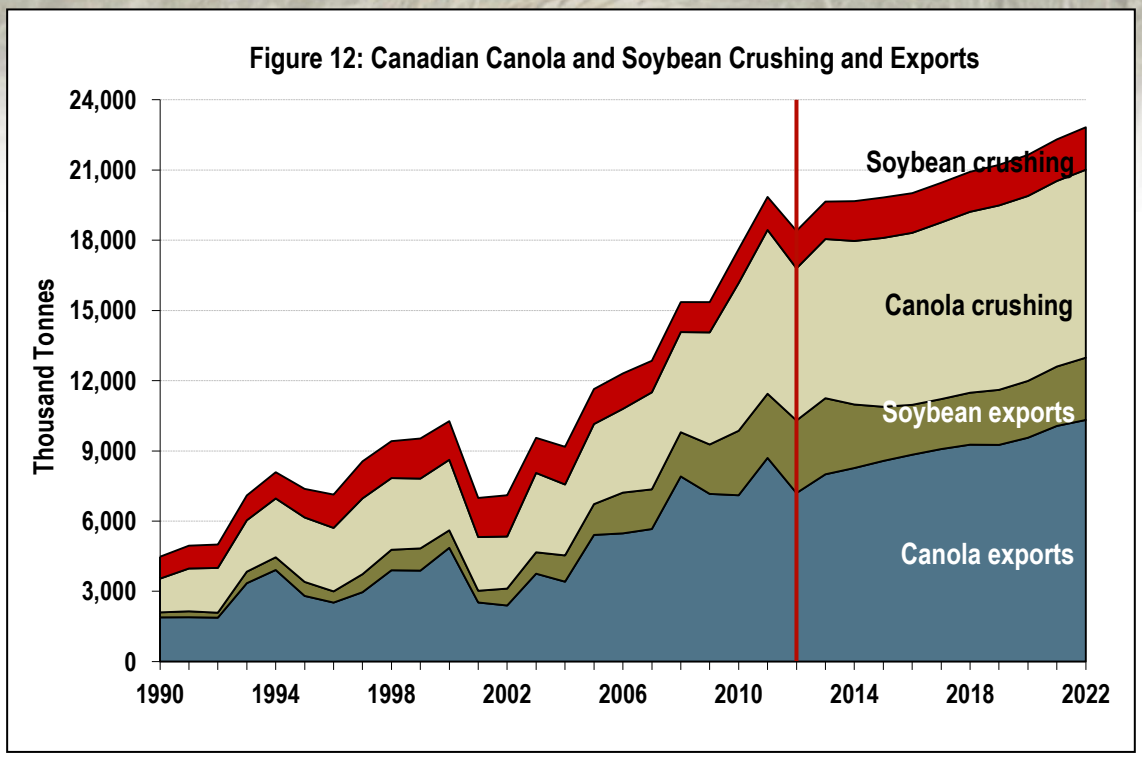
International oilseeds markets will be dominated by major producers; and Canada will continue to be an important player.

Figure 11: Share of Global Oilseeds Market 2013-2022
[Quantities in MMT]



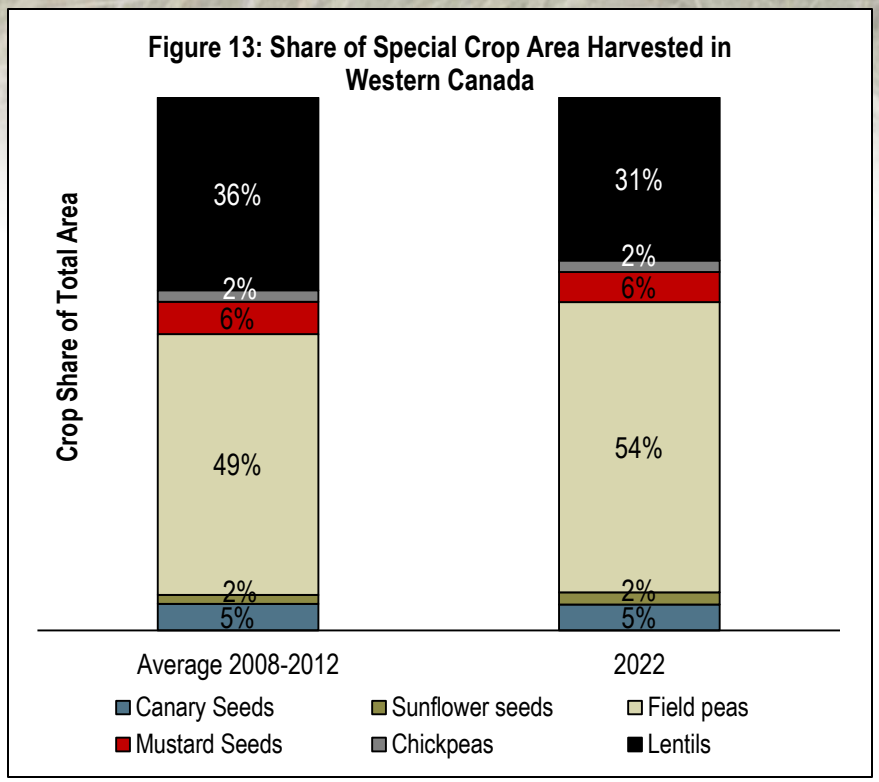
- Although there are many oilseeds produced, three important ones for global trade include: soybeans, sunflower seed, and canola/rapeseed. Of these major oilseeds, over 80% of the global production is further processed to produce vegetable oil (largely for human consumption) and oilseed meal (largely for livestock consumption).
- Over 50% of world oilseeds production is expected to occur in Brazil, Argentina and the U.S., with these same countries having a combined export share of around 75%.
- Although Canada's production of world oilseeds is expected to remain under 5% of the world total, its export share is expected to increase by 2022.

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



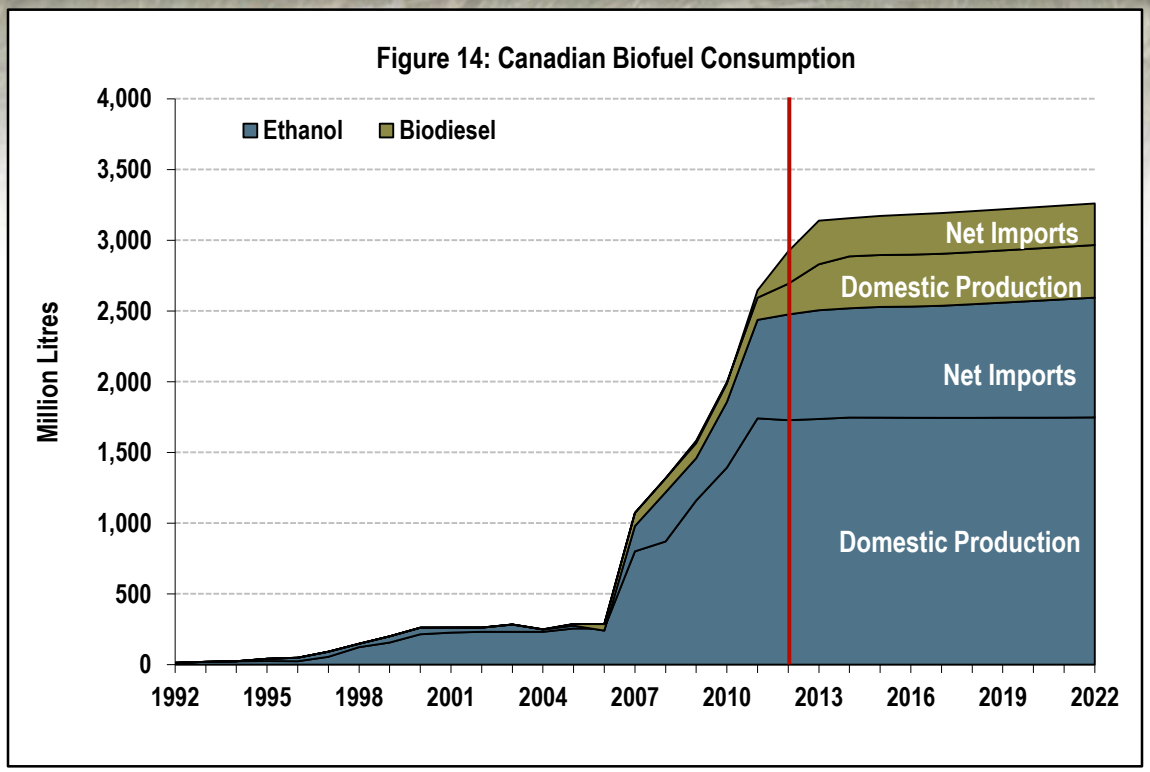
- From a Canadian oilseed perspective, canola is predominantly grown in the West, and soybeans in the East (99% and 90% over the last 5 years, respectively). From a cash receipts perspective, canola represented approximately 24% of crop cash receipts over the last 5 years, while soybeans represented 6%.
- Canadian canola and soybean demand is largely determined by the domestic crush and seed export demand.
- Canola production is rising, but at a much slower pace than the trend observed over the 2000 to 2010 period, as practical growth limitations begin to take hold. Increasing production will continue to ensure that the domestic oilseed crushing industry, as well as, export demand are satisfied.

Growth in special crops area will be limited by high grain and oilseed prices.



- Special crops accounted for approximately 7% of all crop cash receipts over the last five years and are predominantly grown in Western Canada. In general, special crops have been steadily increasing in terms of total seeded area since the early 1980's and peaked in 2010.
- The relative share for each special crop is expected to remain fairly constant over the baseline period, with the exception of the two larger crops field peas (increasing) and lentils (decreasing).
- Prices for special crops are expected to increase slightly over the outlook period and remain at a higher level on average than prices received prior to the 2008.

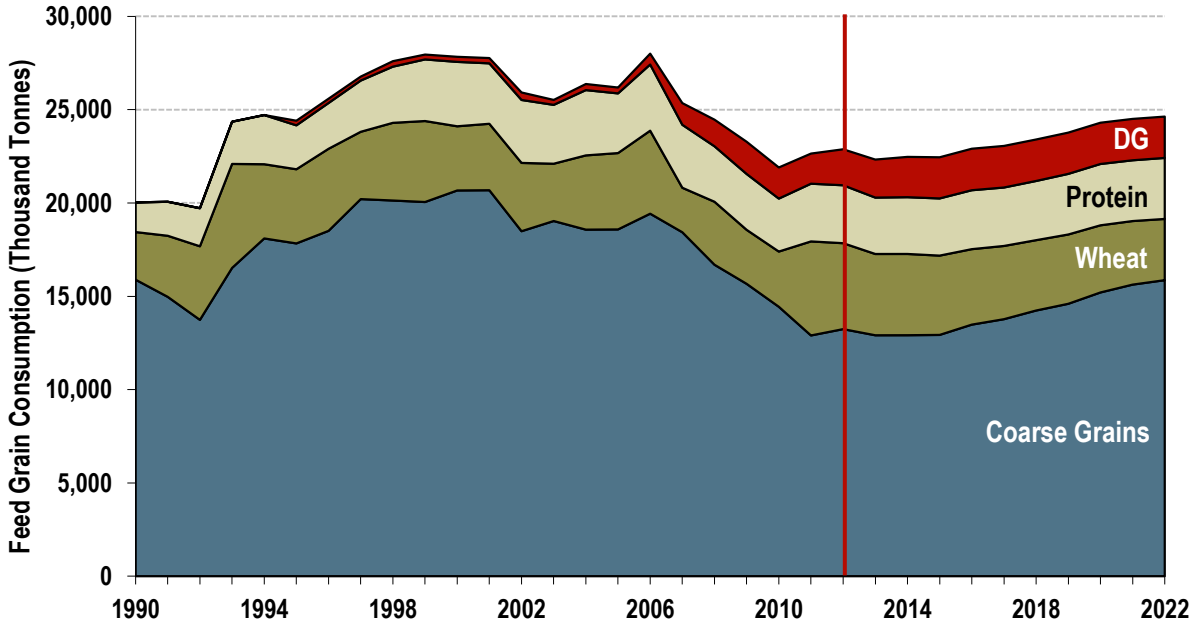
While Canadian biofuel consumption is growing, it remains a relatively modest user of Canadian grains and oilseeds.



- The federal consumption mandates require 5% renewable content in gasoline fuel and 2% in diesel and heating distillate oil. Canadian biofuel mandates are a fixed share of gasoline and diesel consumption. Therefore, as consumption of these conventional fuels increase over the medium term, this will lead to further renewable fuel use.
- Approximately two thirds of Canadian ethanol production is produced in Eastern Canada, with plants using corn as their primary feedstock, while the remainder is produced in Western Canada, largely from wheat. Canadian biodiesel production facilities use predominantly non-agricultural feedstocks in their production.
- The quantity of grain used to produce biofuels in Canada represents a relatively modest share of the total Canadian disposition of wheat, coarse grains, oilseeds and other crops.
- The production of biofuels creates DG that can be used to complement feed rations.

Expected feed demand growth will be met through greater use of barley and corn. Modest increases in DG and protein meal are expected.

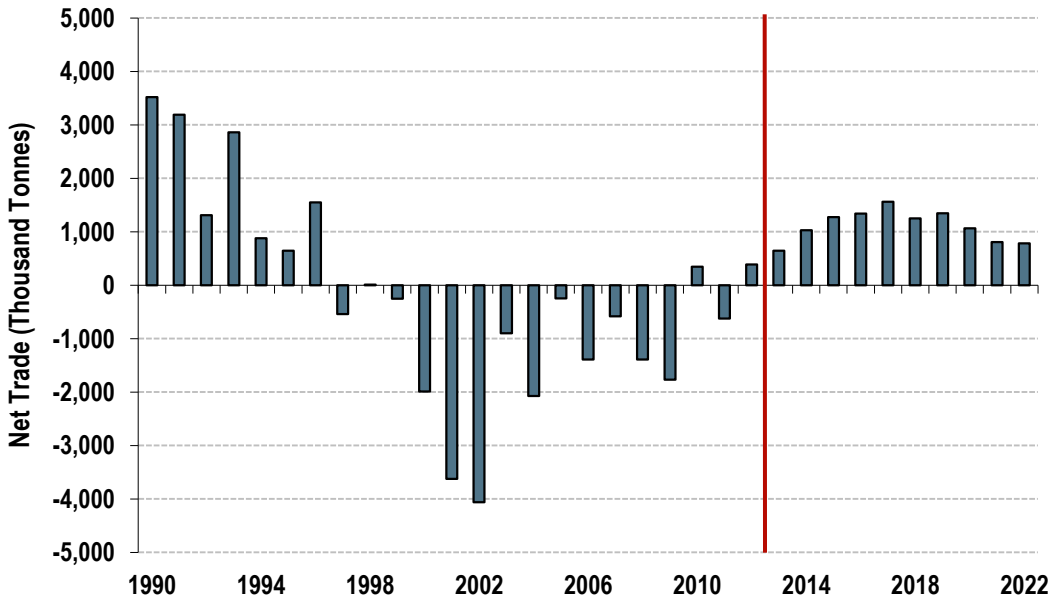
Figure 15: Composition of Canadian Feed Demand



- The aggregate use of key feed ingredients including wheat, coarse grains (largely corn and barley), protein meals and DG is expected to continue to expand, over the medium term, as cattle producers in Western Canada gradually rebuild their herds.
- Corn and wheat used in the production of ethanol also produces a significant quantity of high protein feed, DG that is used in the domestic feed ingredient market. This quantity is expected to increase slightly over the outlook, due to modest growth in Canadian ethanol production.

Relatively high feed grain prices should stimulate production and create a modest export surplus of Canadian feed grains over the medium term.

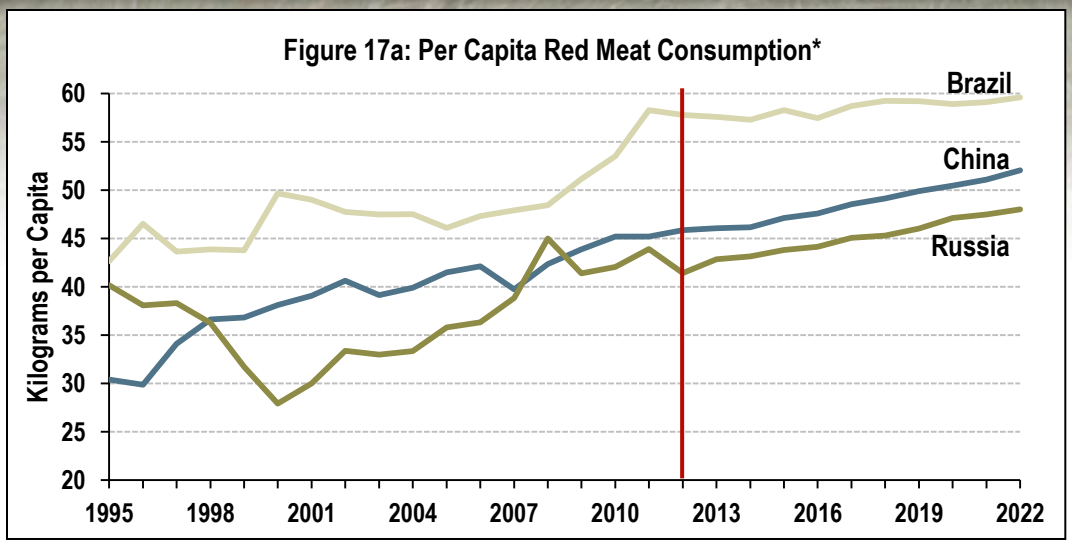
Figure 16: Net Trade Position of the Canadian Feed Grain Market

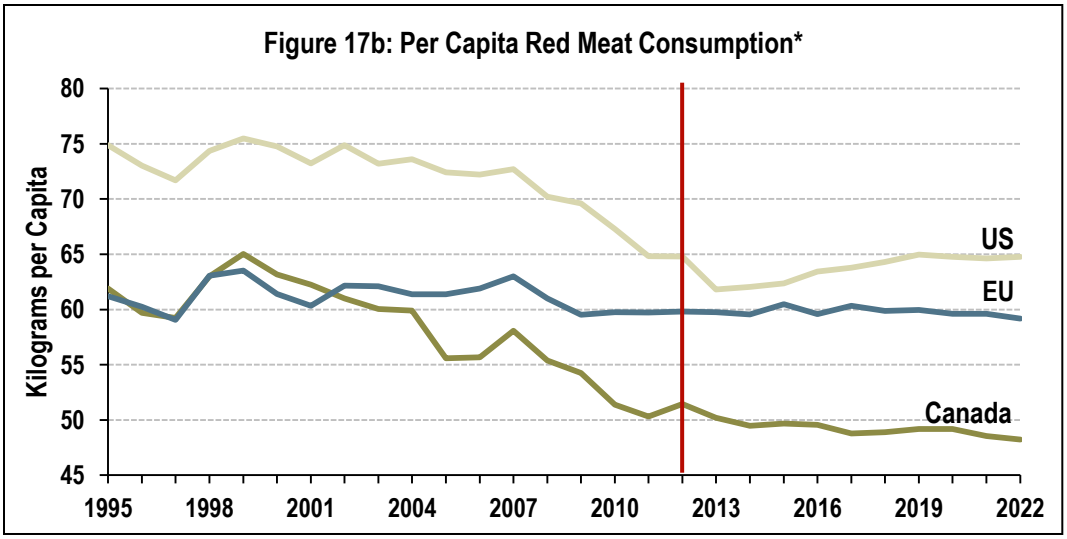


- The Canadian feed grain trade balance which has been in a significant net import position during periods of significant drought (2001-2002) has switched to an export position in more recent years. Over the medium term, high grain prices are expected to stimulate both corn and barley production and will continue to generate a modest exportable feed grain surplus.
- Corn imports from the U.S. will continue to enter the domestic feed grain market, but at a reduced level.
- A positive trade balance in the feed grain market will act to improve the competitiveness of the Canadian livestock sector, given that in a surplus position more feed can be sourced from the domestic supply, rather than imported.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Red meat per capita consumption trends differ between emerging and developed economies.



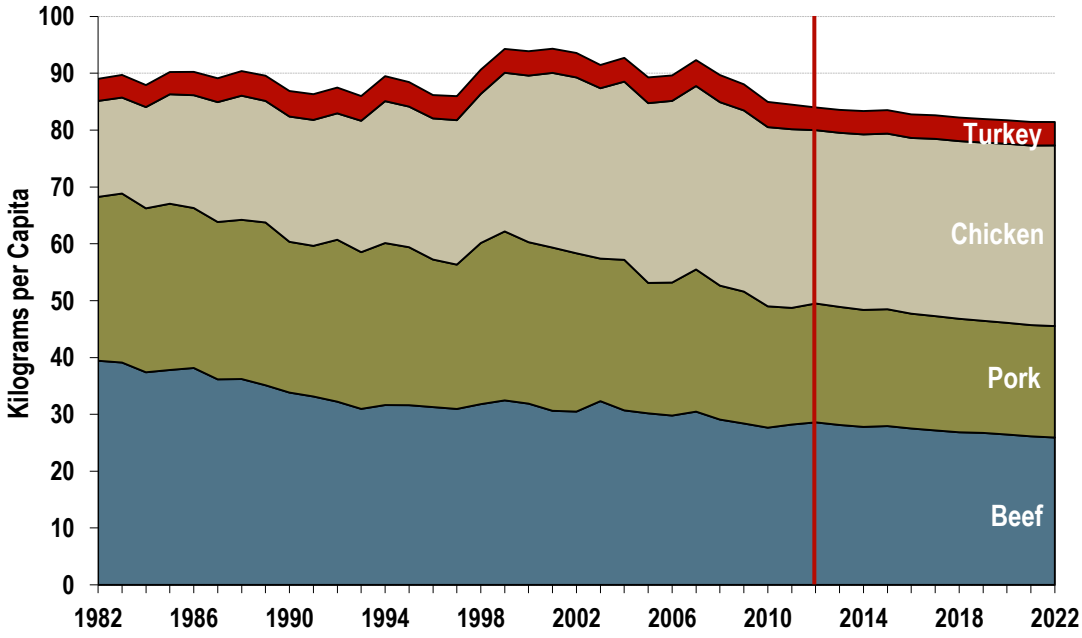


*Per capita red meat consumption includes pork, beef and sheep meats.

- Rising average incomes and a growing middle class in a number of emerging economies will continue to have a significant impact on livestock sector and meat demand. These trends are also contributing to upward pressure on prices for feedstocks.
- At the same time, changing diets, health concerns, and comparatively lower population growth, will continue to limit developed countries demand of meat.
- Market access issues will continue to influence export opportunities going forward.

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

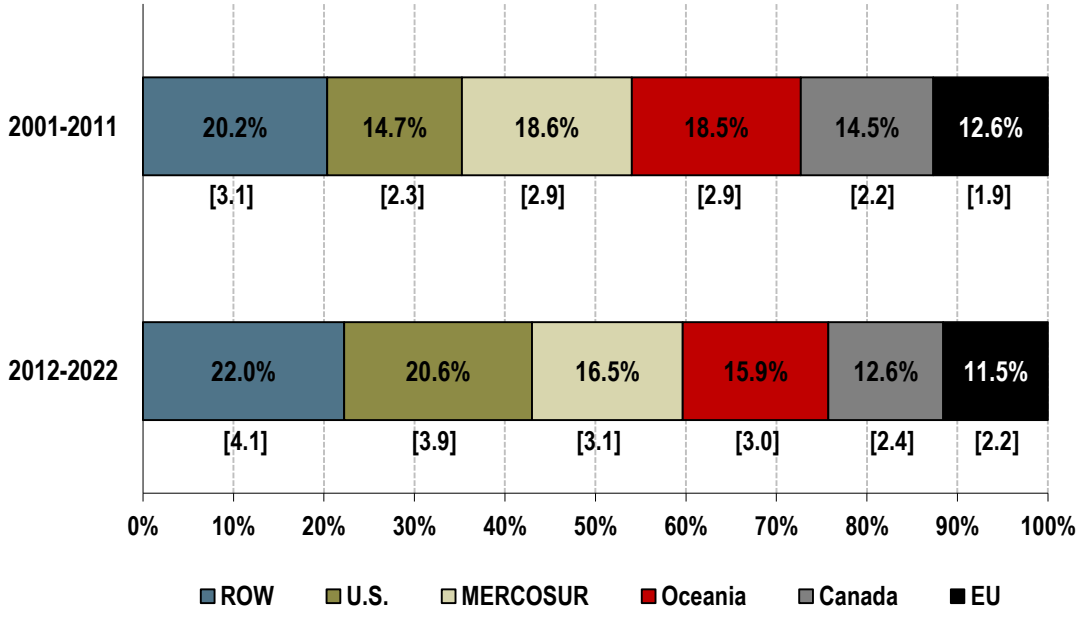
Figure 18: Canadian Per Capita Consumption of Selected Meats and Poultry



- Historically, beef has been the preferred meat for Canadian consumers. Since 2001, chicken has overtaken beef as the most consumed meat, on a per capita basis. Although growth has slowed, per capita chicken consumption has been increasing over the years, while beef and pork consumption has been declining.
- Between 1982 and 2011, per capita red meat consumption declined by 28%, while per capita chicken and turkey consumption increased by 86% and 11% respectively.
- Going forward, an aging Canadian population and changing diets are expected to prevent significant growth in Canadian per capita red meat consumption. Chicken will continue to be the most highly consumed meat in Canada, followed by beef and pork.

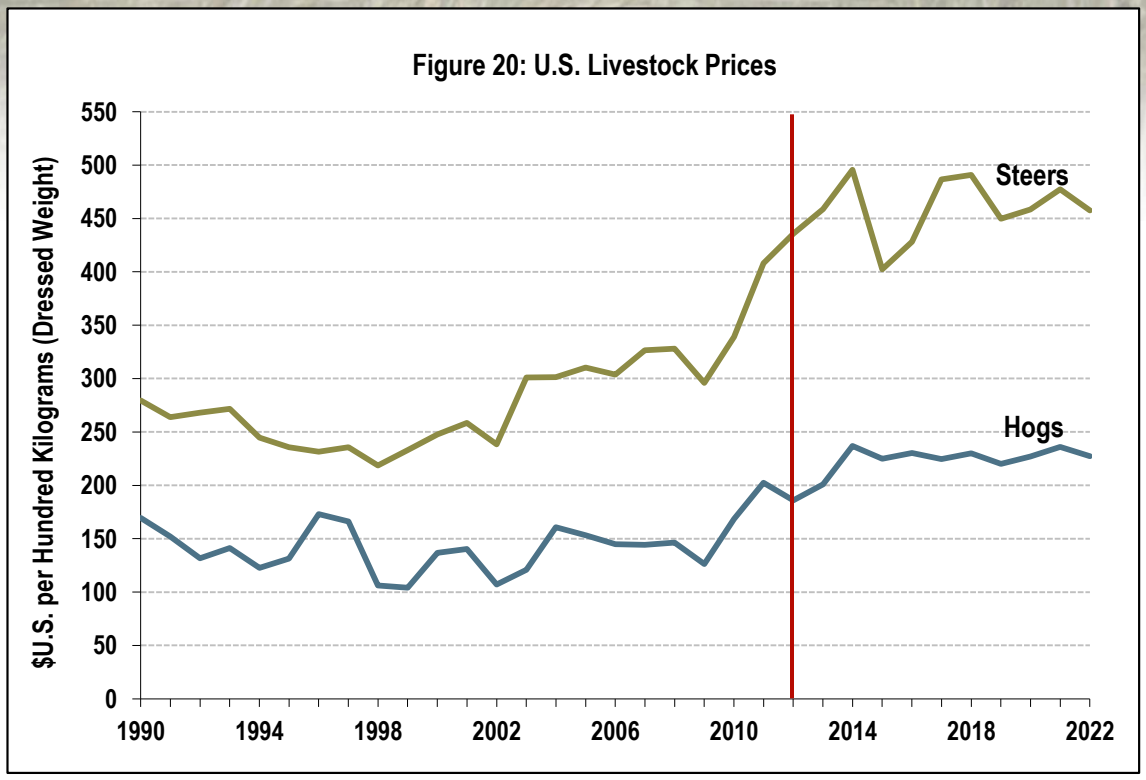
Canadian red meat exports will increase over the medium term, although its relative share of the world red meat market will decrease.

Figure 19: Red Meat Export Shares by Major Exporter: 2001-2011 and 2012-2022
[Quantities in MMT]



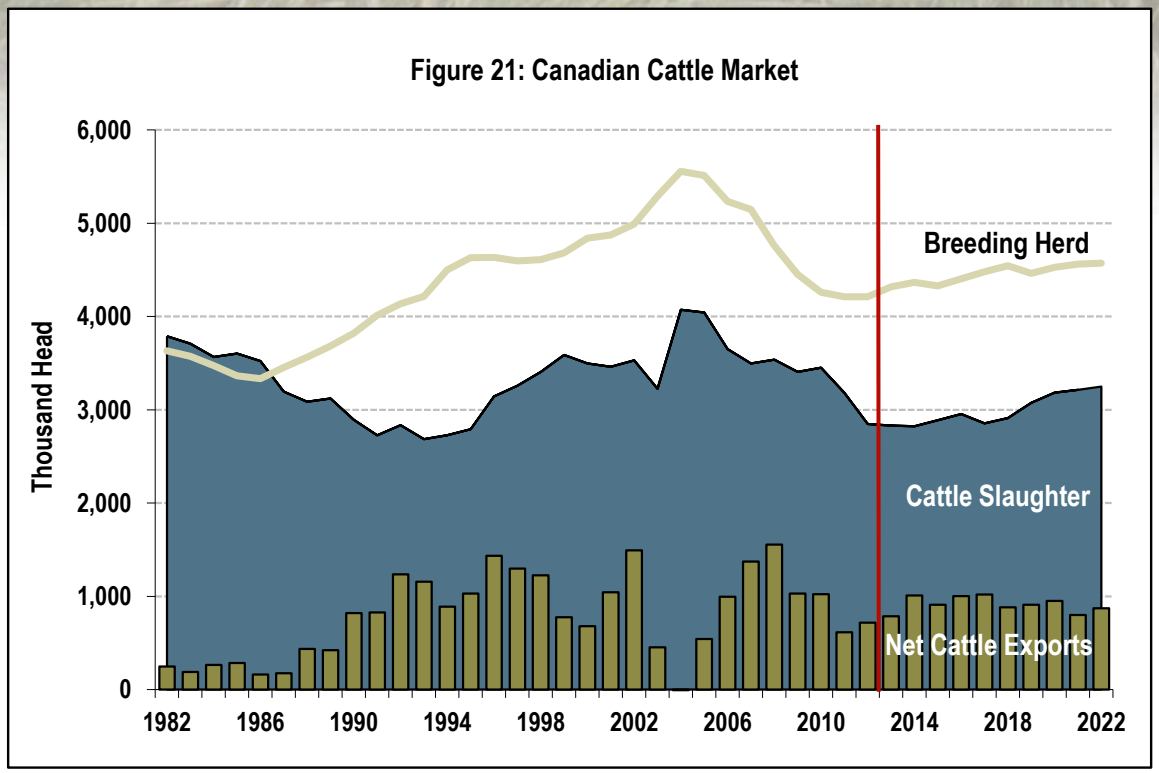
- Trade dynamics for red meat are complex, in part due to the segmentation of red meat markets based on food and mouth disease (FMD) status. Canada and the U.S. have access to the higher premium market (FMD free without vaccination), therefore, export shares do not reflect export value.
- While Canadian exports will 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 share worldwide.
- U.S. producers will continue to benefit from a weaker U.S. dollar and they are expected to increase their export share in world red meat markets. In addition, they will overtake MERCOSUR as the largest red meat exporter in the world.
- The outlook anticipates declining Brazilian red meat exports, due to the rise in domestic red meat consumption, which will limit the exportable supply. Argentina's growth is also expected to be limited. Both Brazil and Argentina export predominantly to the lower value market.

International cattle and hog prices are expected to increase, but producers will be challenged by higher feed prices.



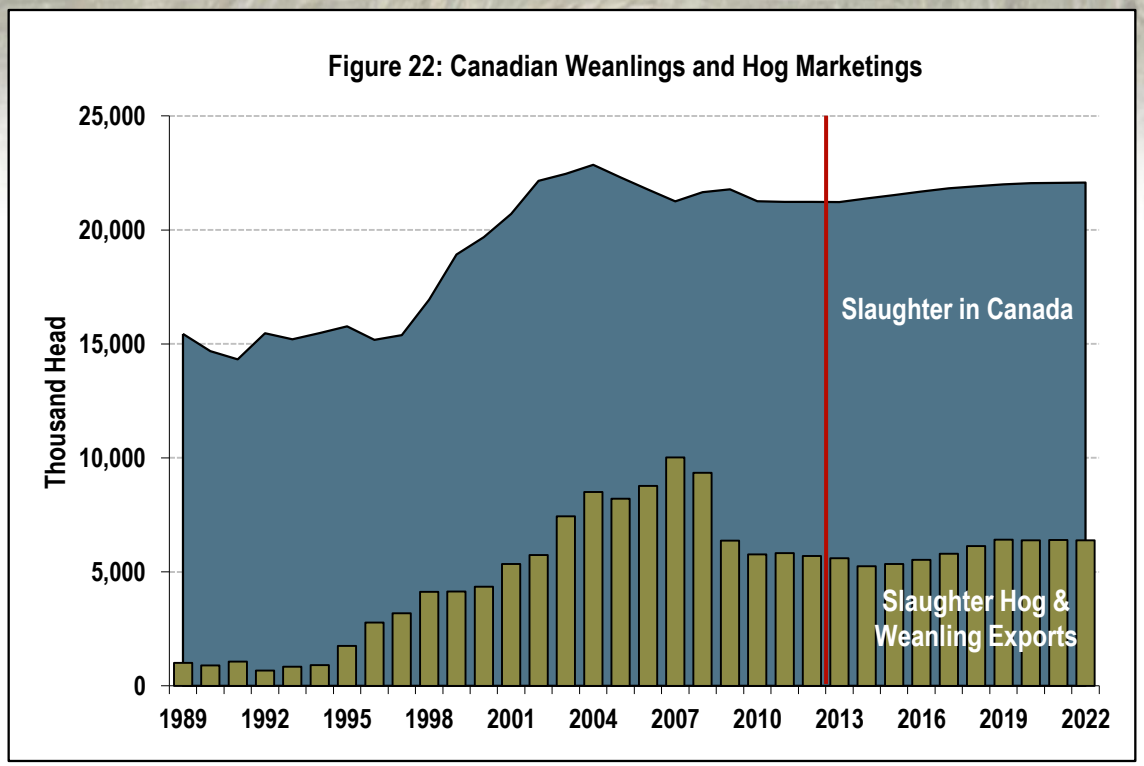
- Over the medium term, international livestock prices are expected to remain at a higher level. U.S. prices are the key reference prices for livestock in North America. A fluctuation in these prices will tend to have a direct impact on Canadian prices.
- Both steer and hog prices were impacted by the 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. Higher feed costs and very dry conditions in some parts of the U.S. in 2012, will contribute to a further decrease in red meat production in 2013. This is expected to support higher livestock prices.
- Depending on geographic location of a producer, DG 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 strategy being made to feeding practices by producers to partially mitigate high feed costs.

Higher livestock prices create the market conditions for Canadian cattle producers to increase the size of the breeding herd.



- The Canadian breeding herd has contracted since 2003, but over the medium term, cattle prices are expected to rise and it is anticipated that Canadian producers will modestly increase the size of the breeding herd. Over the past 5 years, cattle have represented 33% 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 outlook assumes that starting mid-2013, the revision of COOL is expected to facilitate increased exports of Canadian cattle to the U.S.

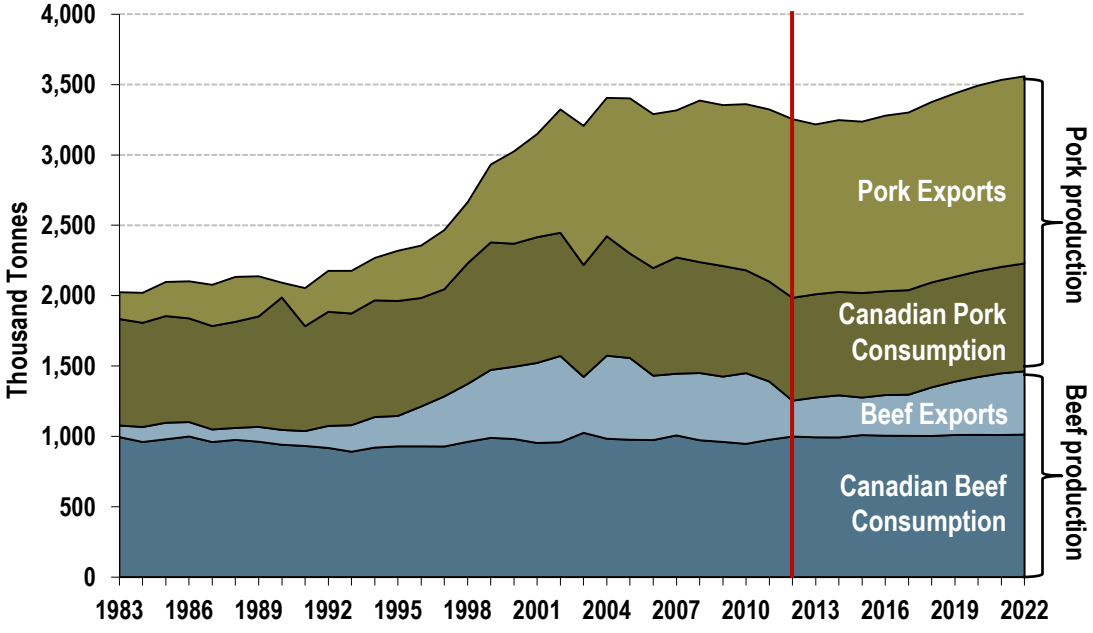
Hog prices are expected to increase over the medium term, but high feed prices will continue to put pressure on hog producers.



- From the late 1990's to mid-2000's, factors including a relatively weak Canadian dollar; disease outbreaks in competitor countries; removal of grain transportation support; and a more open trade environment, significantly aided industry expansion. From a cash receipts perspective, hogs have represented 18% of total livestock receipts over the last 5 years.
- In 2012, hog prices in Canada softened as the severe U.S. drought raised global feed grain prices and some Canadian and U.S. producers increased hog sales. Production will increase only modestly over the outlook, as producers continue to face tight production margins.
- The 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 the historically high levels.

Production of beef and pork in Canada is expected to increase moderately over the outlook.

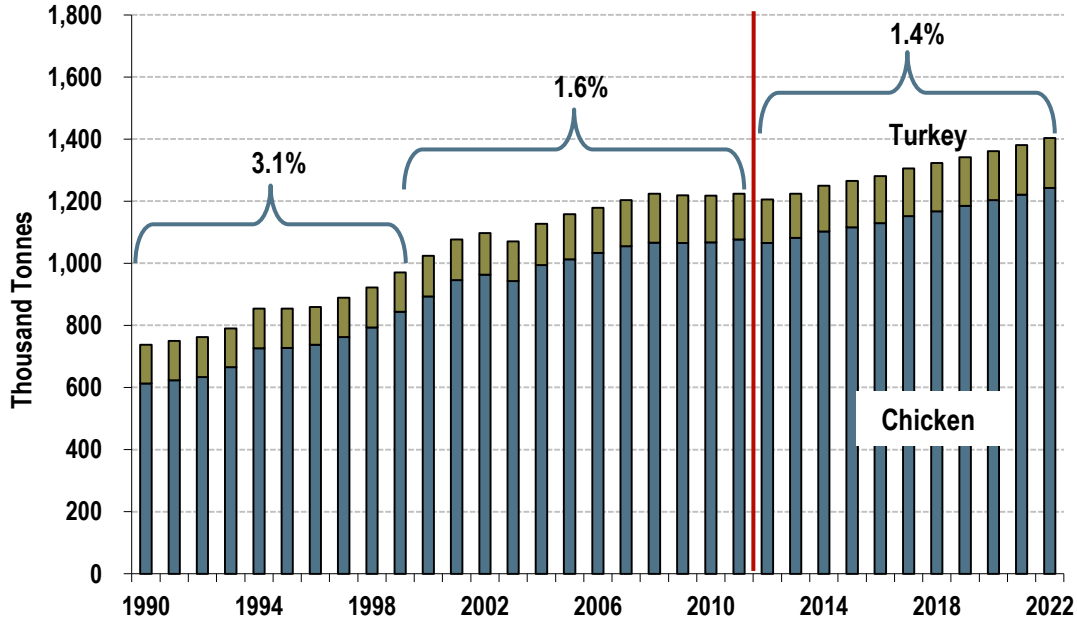
Figure 23: Canadian Beef and Pork Disposition



- Modestly declining per capita consumption and limited population growth will continue to limit gains in domestic consumption of pork and beef. Exports will continue to be important to the processing sector.
- An increase in slaughter, as well as, an increase in the average slaughter weight, will lead to an increase in pork and beef production, in the medium term. Higher average slaughter weights will contribute to rising production and, consequently, exports.

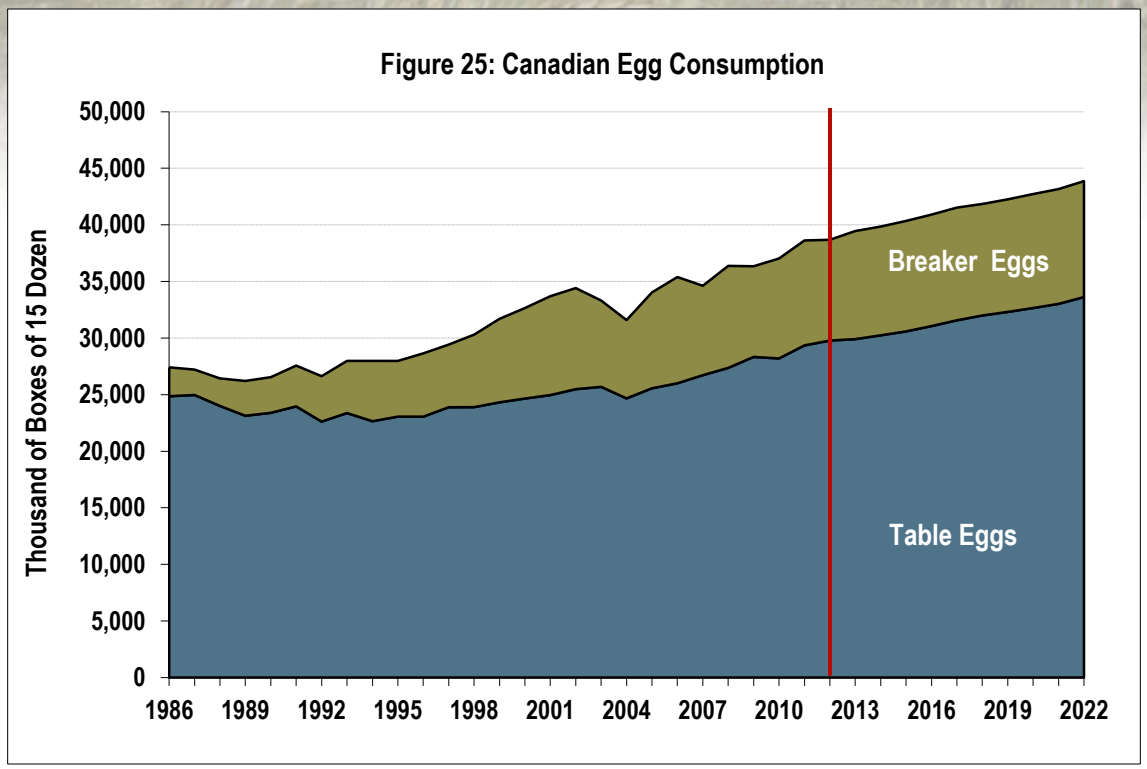
Growth in Canadian poultry consumption is expected to be slower than in the previous decade, given the maturity of the domestic market and higher prices for poultry relative to other meats.

Figure 24: Canadian Poultry Consumption and Average 10-year Growth Rates



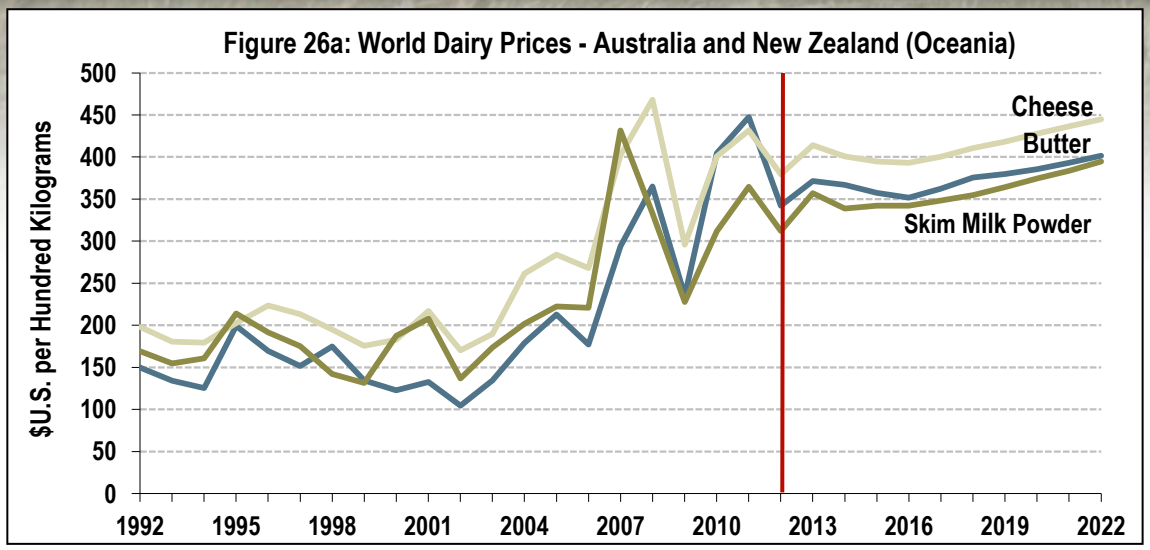
- Domestic consumption of poultry meats over the past 20 years has shown an increase of approximately 66%. Some important factors contributing to this trend have included shifting consumer preferences for time-saving, easy-to-prepare and ready-to-eat poultry-based products, as well as, the health benefits that have been associated with eating lean poultry meats.
- Compared to previous decades, growth in the consumption of chicken and turkey is expected to slow relative to previous years and grow by only 1.5% over the outlook, due to market maturity.
- Over the medium term, Canadian poultry prices are expected to increase relative to those of substitute meats. These higher prices partially reflect increasing feed grain prices, which comprise a large share of total production costs.

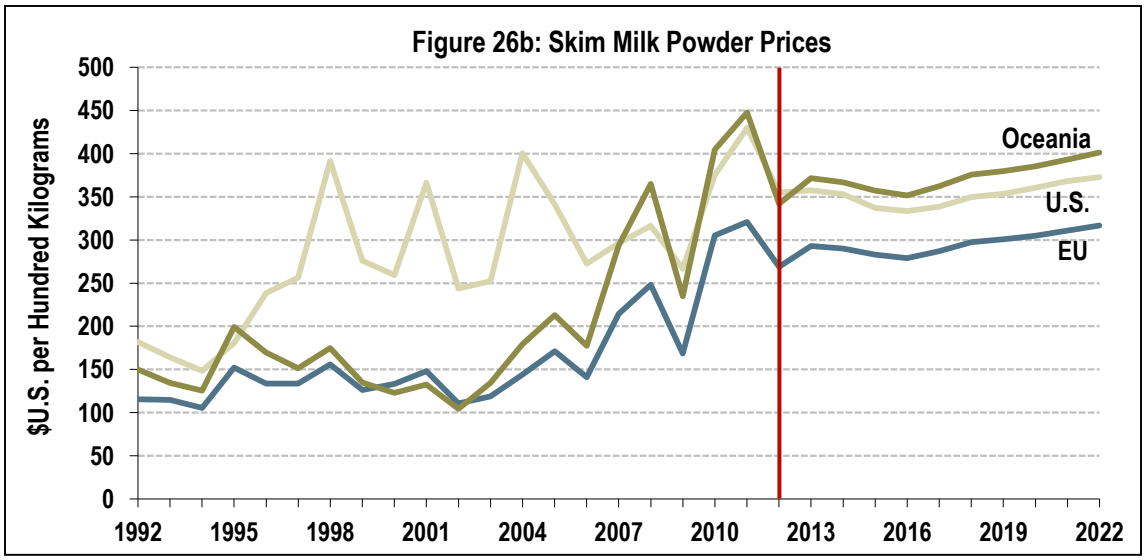
Canadian egg consumption is expected to continue to grow in the medium term.



- Since 1985, egg consumption in Canada has been increasing, mostly due to increased consumption of breaker eggs. Over the past decade and a half, breaker egg domestic use has increased five fold, due to growing demand for prepared foods. Table egg consumption increased 17% between 1985 and 2011.
- Over the outlook, total egg consumption will continue to increase by approximately 13%.

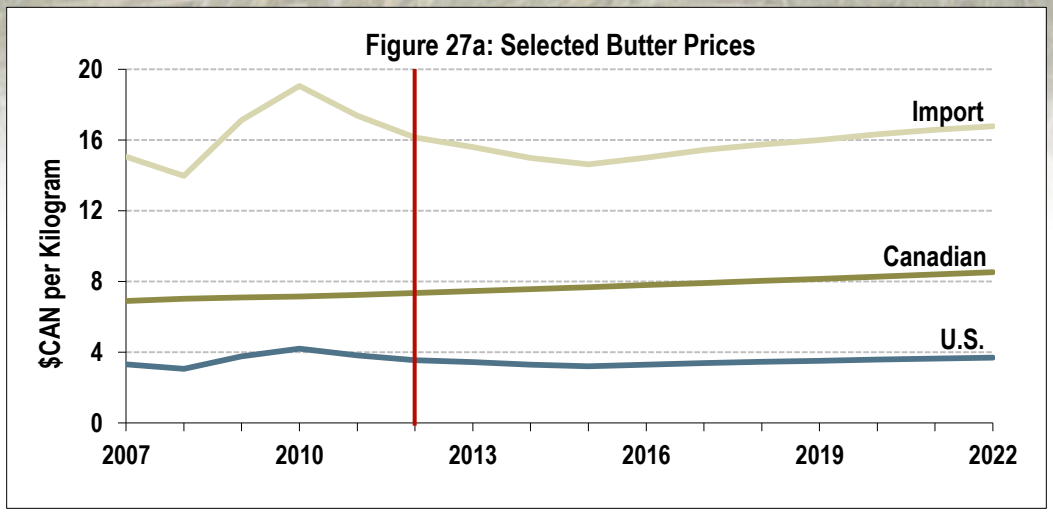
Higher international dairy prices will be sustained by increased demand in developing countries.

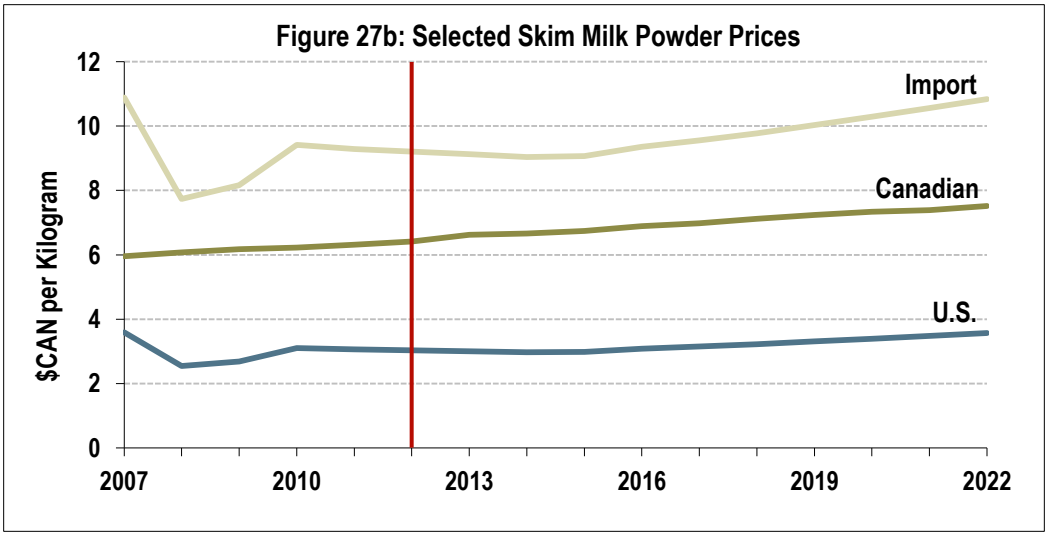




- Higher global dairy prices are supported by income growth in developing countries, particularly in Asia.
- Although New Zealand will continue to be a key player in world dairy markets, competition for land with other primary sectors will challenge the expansion of milk production. An improved water situation in Australia, has reversed the declining cow inventory, although a return to the high production growth rates of the 1990's is not anticipated.
- Rising world dairy prices and reduced support prices will allow the U.S. and EU to integrate world dairy markets for a number of products.

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

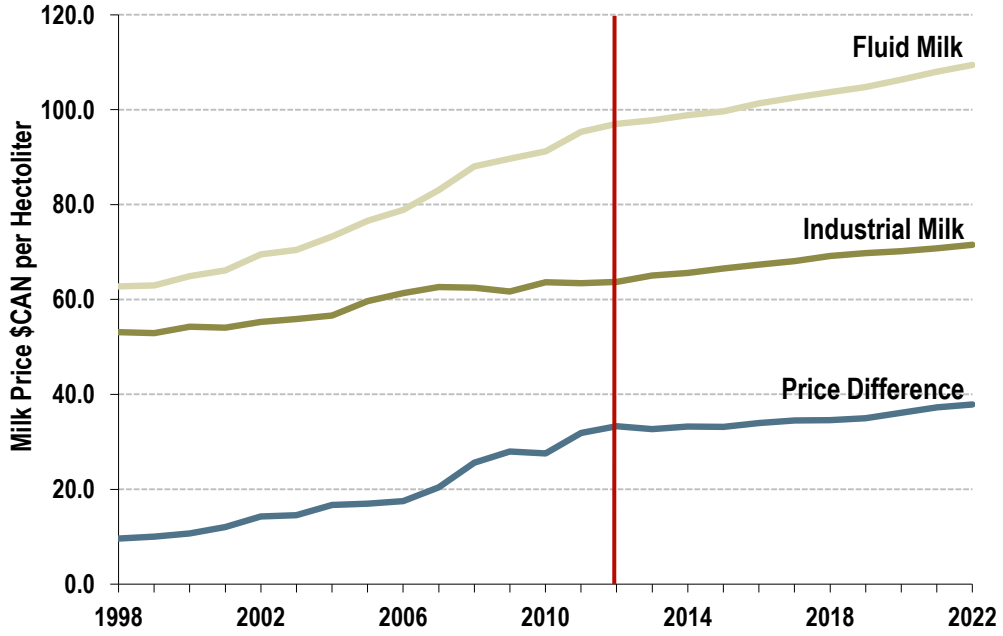




- A set amount of butter and skim milk powder can be imported at a lower “in-quota” tariff rate. Additional imports above this quantity are subject to a higher “over quota” tariff rate.
- The potential for “over-quota” imports of butter and skim milk powder into the Canadian market is determined by the 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.

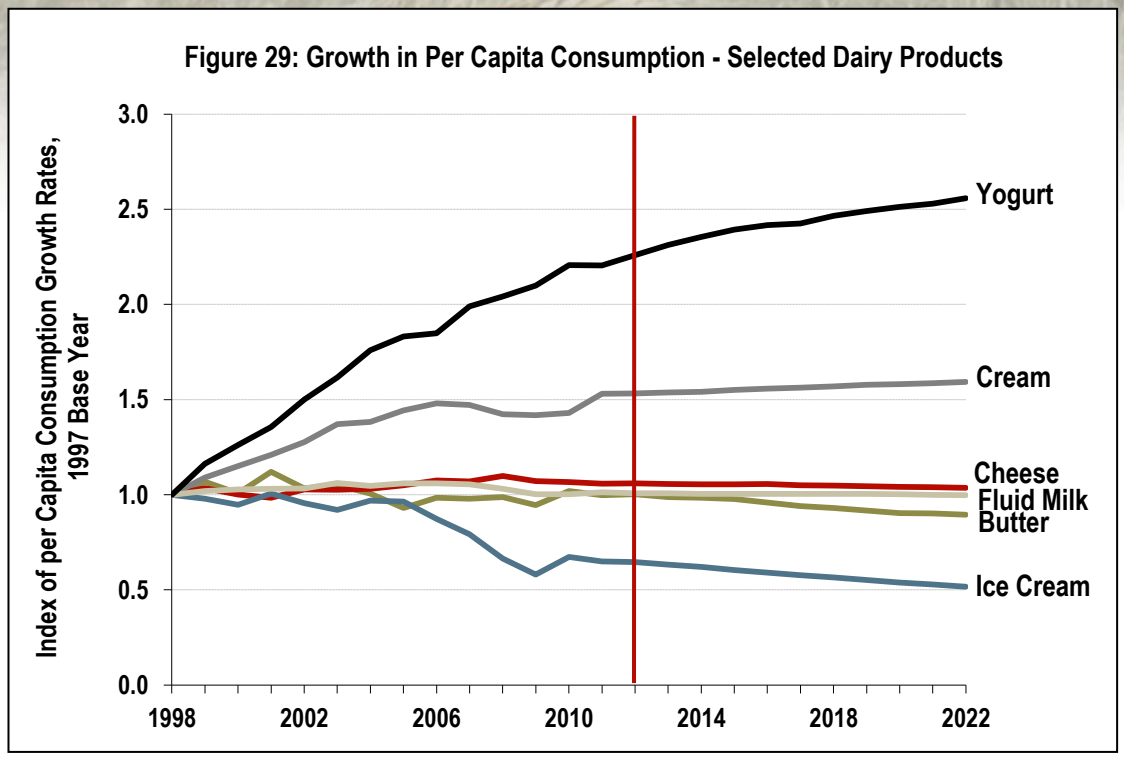
The difference between industrial and fluid milk prices, which has emerged since 2005 is projected to be stable in the outlook.

Figure 28: Industrial and Fluid Milk Prices



- Fluid milk, which is used for milk and cream products, accounts for approximately 40% of Canadian milk production. Industrial milk, which is used in the fabrication of dairy products such as butter, cheese, yogurt and ice cream, accounts for about 60% of milk production.
- The provinces are responsible for setting price and production of their fluid milk requirements and, since 2009, have agreed to a single pricing formula.
- The Canadian Dairy Commission annually reviews and establishes support prices for butter and skim milk powder. These prices are used as references to determine the industrial milk price.
- The industrial milk price increased by 6% between 2005 and 2011, while the fluid milk price increased by 24%. The skim milk powder surplus has contributed to lower the industrial milk price.

Per capita consumption growth of many traditional dairy products will be limited.

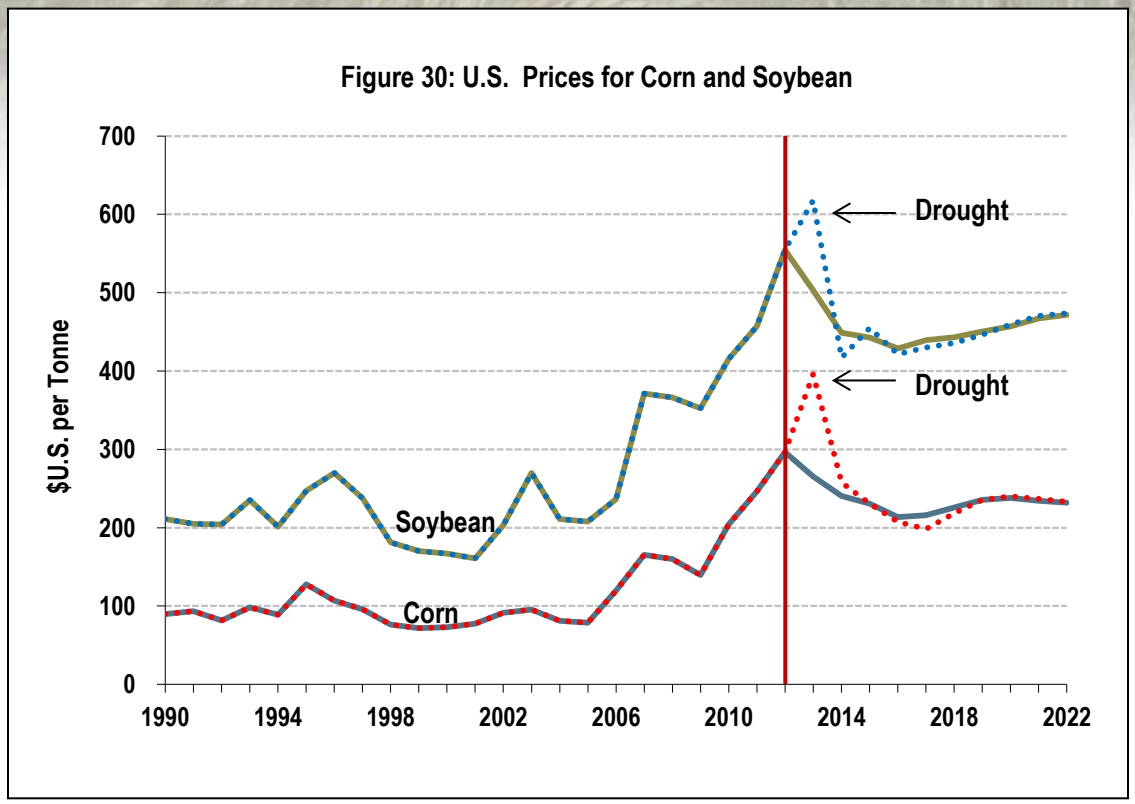


- Canada's modest projected population growth and aging demographics will provide limited opportunities for expanded consumption of dairy products, with the exception of yogurt.
- Yogurt consumption has grown significantly over the last two decades and is expected to continue to rise in the future, but at a slower per capita growth rate.
- Per capita consumption of many other dairy products are projected to be stable or modestly declining over the outlook.

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)
DG	Distiller's Grains
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
MMBTU	Million British Thermal Units
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 - Potential impact of another major U.S. drought on global grain prices.



- <u>The outlook does not attempt to predict future weather events</u>. Therefore, in the outlook, the 2012 price peak is expected to trigger a significant supply in 2013, which will ease price pressure.
- However, significant weather events are always a possibility. The impact of a hypothetical major drought scenario in the U.S. in 2013 is illustrated in the chart above.
- The magnitude of the hypothetical price impact in 2013 is in part determined by the relatively low level of world stocks after the 2012 drought. Therefore, the actual price impact of any major weather event, over the outlook period, will vary depending on the location, severity and timing of the event.

APPENDIX OF TABLES

Table 1: International Prices

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Crops																			
Wheat Price, 1HRW, U.S. Gulf ($U.S./t)	363	258	198	320	298	334	310	284	271	260	264	277	287	294	299	301	287	4.8%	-1.0%
Wheat Price, 1HAD, Minneapolis ($U.S./t)	445	335	179	268	354	396	368	337	322	308	313	329	341	349	355	357	316	13.1%	-1.0%
PPI of flour, U.S. (1982=100)	164	205	177	177	205	206	201	192	189	185	187	191	195	198	200	201	185	8.2%	-0.3%
PPI of bakery & pasta, USA (1982=100)[1]	217	238	246	245	254	261	266	271	275	277	278	281	285	289	294	299	240	24.6%	1.4%
Barley Price, 2 Feed, Portland ($U.S./t)	288	188	154	223	284	342	306	277	266	246	249	260	271	274	270	267	227	17.6%	-2.4%
Corn, No. 2 Yellow, Central Illinois ($U.S./t)	202	154	145	254	260	314	281	254	244	226	228	239	249	252	248	245	203	20.8%	-2.4%
Soybean Price, Central Illinois ($U.S./t)	461	376	360	481	500	607	551	491	484	469	481	485	493	500	511	517	436	18.6%	-1.6%
Soymeal Price, Decatur ($U.S./t)	336	331	311	346	325	401	361	332	317	289	299	302	309	314	322	330	330	0.0%	-1.9%
Soyoil Price, Decatur ($U.S./t)	1147	709	793	1173	1146	1163	1223	1191	1154	1165	1165	1179	1192	1208	1225	1238	994	24.6%	0.6%
Refined Sugar Price, London ($U.S./t)	343	416	584	719	612	524	553	577	627	540	548	564	563	566	578	589	535	10.1%	1.2%
Livestock																			
Slaughter Steer Price, Nebraska ($U.S./cwt lw)	92	92	83	95	115	122	129	139	113	120	137	138	126	129	134	129	95	34.9%	0.5%
Feeder Calf Price, Oklahoma ($U.S./cwt lw)	112	108	102	115	139	154	161	188	137	154	192	193	166	169	181	170	115	47.2%	1.0%
Commercial cows, U.S. National cow price, ($U.S./cwt dw)	85	104	92	112	138	156	155	181	134	147	187	187	163	163	175	165	106	55.7%	0.6%
Wholesale of hide, Central U.S. ($U.S./cwt)	53	50	31	55	61	56	56	56	57	58	59	59	60	60	61	61	50	22.0%	1.0%
Wholesale boxed beef choice, Central U.S. ($U.S./cwt)	150	153	141	157	181	189	211	228	187	198	225	227	209	213	222	213	156	36.4%	1.2%
Barrow & Gilt, Iowa, ($U.S./cwt lw)	47	48	41	55	66	61	66	77	73	75	73	75	72	74	77	74	51	44.1%	2.0%
Wholesale price of pork, U.S. ($U.S./cwt)	82	82	68	94	109	98	104	119	114	116	114	117	113	116	120	117	87	33.7%	1.7%
Butter Price, FOB Oceania ($U.S./t)	2,938	3,649	2,348	4,045	4,477	3,421	3,716	3,670	3,572	3,517	3,624	3,757	3,798	3,854	3,932	4,014	3,492	15.0%	1.6%
Skim Milk Powder Price, FOB Oceania ($U.S./t)	4,316	3,330	2,278	3,117	3,648	3,120	3,571	3,387	3,422	3,420	3,484	3,547	3,642	3,744	3,836	3,945	3,338	18.2%	2.4%
Cheddar Cheese Price, FOB Oceania ($U.S./100 kg)	4,022	4,681	2,958	4,007	4,314	3,796	4,141	4,009	3,946	3,930	4,003	4,106	4,184	4,279	4,365	4,449	3,996	11.3%	1.6%
Biofuels																			
Ethanol Price, U.S. ($U.S./hl)	63	49	48	68	65	63	68	68	68	67	68	71	73	74	75	76	59	30.3%	2.0%
Ethanol Price, Brazil ($U.S./hl)	41	47	44	59	87	79	83	86	87	87	88	91	92	94	95	96	56	73.1%	2.0%
Biodiesel Price, Central Europe ($U.S./hl)	105	151	112	121	164	151	161	159	160	160	163	168	170	174	178	183	130	40.4%	2.0%

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

Note: 1. Calendar year basis.

Table 2: Canadian Macroeconomy

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Population (Millions)	33.0	33.4	33.9	34.3	34.6	34.9	35.3	35.7	36.1	36.5	36.9	37.4	37.8	38.2	38.6	39.1	33.8	15.5%	1.1%
Gross Domestic Product (2002 $ Billions)	1,311	1,320	1,284	1,325	1,357	1,382	1,413	1,450	1,485	1,516	1,544	1,573	1,603	1,633	1,664	1,695	1,319	28.5%	2.1%
	2.2%	0.7%	-2.8%	3.2%	2.4%	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%			
GDP Deflator (2002=100)	116.6	121.4	119.1	122.6	126.8	128.5	131.2	134.0	137.0	139.9	142.5	145.2	147.9	150.7	153.5	156.4	121.3	28.9%	2.0%
	3.2%	4.1%	-1.9%	2.9%	3.4%	1.4%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%			
Per Capita Disposable Income ($)	27,282	28,508	28,540	29,596	30,253	30,791	31,512	32,439	33,390	34,326	35,205	36,106	37,030	37,977	38,949	39,946	28,836	38.5%	2.6%
	4.5%	4.5%	0.1%	3.7%	2.2%	1.8%	2.3%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%			
Average Weekly Wages ($)	733	762	781	795	814	840	864	889	915	942	969	996	1,024	1,053	1,083	1,114	777	43.4%	2.9%
	3.3%	4.0%	2.4%	1.9%	2.3%	3.2%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%			
Consumer Price Indices																			
All Items	111.5	114.1	114.4	116.5	119.9	121.7	124.4	127.1	129.8	132.4	135.1	137.8	140.6	143.5	146.4	149.4	115.3	29.6%	2.1%
	2.1%	2.4%	0.3%	1.8%	2.9%	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%			
Non-food, Non-energy	109.0	110.3	111.5	112.9	114.7	114.1	116.6	118.9	121.2	123.3	125.5	127.7	130.0	132.3	134.7	137.1	111.7	22.8%	1.9%
	2.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	-0.5%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%			
Energy	135.9	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	141.4	45.2%	2.7%
	2.3%	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%			
Food	111.8	115.7	121.4	123.1	127.7	130.8	133.5	136.9	139.7	143.5	146.8	150.4	153.8	157.5	161.5	165.2	119.9	37.7%	2.4%
	2.6%	3.5%	4.9%	1.4%	3.8%	2.4%	2.0%	2.6%	2.1%	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%			
Industrial Product Price Indices																			
Petroleum & Coal	183.5	230.2	165.6	186.8	232.3	214.8	210.9	219.0	232.0	250.0	260.7	267.9	274.6	281.4	288.5	295.7	199.7	48.1%	3.2%
	5.3%	25.4%	-28.1%	12.8%	24.4%	-7.5%	-1.8%	3.8%	5.9%	7.8%	4.3%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%			
Wood	80.1	76.0	75.9	79.2	76.4	82.0	83.9	85.4	86.8	88.2	89.4	90.6	91.9	93.1	94.4	95.7	77.5	23.5%	1.6%
	-7.7%	-5.1%	-0.1%	4.3%	-3.5%	7.3%	2.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%			
Autos & Parts	78.3	78.6	83.0	78.3	77.0	78.5	80.1	81.7	83.5	85.1	86.6	88.2	89.8	91.4	93.1	94.8	79.0	19.9%	1.9%
	-3.3%	0.4%	5.6%	-5.7%	-1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%			
Machinery	98.8	101.1	105.2	103.5	105.7	104.3	102.7	102.2	102.2	103.4	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	102.9	0.8%	-0.1%
	-2.2%	2.3%	4.1%	-1.6%	2.1%	-1.3%	-1.6%	-0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Interest Rates (%)																			
Prime Lending Rate	6.1	4.7	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.7	4.6	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.8	59.3%	7.2%
Exchange Rate																			
$CAN/$U.S.	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.03	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.06	-7.3%	-0.1%
$U.S./$CAN	0.93	0.94	0.88	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.95	7.6%	0.1%
Average Grain Freight Rate, Mid prairies to port ($/t)	42	36	37	38	39	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	44	39	14.8%	1.1%
W. TEXAS INT. OIL PRICE $U.S. per barrel	72	100	62	79	95	97	97	103	110	118	124	128	132	136	140	144	82	76.5%	4.1%

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

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Crop Area Harvested (kha)	37,988	38,075	35,994	36,535	37,176	37,194	37,017	37,000	37,326	37,338	37,402	37,466	37,530	37,594	37,659	37,719	37,153	1.5%	0.1%
Wheat	8,636	10,032	9,638	8,269	8,553	9,497	10,100	9,944	9,956	9,897	9,812	9,839	9,876	9,879	9,763	9,695	9,025	7.4%	0.2%
Coarse Grains[1]	7,388	6,333	5,240	4,663	4,825	5,306	5,225	5,236	5,408	5,534	5,507	5,421	5,545	5,596	5,612	5,616	5,689	-1.3%	0.6%
Oilseeds[2]	7,973	8,315	8,541	8,713	9,432	10,647	10,339	10,381	10,388	10,335	10,361	10,382	10,382	10,430	10,493	10,580	8,595	23.1%	-0.1%
Special Crops[3] (Western Canada)	2,633	2,738	2,908	3,174	2,266	2,673	2,387	2,332	2,449	2,486	2,506	2,519	2,494	2,456	2,454	2,463	2,744	-10.2%	-0.8%
Hay (Seeded Area)	8,239	8,202	7,228	7,362	7,200	7,207	7,207	7,340	7,330	7,336	7,498	7,637	7,623	7,677	7,827	7,896	7,646	3.3%	0.9%
Summerfallow	3,120	2,456	2,439	4,354	4,901	1,864	1,760	1,767	1,795	1,751	1,719	1,668	1,610	1,557	1,510	1,469	3,454	-57.5%	-2.4%
Production, Domestic Use & Export Summary (kt)																			
Wheat																			
Production	20,054	28,619	26,950	23,300	25,288	27,205	28,500	28,167	28,223	28,216	28,200	28,490	28,808	28,984	28,676	28,606	24,842	15.2%	0.5%
Domestic Use	6,680	7,800	7,328	7,454	9,395	9,157	9,163	9,371	9,318	9,145	9,021	8,893	8,845	8,732	8,565	8,448	7,731	9.3%	-0.8%
Exports	15,857	18,606	18,481	16,192	17,506	18,745	19,117	17,215	18,574	18,901	19,117	19,570	19,928	20,187	20,097	20,124	17,328	16.1%	0.7%
Coarse Grains[1]																			
Production	27,844	27,192	22,498	22,252	22,083	24,262	23,997	23,792	24,512	25,403	25,549	25,492	26,154	26,566	26,849	27,068	24,374	11.1%	1.1%
Domestic Use	22,352	21,171	20,525	19,486	17,945	19,143	18,398	18,794	18,820	19,390	19,696	20,179	20,549	21,169	21,606	21,859	20,296	7.7%	1.3%
Exports	7,821	5,234	4,473	5,832	4,877	5,723	5,646	5,236	6,056	5,950	5,890	5,499	5,648	5,474	5,278	5,243	5,647	-7.2%	-0.9%
Oilseeds[2]																			
Production	12,930	16,840	17,395	17,652	19,305	18,727	20,400	20,784	21,150	21,263	21,589	22,116	22,424	22,821	23,480	23,976	16,824	42.5%	2.5%
Domestic Use	6,288	6,521	6,975	8,471	9,403	8,596	9,049	9,579	9,881	10,033	10,281	10,478	10,654	10,700	10,745	10,889	7,531	44.6%	2.4%
Exports	8,041	10,438	10,045	10,262	11,831	10,734	11,581	11,407	11,359	11,418	11,640	11,919	12,065	12,462	13,086	13,465	10,123	33.0%	2.3%

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
All Wheat Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Area Harvested (mha)	8,636	10,032	9,638	8,269	8,553	9,497	10,100	9,944	9,956	9,897	9,812	9,839	9,876	9,879	9,763	9,695	9,025	7.4%	0.2%
Yield (t/ha)	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	7.3%	0.3%
Production	20,054	28,619	26,950	23,300	25,288	27,205	28,500	28,167	28,223	28,216	28,200	28,490	28,808	28,984	28,676	28,606	24,842	15.2%	0.5%
Food Use	2,857	2,746	2,831	2,786	2,688	2,750	2,800	2,826	2,862	2,901	2,903	2,934	2,943	2,946	2,973	2,986	2,781	7.4%	0.8%
Use for Ethanol	394	646	729	813	702	904	1,070	1,141	1,141	1,141	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,139	1,139	1,139	657	73.4%	2.3%
Feed Use	2,383	3,375	2,893	2,958	5,037	4,606	4,356	4,354	4,249	4,045	3,923	3,770	3,714	3,596	3,406	3,282	3,329	-1.4%	-3.3%
Other Domestic Use	1,046	1,033	876	897	968	897	937	1,050	1,066	1,059	1,054	1,050	1,049	1,051	1,048	1,041	964	8.0%	1.5%
Exports	15,857	18,606	18,481	16,192	17,506	18,745	19,117	17,215	18,574	18,901	19,117	19,570	19,928	20,187	20,097	20,124	17,328	16.1%	0.7%
Ending Stocks	4,406	6,645	7,729	7,451	5,916	5,300	5,600	7,255	7,661	7,905	8,041	8,141	8,250	8,390	8,478	8,586	6,429	33.5%	4.9%
Port Price, #1 CWRS ($/t)[1]	369	302	218	318	292	316	288	264	256	248	252	264	273	280	284	286	300	-4.5%	-1.0%
Milling Price ($/t)	430	337	251	380	371	393	358	327	317	307	312	328	340	348	353	356	354	0.5%	-1.0%
Durum Wheat Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Area Harvested (mha)	1,926	2,416	2,230	1,244	1,590	1,878	1,930	2,018	2,032	2,021	2,009	2,019	2,078	2,128	2,127	2,101	1,881	11.7%	1.1%
Yield (t/ha)	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	12.5%	0.6%
Production	3,681	5,519	5,400	3,025	4,172	4,627	4,700	5,043	5,114	5,121	5,129	5,190	5,402	5,533	5,530	5,515	4,359	26.5%	1.8%
Food & Industrial Use	229	236	261	254	229	250	260	255	259	264	265	268	270	271	274	276	242	14.4%	1.0%
Other Domestic Use	719	461	642	568	477	514	760	623	631	634	634	636	647	656	659	660	573	15.0%	2.5%
Exports	3,175	3,640	3,820	3,304	3,584	4,100	3,900	3,347	4,127	4,165	4,205	4,287	4,454	4,570	4,568	4,570	3,505	30.4%	1.1%
Ending Stocks	819	2,003	2,683	1,618	1,518	1,300	1,100	1,932	2,043	2,115	2,154	2,166	2,210	2,260	2,302	2,325	1,728	34.5%	6.0%
Port Price, #1 CWAD ($/t)[1]	510	373	203	300	350	410	378	348	339	329	334	349	360	368	373	375	347	8.1%	-0.9%

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 5: Canadian Coarse Grains (Crop Year)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Barley Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Area Harvested (mha)	3,998	3,502	2,918	2,387	2,365	2,751	2,700	2,732	2,816	2,905	2,923	2,815	2,908	2,924	2,923	2,920	3,034	-3.7%	0.6%
Yield (t/ha)	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	6.1%	1.4%
Production	10,984	11,781	9,517	7,605	7,756	8,012	8,800	8,928	9,230	9,557	9,649	9,324	9,665	9,752	9,780	9,818	9,529	3.0%	2.1%
Feed Use	6,566	7,684	7,283	6,351	5,599	5,884	5,623	5,431	5,439	5,671	5,794	5,990	6,143	6,399	6,575	6,675	6,697	-0.3%	1.3%
Other Domestic Use	487	466	387	423	395	368	384	396	398	405	411	411	411	411	414	415	431	-3.9%	1.2%
Exports	3,911	2,398	2,149	2,017	1,995	2,003	2,118	3,105	3,370	3,354	3,456	3,081	3,161	2,981	2,784	2,740	2,494	9.9%	3.2%
Ending Stocks	1,568	2,843	2,583	1,441	1,222	1,000	1,700	1,722	1,775	1,934	1,956	1,833	1,820	1,820	1,868	1,899	1,932	-1.7%	6.6%
1 CW, Lethbridge ($/t)	214	179	153	188	225	275	250	239	234	214	216	235	248	254	251	249	192	29.9%	-1.0%
Corn Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Area Harvested (mha)	1,369	1,169	1,142	1,203	1,202	1,418	1,330	1,272	1,294	1,362	1,386	1,414	1,442	1,475	1,503	1,525	1,217	25.3%	0.7%
Yield (t/ha)	8.5	9.1	8.4	9.7	8.9	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	1.3%	-0.2%
Production	11,649	10,592	9,561	11,715	10,689	13,060	11,800	11,407	11,613	12,243	12,473	12,732	13,001	13,312	13,565	13,774	10,841	27.1%	0.5%
Imports	3,183	1,863	2,125	1,233	900	800	700	1,363	1,321	1,145	984	964	904	992	1,051	1,021	1,861	-45.1%	2.5%
West	2,250	916	763	493	375	325	105	181	204	245	277	317	354	407	451	487	959	-49.3%	4.1%
East	933	947	1,363	740	525	475	595	1,182	1,116	900	706	647	550	584	599	534	901	-40.8%	1.2%
Feed Use	10,218	7,594	7,033	6,976	6,378	6,695	6,685	6,276	6,317	6,630	6,812	7,083	7,300	7,652	7,909	8,066	7,640	5.6%	1.9%
West	2,275	818	714	380	220	555	430	389	408	446	476	514	550	597	638	669	881	-24.1%	1.9%
East	7,944	6,776	6,319	6,597	6,158	6,140	6,255	5,887	5,910	6,184	6,336	6,568	6,750	7,055	7,271	7,397	6,759	9.4%	1.9%
Use for Ethanol	1,392	2,215	2,462	2,682	3,217	3,543	3,015	3,364	3,360	3,361	3,357	3,362	3,362	3,362	3,366	3,372	2,393	40.9%	-0.5%
Other Domestic Use	2,191	1,919	2,146	2,081	1,597	2,081	2,200	2,195	2,203	2,213	2,223	2,233	2,242	2,252	2,262	2,271	1,987	14.3%	0.9%
Exports	910	327	120	1,688	375	1,200	1,000	500	475	425	400	400	400	400	400	400	684	-41.5%	-10.4%
Ending Stocks	1,457	1,857	1,758	1,278	1,300	1,999	1,600	1,449	1,438	1,606	1,679	1,704	1,711	1,752	1,832	1,916	1,530	25.2%	-0.4%
#2 Elevator Price, Chatham ($/t)	180	167	144	236	250	270	225	221	218	205	212	222	231	234	230	227	195	16.3%	-1.7%
Oats Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Area Harvested (mha)	1,816	1,448	980	892	1,084	956	1,025	1,052	1,117	1,084	1,014	1,010	1,014	1,016	1,008	993	1,244	-20.2%	0.4%
Yield (t/ha)	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	5.9%	0.7%
Production	4,696	4,273	2,906	2,451	3,158	2,683	2,947	2,973	3,181	3,110	2,928	2,938	2,990	3,005	3,007	2,979	3,497	-14.8%	1.1%
Feed Use	1,297	1,086	1,041	793	637	435	357	943	907	910	893	888	875	877	866	845	971	-12.9%	6.9%
Exports	2,805	2,430	2,075	1,935	2,324	2,327	2,351	1,465	2,039	1,999	1,862	1,849	1,921	1,926	1,926	1,935	2,314	-16.4%	-1.8%
Rye Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Area Harvested (mha)	109	132	115	97	96	123	100	107	109	111	112	112	112	112	111	111	110	0.8%	-1.1%
Yield (t/ha)	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.4	10.1%	-0.2%
Production	252	316	281	237	241	337	250	269	276	283	290	292	294	295	296	295	266	11.2%	-1.3%
Exports	194	78	128	193	183	193	177	166	172	172	173	169	166	167	168	167	155	7.8%	-1.4%

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Canola Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Area Harvested (kha)	6,277	6,494	6,516	6,858	7,589	8,585	8,100	8,228	8,364	8,411	8,453	8,453	8,412	8,446	8,491	8,546	6747	26.7%	0.0%
Yield (t/ha)	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	17.7%	3.4%
Production	9,601	12,643	12,898	12,789	14,608	13,310	15,000	15,642	16,318	16,620	16,914	17,335	17,461	17,743	18,260	18,592	12508	48.6%	3.4%
Crushings	4,144	4,280	4,788	6,310	6,999	6,500	6,800	6,987	7,214	7,349	7,547	7,729	7,879	7,902	7,926	8,030	5304	51.4%	2.1%
Meal Production	2,495	2,487	2,683	3,568	3,970	3,689	3,862	3,982	4,148	4,233	4,354	4,464	4,554	4,575	4,593	4,658	3041	53.2%	2.4%
Oil Production	1,739	1,839	2,107	2,768	3,127	2,904	3,038	3,121	3,223	3,283	3,372	3,453	3,520	3,530	3,541	3,588	2316	54.9%	2.1%
Seed Exports	5,661	7,908	7,163	7,105	8,699	7,200	8,000	8,268	8,572	8,838	9,078	9,265	9,256	9,562	10,065	10,320	7307	41.2%	3.7%
Ending Stocks	1,462	1,661	2,688	2,198	728	350	500	645	937	1,131	1,182	1,283	1,371	1,413	1,445	1,450	1747	-17.0%	15.3%
Canola Oil Food Use	405	433	498	523	602	610	617	623	632	639	646	652	661	668	676	684	492	39.0%	1.2%
Canola Oil Biodiesel Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	674.2%	3.3%
Canola Oil Exports	1,275	1,528	1,805	2,420	2,675	2,346	2,513	2,590	2,683	2,736	2,818	2,892	2,951	2,954	2,957	2,996	1,941	54.4%	2.5%
Canola Meal Feed Use	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.63	22.3%	1.5%
Canola Meal Exports	1,857	1,861	1,927	2,998	3,307	3,079	3,219	3,312	3,455	3,493	3,602	3,723	3,811	3,819	3,832	3,895	2,390	63.0%	2.4%
Port Price, #1 Vancouver ($/t)	553	467	426	568	601	650	600	534	536	540	547	551	557	563	573	576	523	10.1%	-1.2%
Canola Meal Price ($/t)[1]	248	264	213	244	253	324	291	269	262	245	253	256	262	267	274	281	244	15.0%	-1.4%
Canola Oil Price ($/t)[1]	1,241	918	866	1,146	1,167	1,138	1,175	1,142	1,120	1,144	1,145	1,159	1,171	1,187	1,204	1,217	1,068	14.0%	0.7%
Soybean Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Area Harvested (mha)	1,172	1,195	1,412	1,506	1,551	1,678	1,914	1,745	1,604	1,527	1,533	1,555	1,583	1,590	1,609	1,639	1,367	19.9%	-0.2%
Yield (t/ha)	2.3	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	10.3%	0.0%
Production	2,696	3,336	3,582	4,445	4,298	4,930	5,000	4,623	4,289	4,123	4,177	4,277	4,433	4,532	4,665	4,825	3,671	31.4%	-0.2%
Imports	337	355	372	266	232	100	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	312	-20.0%	9.6%
Exports	1,696	1,888	2,111	2,753	2,741	3,100	3,250	2,713	2,313	2,130	2,135	2,220	2,351	2,427	2,539	2,660	2,238	18.8%	-1.5%
Soy Meal Imports	1,446	1,187	1,027	1,050	1,074	967	864	735	708	763	746	740	764	761	740	741	1,157	-36.0%	-2.6%
Soy Meal Feed Use	2,420	2,140	1,959	2,044	2,077	2,148	2,034	1,980	1,969	1,992	1,970	1,971	2,010	2,023	2,016	2,043	2,128	-4.0%	-0.5%
#2 Chatham ($/t)	432	413	359	447	478	550	504	448	447	438	450	454	461	468	479	484	426	13.6%	-1.3%
Flaxseed Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Area Harvested (mha)	524	625	613	349	291	384	325	408	420	397	374	374	387	393	394	395	481	-17.7%	0.3%
Yield (t/ha)	1.21	1.38	1.49	1.20	1.37	1.27	1.23	1.27	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.42	1.33	6.5%	1.1%
Production	634	861	915	419	399	488	400	519	542	519	497	505	529	546	555	559	645	-13.3%	1.4%
Exports	684	642	772	404	391	434	331	427	474	450	428	434	458	474	482	485	578	-16.1%	1.1%
Port Price, #1 CW Thunder Bay ($/t)	611	500	424	530	525	569	525	467	468	472	479	482	487	493	501	504	518	-2.8%	-1.2%

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Harvested Area (kha)	2,633	2,738	2,908	3,174	2,266	2,673	2,387	2,332	2,449	2,486	2,506	2,519	2,494	2,456	2,454	2,463	2,744	-10.2%	-0.8%
Canary Seed	174	162	144	154	109	115	116	113	119	121	122	122	121	119	119	120	149	-19.4%	0.4%
Chick Peas	174	51	40	77	47	79	53	52	54	54	55	55	54	53	52	52	78	-32.9%	-4.0%
Dry Peas	1,443	1,576	1,487	1,389	974	1,311	1,300	1,270	1,334	1,354	1,365	1,372	1,358	1,338	1,337	1,341	1,374	-2.4%	0.2%
Lentils	577	700	965	1321	994	994	730	713	749	760	766	770	763	751	751	753	911	-17.4%	-2.7%
Mustard Seed	186	184	208	182	129	135	135	132	139	141	142	142	141	139	139	139	178	-21.7%	0.3%
Sunflower Seed	79	65	64	51	14	40	53	52	55	56	57	57	57	56	57	57	54	5.0%	3.7%
Canary Seed																			
Production (kt)	163	195	197	154	129	125	125	122	127	128	129	129	127	124	123	123	167	-26.4%	-0.1%
Farm Price, Western Canada ($/t)	560	480	395	560	580	583	585	586	588	589	591	592	594	595	597	598	515	16.2%	0.3%
Chick Peas																			
Production (kt)	225	80	76	128	86	158	90	89	95	97	99	101	101	101	102	104	119	-12.7%	-4.1%
Farm Price, Western Canada ($/t)	560	560	540	655	830	730	645	735	737	739	741	742	744	746	748	750	629	19.2%	0.3%
Dry Peas																			
Production (kt)	2,935	3,565	3,379	3,018	2,502	2,830	3,000	2,945	3,109	3,171	3,213	3,245	3,229	3,196	3,210	3,237	3,080	5.1%	1.4%
Farm Price, Western Canada ($/t)	305	250	185	250	310	325	325	265	258	242	250	252	258	263	269	276	260	6.0%	-1.6%
Lentils																			
Production (kt)	734	1,043	1,530	1,920	1,523	1,473	1,100	1,080	1,140	1,163	1,178	1,190	1,184	1,172	1,177	1,187	1,350	-12.1%	-2.1%
Farm Price, Western Canada ($/t)	635	750	645	440	470	435	455	456	457	458	460	461	462	463	464	465	588	-20.9%	0.7%
Mustard Seed																			
Production (kt)	117	161	208	182	130	119	130	124	127	126	125	122	118	114	111	109	160	-31.5%	-0.8%
Farm Price, Western Canada ($/t)	695	845	510	570	685	760	805	750	752	754	756	758	759	761	763	765	661	15.8%	0.1%
Sunflower Seed																			
Production (kt)	125	106	102	68	20	87	80	80	87	90	94	97	98	100	102	105	84	25.7%	2.0%
Farm Price, Western Canada ($/t)	585	630	505	630	710	635	630	632	633	635	636	638	640	641	643	644	612	5.3%	0.1%

Data Source: Statistics Canada - CANSIM

Table 8: Canadian Animal Feed (Crop Year)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Grain Consuming Animal Units (Millions of Hog Equivalent)	96,865	96,312	89,453	88,964	85,732	85,310	85,327	86,335	86,609	88,187	88,691	89,530	91,244	92,447	92,393	93,468	91,465	2.2%	0.9%
Total Feed Consumption (kt)	21,165	20,291	19,032	17,585	18,347	19,777	19,306	19,431	19,388	19,753	19,927	20,233	20,525	21,015	21,250	21,362	19,284	10.8%	0.8%
Total Grain Feed Consumption (kt)	20,814	20,066	18,559	17,396	17,939	17,846	17,267	17,268	17,180	17,525	17,696	18,007	18,311	18,802	19,031	19,144	18,955	1.0%	0.7%
Wheat	2,383	3,375	2,893	2,958	5,037	4,606	4,356	4,354	4,249	4,045	3,923	3,770	3,714	3,596	3,406	3,282	3,329	-1.4%	-3.3%
Barley	6,566	7,684	7,283	6,351	5,599	5,884	5,623	5,431	5,439	5,671	5,794	5,990	6,143	6,399	6,575	6,675	6,697	-0.3%	1.3%
Oats	1,297	1,086	1,041	793	637	435	357	943	907	910	893	888	875	877	866	845	971	-12.9%	6.9%
Corn	10,218	7,594	7,033	6,976	6,378	6,695	6,685	6,276	6,317	6,630	6,812	7,083	7,300	7,652	7,909	8,066	7,640	5.6%	1.9%
Total Protein Feed Consumption (kt)	3375	2971	2995	2837	3094	3103	3022	3041	3063	3157	3133	3172	3248	3287	3257	3269	3055	7.0%	0.5%
Soybean Meal	2420	2140	1959	2044	2077	2148	2034	1980	1969	1992	1970	1971	2010	2023	2016	2043	2128	-4.0%	-0.5%
Canola Meal	648	627	601	634	650	665	653	680	703	749	762	750	753	765	772	773	632	22.3%	1.5%
Dry Peas	307	205	435	159	368	290	335	381	391	415	401	450	485	499	469	453	295	53.7%	4.6%
Distiller's Grains (kt)																			
Wheat	146	240	270	302	260	336	397	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	423	422	244	73.4%	2.3%
Corn	438	698	776	845	1,013	1,116	950	1,060	1,058	1,059	1,057	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,060	1,062	754	40.9%	-0.5%

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

Table 9: Canadian Cereal and Oilseeds Processing Industries

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Wheat Flour (kt)																			
Production	2,390	2,225	2,278	2,312	2,224	2,234	2,240	2,237	2,257	2,272	2,287	2,300	2,313	2,330	2,354	2,384	2,286	4.3%	0.7%
Imports	101	113	93	77	91	110	110	111	111	112	113	113	114	114	115	115	95	21.7%	0.5%
Disappearance[1]	2,285	2,173	2,219	2,215	2,155	2,153	2,156	2,160	2,175	2,195	2,221	2,245	2,264	2,281	2,304	2,335	2,209	5.7%	0.8%
Exports	201	169	154	169	158	191	194	188	194	189	179	169	162	163	165	164	170	-3.5%	-1.5%
Ending Stocks	28	23	22	27	28	28	28	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	26	14.0%	0.3%
Producer Price Index (2002=100)	109	125	110	106	119	120	121	118	117	117	119	121	124	127	129	131	114	14.6%	0.9%
Bakery and Pasta (kt)																			
Production[1]	3,145	3,164	3,332	3,124	3,147	3,019	3,055	3,086	3,125	3,175	3,228	3,277	3,318	3,353	3,395	3,444	3182	8.2%	1.3%
Imports	651	683	701	726	774	627	589	627	680	712	736	768	817	865	908	955	707	35.0%	4.3%
Disappearance[1]	2,983	3,079	3,294	3,070	3,143	2,875	2,878	2,926	2,996	3,048	3,101	3,157	3,222	3,282	3,342	3,410	3114	9.5%	1.7%
Exports	813	769	739	779	778	770	767	786	810	839	864	888	912	936	961	988	776	27.4%	2.5%
Producer Price Index (2002=100)	110	116	118	121	128	141	143	145	147	150	152	153	156	158	161	163	119	37.7%	1.5%
Beer (ml)																			
Production[1]	2,916	2,868	2,761	2,822	2,716	2,721	2,768	2,801	2,833	2,861	2,886	2,911	2,937	2,962	2,987	3,013	2,817	7.0%	1.0%
Disappearance[1]	2,816	2,815	2,814	2,826	2,750	2,797	2,844	2,876	2,908	2,937	2,961	2,987	3,012	3,037	3,062	3,088	2,804	10.1%	1.0%
Producer Price ($/l)	0.97	0.99	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.14	1.17	1.20	1.23	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.33	1.36	1.03	31.9%	2.0%
Consumer Price ($/l)	4.62	4.67	4.76	4.72	4.67	4.74	4.78	4.86	4.93	5.01	5.08	5.16	5.23	5.31	5.38	5.46	4.69	16.5%	1.4%
Oil Products (kt)																			
Production of Margarine	134	130	127	123	122	123	121	120	119	119	117	116	115	115	115	115	127	-9.5%	-0.7%
Disappearance of Margarine	130	126	126	121	120	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	110	110	110	125	-12.0%	-0.7%
Production of Shortening	311	310	290	272	279	272	272	269	267	263	259	256	253	250	246	243	292	-16.9%	-1.1%
Disappearance of Shortening	271	263	262	251	249	242	242	239	238	234	231	228	225	222	219	216	259	-16.5%	-1.1%
Production of Salad Oil	662	999	903	1100	1358	1378	1389	1401	1424	1435	1448	1462	1481	1496	1510	1530	1004	52.3%	1.0%
Disappearance of Salad Oil	409	431	445	456	463	483	487	492	509	513	519	525	538	546	554	566	441	28.5%	1.6%
Biofuels (Ml)[1]																			
Production of Ethanol	801	870	1,161	1,393	1,741	1,728	1,736	1,747	1,746	1,745	1,745	1,745	1,746	1,745	1,746	1,748	1,193	46.5%	0.1%
Consumption of Ethanol	1,161	1,393	1,509	1,857	2,437	2,475	2,505	2,519	2,528	2,531	2,537	2,547	2,559	2,571	2,582	2,594	1,671	55.2%	0.5%
Net Trade of Ethanol	-495	-540	-223	-460	-926	-748	-769	-772	-782	-786	-792	-803	-813	-825	-836	-846	-529	60.1%	1.2%
Production of Renew able Diesel Fuel Alternatives	93	99	122	139	157	217	325	367	367	367	367	368	369	370	371	372	122	205.2%	5.5%
Consumption of Renew able Diesel Fuel Alternatives	93	99	105	128	290	446	633	637	643	651	655	658	660	662	664	666	143	366.0%	4.1%
Net Trade of Renew able Diesel Fuel Alternatives	0	0	17	11	-52	-229	-308	-270	-276	-284	-288	-290	-291	-292	-293	-294	-5		

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

Note: 1. Internal Calculations

Table 10: Canadian Cattle and Beef

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Ending Cattle Inventories (000 head)	13,755	13,030	12,670	12,155	12,215	12,536	12,800	12,854	13,004	13,009	13,011	13,193	13,222	13,088	13,004	13,005	12,765	1.9%	0.4%
Dairy Cows	985	966	966	966	959	958	948	934	936	926	908	903	902	893	886	883	968	-8.8%	-0.8%
Dairy Heifers	476	465	465	466	469	468	467	464	461	461	458	453	452	451	449	447	468	-4.5%	-0.4%
Beef Cows & Bulls	5,150	4,761	4,452	4,260	4,212	4,212	4,318	4,368	4,329	4,405	4,480	4,544	4,461	4,527	4,562	4,573	4,567	0.1%	0.8%
Beef Heifers	1,553	1,424	1,489	1,435	1,498	1,557	1,463	1,498	1,530	1,541	1,511	1,535	1,546	1,523	1,502	1,504	1,479	1.6%	-0.4%
Steers	1,200	1,151	1,264	1,208	1,260	1,242	1,265	1,298	1,291	1,337	1,284	1,332	1,347	1,312	1,279	1,285	1,217	5.6%	0.3%
Calves	4,392	4,264	4,034	3,820	3,818	4,100	4,340	4,291	4,457	4,340	4,369	4,427	4,514	4,382	4,325	4,313	4,066	6.1%	0.5%
Cattle Supply-Disposition (000 head)																			
Marketings	4,350	4,461	4,179	4,288	3,765	3,408	3,453	3,551	3,626	3,683	3,598	3,605	3,726	3,856	3,802	3,867	4,209	-8.1%	1.3%
Slaughter[1]	3,496	3,537	3,406	3,451	3,182	2,847	2,831	2,823	2,888	2,954	2,854	2,911	3,075	3,184	3,214	3,249	3,415	-4.9%	1.3%
Steers and Heifers[2]	2,620	2,637	2,666	2,747	2,474	2,328	2,306	2,309	2,310	2,311	2,322	2,437	2,545	2,626	2,680	2,716	2,629	3.3%	1.6%
Bulls and Cows[2]	803	831	684	656	578	474	480	470	534	598	487	429	485	513	489	488	710	-31.3%	0.3%
Net Exports																			
Slaughter Cattle	854	924	773	837	584	560	623	728	738	729	744	694	651	672	588	618	794	-22.2%	1.0%
Feeder Cattle	512	610	254	183	26	148	154	272	163	265	268	180	249	269	203	243	317	-23.2%	5.1%
Western Canada Cattle Supply-Disposition (000 head)																			
Marketings	3,272	3,313	3,168	3,224	2,770	2,540	2,599	2,665	2,798	2,842	2,774	2,852	2,977	3,086	3,012	3,097	3,149	-1.7%	2.0%
Slaughter[1]	2,536	2,652	2,554	2,544	2,302	2,090	2,133	2,129	2,231	2,254	2,195	2,294	2,454	2,517	2,535	2,590	2,518	2.9%	2.2%
Steers and Heifers[2]	1,925	1,970	2,013	2,061	1,839	1,742	1,800	1,806	1,823	1,842	1,861	1,983	2,075	2,167	2,196	2,247	1,962	14.5%	2.6%
Bulls and Cows[2]	537	613	496	454	368	303	288	278	364	368	290	266	334	305	294	298	494	-39.7%	-0.2%
Net Exports[3]																			
Slaughter Cattle	736	661	614	679	467	450	466	536	566	587	579	558	523	569	477	508	632	-19.6%	1.2%
Feeder Cattle	637	724	364	294	153	260	256	370	256	357	363	274	343	361	294	335	434	-23.0%	2.6%
Eastern Canada Cattle Supply-Disposition (000 head)																			
Marketings	1,078	1,149	1,011	1,064	996	868	854	886	828	841	824	753	748	770	790	769	1,059	-27.4%	-1.2%
Slaughter[1]	960	885	852	907	880	758	697	694	657	700	659	617	621	667	679	659	897	-26.5%	-1.4%
Steers and Heifers[2]	695	667	653	686	635	586	505	503	487	469	462	454	470	459	484	469	667	-29.7%	-2.2%
Bulls and Cows[2]	265	218	189	202	210	171	192	191	170	231	197	163	151	208	195	190	217	-12.4%	1.0%
Net Exports[3]																			
Slaughter Cattle	118	263	159	157	116	110	157	191	172	141	165	136	128	103	112	110	163	-32.2%	0.0%
Feeder Cattle	-125	-115	-110	-111	-127	-112	-102	-97	-93	-92	-94	-94	-94	-92	-90	-91	-117	-22.4%	-2.0%
Steer Price, A1-A2, Edmonton ($/cwt)	88	90	85	88	106	112	118	127	101	110	128	129	118	120	126	120	92	30.7%	0.7%
Feeder Calf Price 5-600 lb, Edmonton ($/cwt)	114	105	113	122	152	168	155	178	128	148	186	187	160	163	174	164	121	35.8%	-0.2%
Cow Price, D1,D2 Ontario ($/cwt)	40	50	48	51	66	72	75	85	57	68	97	96	82	83	88	84	51	64.1%	1.6%
Beef Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	1,241	1,256	1,217	1,238	1,148	1,021	1,031	1,028	1,044	1,065	1,040	1,077	1,126	1,161	1,178	1,198	1,220	-1.8%	1.6%
High Quality Beef	574	582	584	599	543	503	508	507	508	511	510	539	559	576	589	599	577	4.0%	1.8%
Low Quality Beef	641	649	613	621	558	502	507	505	520	539	514	521	550	569	573	582	616	-5.6%	1.5%
Uninspected	26	25	20	17	47	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	16	16	16	16	27	-38.7%	0.3%
Imports	200	189	212	206	245	240	245	263	232	229	256	272	263	261	270	265	210	25.9%	1.0%
Disappearance	1007	972	961	947	976	999	993	993	1009	1005	1004	1003	1010	1011	1010	1013	973	4.2%	0.1%
Exports	438	478	464	502	414	255	283	299	267	289	292	345	379	411	438	449	459	-2.1%	5.8%
Ending Stocks	44	38	42	36	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	40	-1.9%	0.0%
Wholesale Beef Price ($/cwt)	168	167	163	158	173	197	217	231	192	205	239	248	230	232	239	231	166	39.3%	1.6%
Retail Beef Price ($/kg)	8.84	9.02	9.53	9.53	10.20	11.01	11.52	11.92	11.65	12.10	12.62	13.00	13.03	13.34	13.72	13.88	9.42	47.3%	2.3%

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Hog Inventories (January 1st) (000 head)																			
Total	13,810	12,180	11,835	11,895	12,020	12,198	12,136	12,109	12,144	12,193	12,252	12,312	12,363	12,367	12,370	12,370	12,348	0.2%	0.1%
Hog Supply-Disposition (000 head)																			
Marketings	24,556	23,977	22,935	22,320	22,251	22,129	22,242	22,384	22,495	22,859	22,968	23,148	23,202	23,357	23,444	23,264	23,208	0.2%	0.5%
Slaughter	21,254	21,657	21,781	21,258	21,231	21,230	21,223	21,381	21,529	21,684	21,826	21,915	21,999	22,052	22,065	22,078	21,436	3.0%	0.4%
Exports (Slaughter Hogs)	3,302	2,321	1,154	1,061	1,020	899	1,019	1,003	966	1,174	1,142	1,233	1,203	1,306	1,380	1,186	1,772	-33.1%	2.8%
Exports (Weanling Hogs)	6,716	7,020	5,220	4,700	4,801	4,796	4,577	4,249	4,379	4,353	4,656	4,897	5,204	5,084	5,013	5,195	5,691	-8.7%	0.8%
Western Canada Hog Supply-Disposition (000 head)																			
Marketings	10,606	9,636	9,205	9,236	9,287	9,303	9,285	9,425	9,531	9,784	9,828	9,914	9,873	9,919	9,859	9,674	9,594	0.8%	0.4%
Slaughter	8,277	8,155	8,497	8,628	8,707	8,769	8,721	8,832	8,921	9,010	9,087	9,097	9,094	9,079	9,050	9,014	8,453	6.6%	0.3%
Exports (Slaughter Hogs)	2,288	1,448	664	601	601	529	553	583	599	763	729	805	766	826	794	645	1,120	-42.4%	2.0%
Exports (Weanling Hogs)	5,469	5,854	4,331	3,709	3,922	3,918	3,803	3,549	3,583	3,522	3,755	3,953	4,208	4,108	4,042	4,183	4,657	-10.2%	0.7%
Eastern Canada Hog Supply-Disposition (000 head)																			
Marketings	13,950	14,341	13,730	13,084	12,964	12,826	12,957	12,959	12,963	13,075	13,140	13,234	13,329	13,438	13,586	13,590	13,614	-0.2%	0.6%
Slaughter	12,977	13,502	13,285	12,630	12,524	12,461	12,501	12,549	12,608	12,675	12,739	12,818	12,905	12,973	13,014	13,064	12,984	0.6%	0.5%
Exports (Slaughter Hogs)	1,014	872	490	460	420	370	466	420	367	412	413	428	437	479	585	541	651	-17.0%	3.9%
Exports (Weanling Hogs)	1,246	1,166	889	991	878	877	773	699	797	831	901	945	997	975	972	1,012	1,034	-2.1%	1.4%
Hog Price, Index 100 Eastern ($/100 kg)	121	122	118	143	165	159	162	192	184	187	183	187	179	184	189	183	134	36.7%	1.4%
Pork Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	1,908	1,946	1,945	1,923	1,953	1,984	1,954	1,957	1,969	1,986	2,004	2,019	2,035	2,049	2,059	2,070	1,935	7.0%	0.4%
Imports	168	193	176	179	200	214	194	194	199	206	209	217	225	233	237	242	183	32.2%	1.3%
Disappearance	827	788	786	731	710	730	734	735	742	738	743	746	745	751	756	766	768	-0.3%	0.5%
Waste & Manufacturing	197	200	200	198	201	204	201	202	203	205	206	208	210	211	212	213	199	7.0%	0.4%
Exports	1,045	1,148	1,143	1,180	1,223	1,270	1,207	1,221	1,218	1,248	1,262	1,282	1,303	1,320	1,328	1,330	1,148	15.9%	0.5%
Ending Stocks	57	60	51	45	64	57	63	57	61	63	64	65	68	68	68	70	55	27.3%	2.1%
Wholesale Pork Price ($/kg)	2.41	2.39	2.35	2.36	2.81	2.67	2.73	3.09	2.99	3.09	3.06	3.11	3.03	3.09	3.17	3.11	2.46	26.0%	1.5%
Retail Pork Price ($/kg)	7.32	7.29	7.49	7.53	8.03	8.30	8.61	9.09	9.06	9.27	9.34	9.52	9.55	9.72	9.92	9.81	7.53	30.2%	1.7%

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

Table 12: Canadian Mutton and Lamb

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Sheep Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	16.8	16.2	16.4	16.0	15.6	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.2	3.4%	0.5%
Imports	23.9	22.8	23.3	21.0	20.6	19.9	20.4	20.3	20.5	20.9	20.9	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.9	22.3	-6.3%	0.5%
Disappearance	40.1	38.8	39.3	36.9	36.0	35.8	36.1	36.2	36.5	37.1	37.2	37.0	37.2	37.1	37.2	37.5	38.2	-1.9%	0.5%
Exports	0.42	0.34	0.22	0.30	0.22	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.30	-50.0%	1.2%
Ending Stocks	2.17	1.95	2.15	1.95	1.96	1.88	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.04	-1.8%	0.6%
Sheep Price, Lambs Grade A&B 80-94lb, Ontario ($/cwt)	159	159	171	183	208	181	184	183	181	182	181	180	180	181	184	186	176	5.7%	0.3%

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

Table 13: Canadian Poultry and Eggs

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Chicken Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	1,006	1,017	1,011	1,023	1,027	1,020	1,038	1,059	1,072	1,086	1,110	1,125	1,143	1,162	1,179	1,201	1,017	18.1%	1.7%
Imports	179	184	181	171	176	177	176	178	180	182	183	186	187	189	191	193	178	8.2%	0.9%
Disappearance	1,055	1,067	1,066	1,067	1,076	1,065	1,082	1,103	1,116	1,129	1,152	1,168	1,185	1,203	1,221	1,242	1,066	16.5%	1.5%
Exports	122	133	127	129	129	130	132	134	136	138	140	142	144	147	149	151	128	17.9%	1.5%
Ending Stocks	37	37	37	35	32	33	33	34	35	35	36	37	38	38	39	40	36	12.6%	2.1%
Live Chicken Price, Canada (¢/kg)	128	144	147	141	162	166	168	170	173	174	174	179	182	183	185	186	144	29.0%	1.2%
Wholesale Chicken Price, Canada (¢/kg)	305	310	324	322	331	340	346	354	362	369	376	385	393	399	406	414	318	30.0%	2.0%
Retail Chicken Price, Canada (¢/kg)	555	581	609	608	627	656	668	676	691	706	720	738	754	767	782	798	596	33.8%	2.0%
Turkey Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	170	180	167	159	160	157	157	162	164	166	169	170	172	174	176	177	167	6.1%	1.2%
Imports	8	9	8	9	9	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	9	-27.6%	3.0%
Disappearance	149	158	154	150	148	140	142	147	149	151	153	155	157	158	160	161	152	6.1%	1.4%
Exports	26	25	25	24	22	19	20	20	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	24	-9.0%	1.4%
Ending Stocks	15	22	18	12	10	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	16	-6.6%	1.0%
Live Turkey Price, Ontario Broiler (¢/kg)	162	184	185	176	187	197	198	200	202	203	204	208	211	216	219	222	179	24.2%	1.2%
Wholesale Turkey Price, Canada (¢/kg)	364	371	377	378	394	425	423	422	431	438	445	455	463	474	483	493	377	30.6%	1.5%
Retail Turkey Price, Canada (¢/kg)	441	452	453	466	473	507	506	507	516	525	533	545	554	568	578	616	457	34.7%	2.0%
Shell Egg Supply-Disposition (000 boxes of 15 dozen)1																			
Production	26,847	27,524	28,243	28,245	29,290	29,794	29,926	30,258	30,613	31,078	31,593	32,015	32,337	32,678	33,050	33,649	28,030	20.0%	1.2%
Imports	607	640	896	780	899	838	836	844	842	849	850	856	856	862	863	868	764	13.5%	0.4%
Disappearance	26,717	27,362	28,331	28,198	29,352	29,779	29,905	30,241	30,589	31,058	31,569	31,993	32,310	32,652	33,022	33,621	27,992	20.1%	1.2%
Hatching and Leakers & Undergrades	4,763	4,854	4,818	4,771	4,789	4,898	4,961	5,039	5,088	5,141	5,225	5,281	5,345	5,412	5,476	5,555	4,799	15.7%	1.3%
Egg Producer Price, Ontario A Large (¢/doz.)	158	164	158	166	181	191	191	193	196	196	196	200	205	211	213	216	165	30.6%	1.3%
Wholesale Egg Price, Ontario (¢/doz.)	195	203	197	205	220	227	224	226	232	233	235	240	246	252	256	260	204	27.4%	1.4%
Retail Egg Price, Canada (¢/doz.)	265	274	278	284	306	331	343	348	355	358	361	368	382	395	408	420	281	49.3%	2.4%
Processed Egg Supply-Disposition (000 boxes of 15 dozen)																			
Production	10,590	10,630	10,616	11,200	11,580	11,146	11,917	11,920	12,175	12,315	12,507	12,444	12,634	12,821	12,967	13,134	10,923	20.2%	1.7%
Imports	1,139	1,450	2,052	1,342	960	1,077	1,036	1,063	1,058	1,083	1,085	1,107	1,106	1,126	1,131	1,146	1,388	-17.5%	0.6%
Disappearance	7,902	9,013	8,012	8,830	9,269	8,903	9,550	9,610	9,760	9,851	9,958	9,855	9,945	10,072	10,142	10,243	8,605	19.0%	1.4%
Exports	4,175	3,141	4,394	4,100	3,239	3,249	3,334	3,417	3,501	3,584	3,666	3,748	3,830	3,911	3,991	4,071	3,810	6.9%	2.3%
Ending Stocks	588	514	803	476	549	635	746	744	759	765	775	767	775	783	790	800	586	36.5%	2.3%
Producer Price of Breaker Eggs																			
Ontario (¢/doz.)	70.6	90.3	55.4	53.0	62.9	64.4	64.8	67.3	67.8	69.7	71.2	78.1	80.2	81.5	81.5	80.7	66.4	21.5%	2.3%
U.S. (U.S. ¢/doz.)	68.4	85.2	47.9	49.0	63.2	61.3	61.3	63.1	63.6	63.1	63.9	65.0	65.1	64.5	64.6	64.4	62.7	2.7%	0.5%
Breaker Egg Levy (¢/doz.)	28.4	24.1	19.4	27.9	31.6	30.2	31.7	31.2	32.0	31.5	31.3	30.2	30.9	31.7	31.7	32.3	26.3	23.0%	0.7%

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Total Milk Production (Mhl)	83.5	83.0	83.6	84.9	87.3	87.7	88.4	89.4	90.1	90.8	91.2	92.0	92.6	93.1	94.0	94.8	84.4	12.3%	0.8%
P10 Milk Price ($/hl)	71.33	73.42	73.74	75.37	76.08	76.42	77.70	78.46	79.39	80.60	81.61	82.74	83.55	84.47	85.42	86.44	73.99	16.8%	1.2%
Fluid Sector Supply-Disposition (Mhl)																			
Production	33.1	33.1	32.6	33.0	33.6	33.5	33.9	34.1	34.5	34.9	35.3	35.7	36.1	36.4	36.8	37.1	33.1	12.3%	1.0%
Standard Milk Sales	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	-7.3%	-0.3%
Low-Fat Milk Sales[1]	23.6	23.6	23.2	23.4	23.2	23.1	23.3	23.5	23.7	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.3	23.4	8.4%	0.9%
Cream Sales[2]	12.0	11.7	12.0	12.2	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.3	12.2	25.7%	1.5%
Skim-off cream to industrial sector	7.8	7.9	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.3	-15.5%	-0.6%
Fluid Price - P10 ($/hl)	83.06	88.06	89.63	91.21	95.30	97.01	97.73	98.80	99.67	101.31	102.57	103.71	104.75	106.34	108.01	109.41	89.45	22.3%	1.2%
Industrial Milk Supply (Mhl)	50.4	49.9	50.9	51.9	53.7	54.2	54.5	55.2	55.6	55.9	55.9	56.2	56.5	56.7	57.2	57.7	51.4	12.3%	0.6%
Market Share Quota (Butterfat Basis)	50.7	50.6	51.0	52.4	52.7	54.2	54.5	55.2	55.6	55.9	55.9	56.2	56.5	56.7	57.2	57.7	51.5	12.0%	0.6%
Gross Target Return ($/hl)	72.1	74.2	74.5	75.8	76.8	77.7	79.7	80.5	81.5	83.1	84.3	85.8	87.2	88.4	89.2	90.7	74.7	21.5%	1.6%
Assumed Processing Margin ($/hl)	11.05	11.37	11.45	11.51	11.63	11.65	11.95	12.07	12.22	12.46	12.64	12.87	13.08	13.25	13.38	13.61	11.40	19.4%	1.6%
Butter Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	85.3	83.5	82.1	83.8	94.0	89.2	88.3	85.7	87.7	87.0	87.1	87.3	88.1	87.7	89.3	90.7	85.7	5.8%	0.2%
Imports	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.6%	0.0%
Disappearance*	84.1	86.0	84.3	91.8	90.5	91.1	90.7	91.4	91.9	91.2	90.5	90.4	90.2	89.9	90.6	91.1	87.3	4.3%	0.0%
Exports	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	35.1%	0.0%
Ending Stocks	19.4	20.1	20.4	15.1	21.7	22.3	22.4	19.3	17.7	16.0	15.1	14.6	15.0	15.4	16.7	18.9	19.3	-2.3%	-1.7%
Wholesale Butter Support Price ($/kg)	6.90	7.02	7.10	7.15	7.24	7.35	7.46	7.57	7.68	7.80	7.91	8.03	8.15	8.27	8.40	8.52	$7.08	20.4%	1.5%
Skim Milk Powder Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	85.5	86.7	77.2	73.6	82.9	74.7	78.1	82.3	80.0	80.9	80.2	76.6	80.1	81.0	78.7	80.5	81.2	-0.9%	0.7%
Disappearance*	41.8	83.4	102.9	93.7	83.7	71.7	70.6	70.4	69.6	72.1	73.4	74.6	77.6	80.6	82.0	84.3	81.1	3.9%	1.6%
- through class 4M	14.8	35.2	37.9	32.6	51.3	37.9	36.4	33.6	31.5	32.7	32.6	32.4	34.0	35.6	35.5	36.3	34.4	5.6%	-0.4%
Exports	16.3	9.6	8.7	10.4	8.3	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	10.7	-26.0%	-1.4%
Ending Stocks	35.4	41.8	30.9	20.7	31.0	26.8	27.4	30.4	32.5	33.5	36.3	35.2	36.9	38.1	36.6	36.8	32.0	15.3%	3.2%
Wholesale Skim Milk Powder Support Price ($/kg)	5.95	6.08	6.18	6.23	6.31	6.41	6.62	6.66	6.74	6.89	6.98	7.12	7.24	7.34	7.39	7.52	6.15	22.3%	1.6%

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Cheddar Cheese Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	128.0	135.5	137.2	137.2	129.1	138.8	133.4	138.5	137.6	140.3	139.3	141.9	141.5	143.1	144.1	144.7	133.4	8.5%	0.4%
Imports	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	5.1%	0.0%
Disappearance*	119.1	133.0	133.2	135.7	130.7	131.7	133.3	135.1	136.1	137.7	137.8	139.3	139.8	140.8	142.0	142.7	130.3	9.5%	0.8%
Exports	5.5	4.9	3.0	3.0	1.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	-8.8%	0.0%
Ending Stocks	49.9	45.6	45.7	43.3	38.5	43.7	42.0	43.6	43.4	44.2	43.9	44.7	44.6	45.1	45.4	45.6	44.6	2.2%	0.4%
Wholesale Price ($/kg)	8.74	8.97	9.14	9.35	9.56	9.63	9.80	9.94	10.05	10.20	10.31	10.46	10.59	10.71	10.81	10.95	$9.15	19.7%	1.3%
Specialty Cheese Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	244.0	241.6	243.7	242.9	248.5	246.7	248.6	251.0	254.5	257.7	259.7	262.5	265.1	267.2	270.6	273.3	244.1	12.0%	1.0%
Imports	19.5	18.6	19.7	21.6	20.8	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	20.1	-5.7%	0.0%
Disappearance*	255.7	257.0	256.0	255.7	260.8	261.3	262.2	264.7	268.2	271.5	273.5	276.3	278.9	281.0	284.4	287.2	257.0	11.7%	0.9%
Exports	5.4	4.9	6.5	6.3	7.9	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.2	-18.0%	-0.6%
Ending Stocks	19.8	18.1	19.0	21.5	22.2	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.1	4.3%	0.0%
Ice Cream Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	187.7	161.4	146.6	169.6	165.5	165.0	163.6	162.1	160.0	158.4	156.7	155.2	153.4	151.8	150.3	148.8	166.2	-10.4%	-1.0%
Imports	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	25.4%	0.0%
Disappearance	175.6	149.0	133.5	156.3	152.2	151.5	150.1	148.6	146.5	144.9	143.3	141.7	139.9	138.3	136.9	135.4	153.3	-11.7%	-1.1%
Exports	12.5	12.8	13.6	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	13.4	5.7%	0.0%
Wholesale Ice Cream Price, ($/kg)	3.35	3.46	3.53	3.58	3.71	3.73	3.79	3.87	3.95	4.03	4.11	4.20	4.29	4.38	4.47	4.56	$3.53	29.4%	2.0%
Yogurt Supply-Disposition (kt)																			
Production	267.1	277.9	291.2	311.1	316.1	321.3	332.5	342.3	351.9	359.4	364.6	374.8	382.9	390.5	397.6	406.7	292.7	39.0%	2.4%
Imports	0.5	0.5	2.5	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.8%	0.0%
Disappearance	266.3	276.6	291.3	309.3	311.5	319.6	330.8	340.6	350.2	357.7	362.9	373.1	381.2	388.8	395.9	405.0	291.0	39.2%	2.4%
Exports	1.3	1.7	2.4	3.7	5.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.2%	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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Retail Price Indexes and Percentage Change																			
Total Food	111.8	115.7	121.4	123.1	127.7	130.8	133.5	136.9	139.7	143.5	146.8	150.4	153.8	157.5	161.5	165.2	119.9	37.7%	2.4%
	2.6%	3.5%	4.9%	1.4%	3.8%	2.4%	2.0%	2.6%	2.1%	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%			
Food from Restaurants	114.1	117.0	121.1	124.0	127.5	130.6	133.9	137.7	141.1	145.2	148.9	152.9	156.8	160.9	165.2	169.5	120.7	40.4%	2.6%
	2.7%	2.5%	3.5%	2.4%	2.9%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%			
Food from Stores	110.9	115.2	121.5	122.7	127.9	130.9	133.3	136.5	139.1	142.9	146.0	149.4	152.6	156.1	159.9	163.4	119.6	36.6%	2.2%
	2.6%	3.9%	5.5%	0.9%	4.2%	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%	1.9%	2.7%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%			
Meat	111.1	113.4	118.4	119.1	125.4	132.0	134.7	137.1	134.8	136.8	138.5	140.1	139.4	140.3	141.7	141.1	117.5	20.1%	0.7%
	3.0%	2.0%	4.5%	0.6%	5.3%	5.3%	2.0%	1.8%	-1.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	-0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	-0.4%			
Dairy Products	119.9	124.6	129.1	130.3	133.6	134.8	138.0	141.3	143.9	146.9	150.4	153.6	156.9	160.3	163.7	167.2	127.5	31.1%	2.2%
	3.6%	3.9%	3.7%	0.9%	2.5%	0.9%	2.4%	2.4%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%			
Bakery Products	118.1	132.4	137.9	138.8	146.0	150.4	151.4	152.8	154.3	155.9	157.3	158.9	160.6	162.4	164.2	166.0	134.6	23.3%	1.0%
	4.0%	12.1%	4.1%	0.7%	5.2%	3.1%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%			
Fruit	99.6	101.2	107.6	104.3	108.8	111.9	114.1	116.7	119.6	122.9	125.9	128.8	131.8	134.9	138.1	141.3	104.3	35.5%	2.4%
	1.2%	1.6%	6.4%	-3.1%	4.3%	2.8%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%			
Vegetables	95.2	96.5	105.8	103.1	112.8	107.2	108.5	110.8	113.5	116.7	119.5	122.3	125.1	128.0	131.0	134.0	102.7	30.5%	2.3%
	-0.2%	1.5%	9.6%	-2.6%	9.4%	-4.9%	1.2%	2.1%	2.4%	2.8%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%			
Sugar	100.0	102.7	111.4	126.0	138.7	136.4	125.7	124.7	127.7	131.9	126.8	125.9	126.3	124.8	124.3	124.6	115.8	7.6%	-0.9%
	0.1%	2.8%	8.5%	13.0%	10.1%	-1.6%	-7.9%	-0.8%	2.4%	3.3%	-3.9%	-0.7%	0.3%	-1.2%	-0.4%	0.2%			
Fats & Oils	114.2	129.7	140.6	140.7	146.6	146.9	149.6	153.9	158.3	163.4	168.1	172.6	177.1	181.9	186.8	191.8	134.4	42.8%	2.7%
	3.5%	13.6%	8.4%	0.0%	4.2%	0.2%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%	3.2%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%			

Data Source: Statistics Canada - CANSIM.

Table 16: Canadian per Capita Consumption

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Meat (kg)	93.5	90.8	89.2	86.0	85.5	85.0	84.6	84.4	84.5	83.8	83.6	83.2	82.9	82.7	82.4	82.4	89.0	-7.5%	-0.3%
Beef	30.5	29.1	28.4	27.7	28.2	28.6	28.1	27.8	27.9	27.5	27.2	26.8	26.7	26.5	26.1	25.9	28.8	-9.9%	-1.0%
Pork	25.0	23.6	23.2	21.3	20.5	20.9	20.8	20.6	20.6	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.6	22.7	-13.8%	-0.6%
Sheep	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	-15.1%	-0.6%
Chicken	32.3	32.3	31.9	31.5	31.4	30.5	30.6	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.6	31.8	31.9	-0.3%	0.4%
Turkey	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5	-9.2%	0.3%
Eggs (doz.)	12.3	12.4	12.7	12.5	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.5	2.8%	0.1%
Whole Milk (l)	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.8	10.8	-19.3%	-1.4%
Low-fat Milk (l)	71.3	70.4	67.7	67.7	66.4	66.0	66.1	65.9	65.7	65.8	65.7	65.7	65.5	65.3	65.1	64.8	68.7	-5.6%	-0.2%
Cream (l)	36.2	35.0	34.9	35.2	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.2	35.8	9.5%	0.4%
Butter (kg)	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	-9.2%	-1.1%
Cheese (kg)	11.3	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.4	-3.4%	-0.2%
Ice Cream (kg)	5.3	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.5	-23.2%	-2.2%
Yogurt (kg)	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.4	8.5	21.3%	1.3%

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

Table 17 : Manufacturing Shipments

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Food and beverage ($ Millions)	81,118	85,815	87,984	89,807	92,869	93,803	95,707	98,062	99,968	102,695	105,370	108,187	110,910	113,740	116,472	119,032	87,519	36.0%	2.4%
Food	71,660	76,608	78,649	80,493	83,722	83,951	85,690	87,840	89,536	92,051	94,523	97,138	99,658	102,283	104,810	107,162	78,226	37.0%	2.5%
Bakery product	8,126	8,615	9,256	9,457	9,501	9,565	9,783	10,018	10,314	10,674	10,966	11,269	11,588	11,899	12,232	12,603	8,991	40.2%	2.8%
Flour milling	1,627	2,276	1,977	1,631	1,854	1,865	1,825	1,832	1,839	1,848	1,857	1,848	1,833	1,822	1,819	1,820	1,873	-2.8%	-0.2%
Animal feed	5,413	5,811	5,692	5,328	5,973	5,672	5,558	5,470	5,397	5,376	5,387	5,565	5,852	6,119	6,308	6,386	5,643	13.2%	1.2%
Oilseed processing	3,437	4,834	4,335	4,541	5,676	6,138	6,215	6,297	6,283	6,325	6,411	6,559	6,727	6,867	6,974	7,104	4,564	55.6%	1.5%
Red meat	15,806	16,051	16,574	18,107	18,250	17,642	18,197	18,871	19,020	19,606	20,209	20,773	21,104	21,630	22,173	22,526	16,957	32.8%	2.5%
Dairy product	11,913	12,794	13,220	13,394	13,694	14,143	14,510	14,774	15,053	15,355	15,678	15,969	16,295	16,626	16,958	17,302	13,003	33.1%	2.0%
Poultry meat	5,156	5,087	5,781	5,905	6,034	6,273	6,458	6,736	6,968	7,208	7,494	7,789	8,068	8,345	8,624	8,938	5,593	59.8%	3.6%
Seafood product	3,602	3,882	3,480	4,023	4,314	4,516	4,703	4,883	5,065	5,203	5,386	5,580	5,755	5,881	5,979	6,077	3,860	57.4%	3.0%
Sugar and Confectionnery	4,300	4,039	4,132	4,473	4,464	4,083	4,253	4,373	4,486	4,613	4,758	4,883	5,006	5,131	5,254	5,376	4,282	25.5%	2.8%
All other food	12,281	13,219	14,202	13,633	13,962	14,054	14,187	14,586	15,112	15,844	16,377	16,904	17,431	17,963	18,490	19,031	13,459	41.4%	3.1%
Beverage	9,459	9,207	9,335	9,314	9,147	9,852	10,017	10,222	10,432	10,644	10,847	11,049	11,252	11,456	11,662	11,870	9,293	27.7%	1.9%
Breweries	4,243	4,534	4,648	4,402	4,356	4,935	5,005	5,115	5,229	5,345	5,452	5,559	5,666	5,775	5,886	5,998	4,437	35.2%	2.0%
All other beverages	5,216	4,673	4,688	4,911	4,792	4,917	5,012	5,108	5,203	5,299	5,394	5,490	5,586	5,681	5,777	5,872	4,856	20.9%	1.8%

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

Table 18: Agri-food Trade

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Exports ($ Millions)																			
Grains	5,688	8,498	6,913	5,521	6,747	7,280	7,917	7,041	6,528	6,701	6,659	6,916	7,322	7,663	7,789	7,806	6,673	17.0%	0.7%
Grain Products	2,641	3,041	3,084	2,922	3,074	3,227	3,248	3,360	3,512	3,690	3,823	3,965	4,128	4,295	4,471	4,664	2,953	58.0%	3.8%
Animal Feeds	793	804	774	803	906	1,065	1,103	1,048	999	1,043	1,039	1,039	1,052	1,062	1,064	1,069	816	30.9%	0.0%
Dried Pulses	1,288	1,850	2,097	2,049	2,158	1,770	1,776	1,622	1,510	1,533	1,538	1,578	1,600	1,611	1,626	1,661	1,889	-12.1%	-0.6%
Oilseeds	3,420	5,481	4,926	5,186	6,327	7,595	7,515	7,134	6,627	6,670	6,816	7,050	7,241	7,469	7,885	8,311	5,068	64.0%	0.9%
Oilseed Products	1,556	2,525	2,111	2,959	4,241	4,840	4,744	4,871	4,872	4,948	5,073	5,258	5,443	5,580	5,671	5,790	2,678	116.2%	1.8%
Live Animals Excluding Poultry	2,371	2,273	1,569	1,616	1,357	1,543	1,754	2,228	1,771	2,051	2,343	2,305	2,073	2,177	2,082	2,089	1,837	13.7%	3.1%
Red Meats	3,669	4,118	3,881	4,213	4,536	4,413	4,549	5,171	4,677	5,047	5,297	5,772	5,766	6,079	6,423	6,325	4,083	54.9%	3.7%
Other Animal Products	1,058	1,212	981	1,216	1,374	1,570	1,558	1,550	1,615	1,676	1,568	1,626	1,795	1,907	1,936	1,971	1,168	68.7%	2.3%
Dairy Products	303	267	252	243	266	255	266	256	254	256	259	261	264	268	271	275	266	3.3%	0.7%
Poultry & Eggs	411	433	436	440	439	483	498	515	532	550	567	591	611	629	648	667	432	54.4%	3.3%
Fruit & Nuts	714	743	670	630	800	933	944	973	1,011	1,071	1,113	1,151	1,189	1,227	1,266	1,304	711	83.3%	3.4%
Vegetables Excluding Potatoes	1,090	1,140	1,120	1,206	1,194	1,191	1,209	1,249	1,301	1,382	1,439	1,492	1,544	1,597	1,649	1,701	1,150	48.0%	3.6%
Potatoes & Products	1,125	1,195	1,256	1,094	1,143	1,106	1,121	1,156	1,202	1,275	1,326	1,372	1,419	1,465	1,512	1,558	1,163	34.0%	3.5%
Seeds For Sow ing	363	368	278	228	286	377	381	391	406	429	445	459	473	488	502	516	305	69.5%	3.2%
Maple Products	218	234	253	231	242	249	253	260	271	287	299	309	320	330	340	351	236	49.0%	3.5%
Vegetable Fibres	24	19	21	12	14	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	18	-47.1%	-1.0%
Plantation Crops	690	789	736	915	979	992	1,005	1,036	1,078	1,143	1,188	1,230	1,271	1,313	1,355	1,396	822	69.8%	3.5%
Floriculture & Nursery Products	340	304	297	302	296	293	295	302	312	328	339	349	359	369	378	388	308	26.2%	2.8%
Essential Oils	22	42	25	29	28	32	32	33	34	36	38	39	40	42	43	44	29	52.0%	3.4%
Alcoholic Beverages	699	678	587	593	615	640	627	627	633	652	660	665	671	676	682	687	634	8.3%	0.7%
Other Beverages Excluding Juices	207	186	165	160	186	217	216	219	225	236	242	248	253	259	265	270	181	49.6%	2.2%
Other Agri-Food	2,792	2,735	2,749	2,898	3,103	3,459	3,498	3,583	3,732	3,947	4,081	4,214	4,350	4,483	4,620	4,756	2,856	66.6%	3.2%
Total Agri-Food Exports	31,485	38,935	35,180	35,466	40,311	43,542	44,519	44,636	43,110	44,961	46,159	47,898	49,194	51,000	52,486	53,609	36,276	47.8%	2.1%
Total Agri-Food Imports	24,825	27,764	28,279	28,339	31,342	33,570	33,856	34,870	35,486	37,104	38,629	40,043	40,820	41,851	43,140	44,070	28,110	56.8%	2.8%
Total Agri-Food Net Exports	6,661	11,170	6,901	7,128	8,969	9,971	10,662	9,766	7,624	7,856	7,530	7,855	8,374	9,149	9,347	9,540	8,166	16.8%	-0.4%

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

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average 2007-2011	%Chg. 2022: 2007-2011 Average	Average growth rate 2012-2022
Farm Input Price Indexes and Percentage Change																			
Buildings (Wt=9.36)	127.8	137.8	127.1	126.2	133.0	137.0	139.2	142.7	146.3	149.9	153.5	157.3	161.1	165.1	169.1	173.2	130.4	32.9%	2.4%
	3.6%	7.8%	-7.8%	-0.7%	5.4%	3.0%	1.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%			
Machinery and Motor Vehicles. (Wt=19.27)	125.5	140.9	124.4	128.3	143.0	149.3	150.0	153.7	158.6	164.7	169.1	172.6	176.1	179.6	183.2	186.9	132.4	41.1%	2.3%
	2.0%	12.2%	-11.7%	3.1%	11.5%	4.4%	0.5%	2.5%	3.2%	3.9%	2.6%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%			
Depreciation on Machin. and Motor Veh. (Wt=9.28)	97.8	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	102.0	23.2%	1.5%
	-2.0%	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%			
Machinery Fuel (Wt=4.74)	189.2	241.8	164.0	184.1	236.3	244.1	240.5	247.8	259.6	275.7	285.2	291.6	297.4	303.4	309.5	315.7	203.0	55.5%	2.6%
	6.5%	27.8%	-32.2%	12.3%	28.3%	3.3%	-1.5%	3.1%	4.8%	6.2%	3.4%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%			
Machine Repairs (Wt=5.25)	110.2	113.7	118.2	114.9	116.4	126.0	129.5	133.0	136.7	140.5	144.3	148.2	152.2	156.3	160.5	164.8	114.7	43.7%	2.7%
	1.1%	3.2%	4.0%	-2.8%	1.2%	8.3%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%			
General Business Costs (Wt=15.33)	126.3	134.4	127.4	127.6	134.0	133.8	139.5	143.1	145.2	145.7	146.1	147.0	148.2	149.7	151.2	152.4	129.9	17.3%	1.3%
	9.7%	6.4%	-5.2%	0.1%	5.0%	-0.1%	4.3%	2.5%	1.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%			
Crop Production (Wt=23.17)	129.5	162.3	159.5	145.3	156.0	169.4	173.2	169.3	168.3	170.3	172.7	177.4	182.5	187.1	191.1	194.8	150.5	29.4%	1.4%
	10.3%	25.4%	-1.7%	-8.9%	7.4%	8.6%	2.2%	-2.3%	-0.6%	1.2%	1.4%	2.7%	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%			
Commercial Seed and Plant (Wt=3.88)	125.6	125.8	134.3	133.8	138.8	144.5	148.9	151.6	154.5	157.9	161.2	165.0	168.9	172.8	176.6	180.4	131.6	37.1%	2.2%
	0.6%	0.2%	6.8%	-0.4%	3.7%	4.1%	3.0%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%			
Fertilizer (Wt=6.38)	149.5	250.9	209.3	160.1	200.9	224.0	226.5	208.6	199.6	198.7	198.8	205.3	212.8	218.7	223.1	226.4	194.1	16.6%	0.1%
	29.8%	67.9%	-16.6%	-23.5%	25.4%	11.5%	1.1%	-7.9%	-4.3%	-0.5%	0.1%	3.3%	3.7%	2.8%	2.0%	1.5%			
Animal Production (Wt=32.88)	99.6	109.6	108.6	107.1	121.5	132.3	132.9	137.6	126.6	130.4	137.8	139.9	137.3	140.4	144.3	143.3	109.2	31.2%	0.8%
	8.0%	10.1%	-0.9%	-1.4%	13.4%	8.9%	0.5%	3.5%	-8.0%	3.0%	5.7%	1.5%	-1.9%	2.3%	2.7%	-0.7%			
Feeder Cattle (Wt=9.50)	86.5	80.0	84.7	89.6	109.0	120.7	113.4	128.4	95.0	108.2	133.8	134.4	116.4	118.5	126.0	120.0	89.9	33.4%	-0.1%
	-9.7%	-7.5%	5.8%	5.8%	21.6%	10.8%	-6.0%	13.3%	-26.0%	13.8%	23.7%	0.4%	-13.4%	1.8%	6.3%	-4.8%			
Weaners (Wt=2.13)	92.1	93.9	93.9	123.0	160.4	120.3	127.1	142.5	141.1	148.0	149.5	155.2	154.6	161.2	169.3	169.8	112.7	50.7%	3.5%
	-1.2%	2.0%	0.0%	30.9%	30.4%	-25.0%	5.6%	12.2%	-1.0%	4.9%	1.0%	3.8%	-0.4%	4.3%	5.0%	0.3%			
Poultry (Wt=1.68)	105.6	108.8	109.9	105.5	101.3	109.1	109.8	110.4	111.1	111.6	112.0	113.0	113.7	114.2	114.8	115.3	106.2	8.6%	0.6%
	5.1%	3.0%	1.0%	-4.0%	-4.0%	7.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%			
Commercial Feed (Wt=13.25)	100.3	126.2	118.5	108.4	125.1	139.0	143.0	139.8	135.1	131.7	128.3	130.1	134.3	137.2	137.8	136.8	115.7	18.3%	-0.2%
	29.2%	25.8%	-6.1%	-8.5%	15.3%	11.2%	2.9%	-2.3%	-3.3%	-2.5%	-2.6%	1.4%	3.2%	2.2%	0.4%	-0.7%			
TOTAL (Wt=100)	118.3	134.3	127.9	124.9	136.6	144.8	147.1	149.3	147.1	150.5	154.7	157.6	159.2	162.5	166.0	167.9	128.4	30.8%	1.5%
	7.1%	13.5%	-4.7%	-2.3%	9.3%	6.0%	1.6%	1.5%	-1.5%	2.3%	2.8%	1.9%	1.0%	2.1%	2.2%	1.1%			

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.