2022-23 ANNUAL REPORT

FARM CREDIT CANADA

Climate-related disclosures

Climate change at FCC

FCC recognizes that climate significantly impacts agriculture and food systems. The risk of climate change, including physical risks such as severe or chronic weather events, or transition risks such as market and consumer expectations, could cause challenges or disruptions for the agriculture and agri-food industry. However, opportunities exist to evolve food operations and production to meet the growing food needs of the world. As a Crown corporation and financial institution 100% dedicated to serving the Canadian agriculture and agri-food industry, FCC is committed to understanding these climate risks and opportunities to support the resilience of industry and build a sustainable future.

About these disclosures

FCC supports the recommendations of the Financial Stability Board's Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). We are committed to producing annual disclosures that consider these recommendations and are in line with the Government of Canada's expectations regarding climate-related financial disclosures. The content within these disclosures highlights our approach to climate change with key information and progress tracked under governance, strategy, risks and opportunities, and targets and metrics. These disclosures outline future steps and considerations to ensure we effectively manage risks that climate poses to our operations and customers and identify opportunities to support customers on their sustainability journey. We are committed to enhancing this reporting over time.

FCC also provides relevant information on environmental, social and governance impacts in our 2022-23 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report. Our ESG commitments connect to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals of Zero Hunger and Responsible Consumption and Production. To find out more, visit fcc.ca/ESG.

	2022-23	2023-24 and beyond
Governance	• Board of Directors, Risk Committee and Corporate Governance Committee participation • Management committees: ESG Steering Committee, Enterprise Risk Committee • Management: Chief Executive Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Chief Financial Officer, VP, Strategy and Sustainability, VP, Law and Corporate Secretary	• ESG and climate will be a standing agenda item brought to the Board of Directors for input and oversight going forward • ESG strategic aspiration will be integrated into the organizational strategy with oversight by the Enterprise Management Team. The ESG Steering Committee will be repurposed as an implementation working committee • Management of ESG will extend to the Enterprise Management Team
Strategy	• Set ambition to become net-zero aligned[9] within FCC-owned GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2, 3 – category 5, 6) • Continued to develop FCC's approach to addressing climate impacts • Qualitatively assessed short-, medium- and long-term climate risks	• Finalize ESG approach, including FCC's path to becoming net-zero for all scoped emissions • Develop sustainable finance programs for targeting emissions reduction for participants • Enhance partnerships with key industry stakeholders, government, research, academic and financial institutions to enable the agriculture and agri-food industry to address climate risk and opportunities • Support sustainable innovation for the industry through venture capital financing • Mature climate scenario analysis to provide decision-useful information to inform risk appetite and strategy
Risk management	• Identified climate risk and subsequent risk treatment plan through Enterprise Risk Management process • Performed second climate stress scenario based on a transition to net-zero by 2050 • Refreshed risk appetite statement to reflect climate risk	• Continue to evaluate and adapt climate risk appetite • Deepen knowledge of climate risks in FCC's operating environment and further integrate into risk framework • Support the industry's resilience by ensuring that relevant climate-related risks are assessed and used to inform portfolio management decisions • Align risk management practices with OSFI's B-15 Climate Risk Management guidelines
Metrics and targets	• FCC's operational footprint: Scope 1, 2, 3 (category 5, 6) See page 60 • Joined the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) – methodology applied to financed emissions (Scope 3, category 15 GHG emissions)	• Mature methodology for financed emissions within the PCAF Standard • Work in partnership with financial institutions to develop consistent, Canadian-centric emission factors for agriculture • Pursue setting a science-based target and conduct a Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment

[9] net-zero aligned: organizations reduce emissions in line with a 1.5°C scenario, with an option to procure offsets for remaining emissions.

Governance

A strong operational governance structure is foundational to the progress FCC makes on environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives. FCC has well-established roles, policies and processes that enable effective climate governance and accountabilities at Board, committee, management and operational levels.

Climate governance

The Board of Directors

FCC's Board of Directors oversees the corporation's ESG direction and program, and risk management policies, including our climate change direction. Our Board meets six times annually and in 2022-23, it discussed climate and ESG during three strategic sessions. Going forward, ESG and climate topics will be brought to the Board of Directors regularly and all Board committees will continue to grow their skills and knowledge in ESG.

Board committees

The **Corporate Governance Committee** oversees FCC's ESG performance and disclosures such as our climate-related disclosures and the ESG report. This committee meets four times per year and in 2022, climate and ESG topics were on the agenda at every meeting.

Climate-related topics have been a standing agenda item for the **Risk Management Committee**, which meets five times per year. The Risk Management Committee oversees FCC's risk register, in which climate change was identified as a strategic risk in 2021-22 and 2022-23. The Risk Management Committee ensures adherence to our enterprise risk management framework and oversees our response to climate risk through frameworks such as the operational risk management framework.

Enterprise Management Team

Overall accountability for FCC's ESG approach lies with the President and CEO.

The Enterprise Management Team is engaged for input and approves the overarching ESG program, of which climate change is a component. It also receives quarterly updates on progress toward meeting FCC's greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction target, which is included as a goal linked to compensation.

Strategy and sustainability

Authority for the management of ESG program, performance and disclosures is delegated to the Vice-President, Strategy and Sustainability.

ESG Steering Committee

The FCC ESG Steering Committee (comprised of Enterprise Management Team members and senior leaders) provides oversight on ESG and climate change. This committee also receives updates on trends and challenges related to climate change. In 2022, the committee met six times on these climate-related topics. This committee will be repurposed as the Enterprise Management Team takes on a larger accountability over ESG.

Risk management

Accountability for climate risk identification and management lies with the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). This includes the development of risk treatment plans to mitigate risks associated with climate change.

Enterprise Risk Management Committee

The Enterprise Risk Management Committee oversees the adherence to FCC's Risk Appetite through sound policies, frameworks and risk management processes as well as an integrated risk culture.

For more details on Enterprise risk management, see page 47.

Strategy

Climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities

Both the agriculture and agri-food industry, along with FCC as a financial institution, are subject to a series of transition risks related to climate. In 2022, FCC conducted a materiality assessment that identified GHG emissions, physical and transition risk as core ESG topics to be deemed a priority.

Industry	Physical risks	Transition risks
Financial institutions	Damage to facilities and infrastructure due to acute physical risks	Climate change transition impacts consider the longer-term market and regulatory shifts related to the transition to a low-carbon economy and include the following risks: • Policy and legal risks: Policies that respond to climate change (example, carbon pricing, mandatory climate-related disclosure) and litigation risks to companies • Reputational risks: Risks stemming from changing consumer, employee and community perceptions of a company's contribution to climate change • Market risks: Shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products and services • Technology risks: Risks stemming from the need to adopt new and innovative technologies to support the transition to a low-carbon economy
Agriculture and agri-food industry	Acute physical risks: • Damage to facilities, infrastructure and critical elements of the supply chain leading to reduced revenue from decreased production capacity and increased capital costs • Inadequate rainfall and/or irregular temperatures leading to reduced or failed crop yields • Increased insurance premiums and potential for reduced availability of insurance on assets in high-risk locations • Chronic physical risks can compromise the long-term viability of assets located in regions with changing weather patterns, where the availability of key inputs such as water may also be impacted	The risks identified above are applicable to both financial institutions and the agriculture and agri-food industry.

Industry	Physical opportunities	Transition opportunities
Financial institutions	• Energy sources: Diversifying of energy sources to include lower-emitting generation • Resource efficiencies: Cost savings from improved facility efficiencies	The transition to a low-carbon economy can create opportunities for company value including revenue, capital expenditures, compliance and operational costs, and access to capital: • Market expansion: Providing new sources of funding in the low-carbon transition • Products and services enhancements: New and innovative lower-carbon products and services that are responding to shifting consumer preferences • Resilience: Developing adaptive capacity to respond to climate risks • Reputation opportunities: Creating a positive response to climate action can increase a company's ability to attract and retain talent
Agriculture and agri-food industry	• Chronic and acute changing weather patterns: Some sectors, including agriculture, are presented with opportunities by a longer-term climatic shift, leading to longer growing seasons	• Capital: Accessing new sources of funding in the low-carbon transition • Products and services enhancements: Accessing new and innovative lower-carbon products and services • Energy sources: Diversifying of energy sources to include lower-emitting generation • Resource efficiencies: Achieving cost savings from improved production

Strategic climate-related focus areas

Partnership with key industry stakeholders, government, research and academic institutions and reputable organizations is key to understanding and interpreting climate impacts on Canadian agriculture and agri-food to support our customers' sustainability efforts. For a complete list of FCC's partnerships, visit fcc.ca/ESGreports.

1. **Finalize ESG approach, including FCC's path to becoming net-zero for all scoped emissions.**
   FCC's ESG approach, of which climate is a component, is nearing completion for 2023-24. It is focused on understanding our climate risks and enabling customers to transition to a low-carbon economy. We are working with a third party to explore how to set science-based targets and complete a Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment.
2. **Develop sustainable finance programs for targeting emissions reduction for participants.**
   FCC is partnering with industry to offer incentive-based programming to encourage adoption of sustainable practices. We will continue to look for opportunities to partner with industry-led sustainability initiatives that have established systems for verification and measurement of environmental practices.

3. **Enhance partnerships with key industry stakeholders, government, research, academic and financial institutions to enable the industry to address climate risk and opportunities.**

   FCC is pursuing partnerships with key stakeholders to further sustainable agriculture initiatives. One notable partnership between FCC and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) involves an experiment to combine HOLOS, a greenhouse gas emissions measurement tool, with FCC's AgExpert Field, software that enables customers to track and manage data related to crop inputs such as seed, fertilizer, crop protection products, water, and more. The multi-phased experiment is designed to help Canadian primary producers better understand their sustainability footprint.

4. **Support sustainable innovation for the industry through venture capital financing.**

   The FCC venture capital program supports innovative companies and diverse entrepreneurs across all life-cycle stages, provinces and sectors in agriculture and agri-food to help the industry reach its full potential. In 2023-24, we will explore how our venture capital program can be leveraged to solve known gaps, such as challenges and opportunities related to sustainability.

   To learn more about current sustainability financing, knowledge, tools and innovation offered by FCC, please refer to the 2022-23 ESG Report at fcc.ca/ESGreports.

Reducing FCC's operational emissions

FCC has made a public commitment to reduce its Scope 1, 2, and 3 (category 5,6, excluding category 15) GHG emissions by 40% by 2025, based on 2012 levels. Refer to page 47 for Scope descriptions.

From 2021-22 to 2022-23, we reported an increase in operational emissions of 11.6% to 5,822 T C02e, from 5,218 T CO_2e. For full details on our operational footprint results, see page 60 in Metrics and targets.

This year, we set a path to become net-zero aligned[10] with our own GHG emissions. This commitment will involve investing in the continued decarbonization of our operations in line with the Federal Government's Greening Government expectations.

[10] Net-zero aligned: organizat3ons reduce emissions in line with a 1.5°C scenario, with an option to procure offsets for remaining emissions.

Risk management

FCC uses an enterprise risk management framework and policy to ensure significant risks, including climate risks, are adequately governed, identified, assessed, monitored and reported. Effective risk management enables us to achieve our strategic objectives and ensure sustainable business success. To find out more about the FCC risk management framework, which includes information on the risk register, categories, events and assessments, see page 47 in the annual report.

Climate risk

In 2022-23, we began evaluating and assessing climate risk to understand the long-term impacts on climate risk on FCC's portfolio. We have developed a roadmap to evolve our climate risk management practices to be more resilient to climate risks and be aligned with industry expectations, including those established through Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), and The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) B-15 Guidelines. The following table outlines the key objectives and activities performed to evolve FCC's climate risk management.

Climate risk roadmap		
Goal	**Objective by 2026**	**Key activities for 2022-23**
We are resilient to climate risks faced by the Canadian agriculture and food industry	Inform strategy and risk appetite	Assessed the impact to agriculture in Canada implied by the net-zero 2050 scenario used in the Bank of Canada and OSFI climate scenario analysis pilot that was released in 2022. Key findings were shared with the Enterprise Risk Management Committee and the ESG Steering Committee. FCC's risk appetite updated to include climate risk: "We reduce our impact on the environment. We support our customers to do the same by taking risks through product, program and capital availability."
	Integrate into ERM Framework	As a result of climate being identified as a risk on FCC's risk register, FCC developed a climate risk treatment plan for financial and strategic risk.
	Provisions to credit loss and capital, considers climate-related risks	Our climate stress test analyses informed our capital requirements in our Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). Through this process, FCC holds capital for climate-related risks. Additional work is required to quantify financial impacts.
We make sound credit and portfolio decisions that help the industry be resilient to climate risks and enable the net-zero journey	Incorporate into customer discussions	Future focus area
	Collect relevant data	Assessed accessibility and reliability of existing data for this purpose. Identified data gaps.
	Inform lending process and portfolio decisions	Future focus area

Climate scenario analysis

FCC established transition risk scenario analysis capabilities by replicating the Bank of Canada and OSFI's climate risk stress testing pilot[11] with a particular focus on the net-zero 2050 scenario. This scenario testing gave us a better understanding of what Bank of Canada, OSFI and other Canadian financial institutions are considering when it comes to transitioning to net-zero, including projected impacts to the agriculture and agri-food industry. It reinforced how important it is for FCC to support the industry through transition to a zero-carbon economy.

In support of OSFI's consultative process, we provided feedback on OSFI's B-15 Climate Risk Management Guidelines related to the agriculture and agri-food industry. With the innovative and thriving industry looking to adapt to climate impacts and adopt practices to ensure a vibrant industry for years to come, we provided context to the regulatory scenario to ensure agriculture innovation is well represented with up-to-date data and modelling to avoid unintended consequences to the industry.

There have been initial attempts to quantify financial impacts to FCC that inform capital requirements within the ICAAP. However, more work in this area is needed. We will continue to mature our climate scenario analysis program to provide decision-useful information to inform risk appetite and strategy.

Evaluating customers' environmental risk

Our customers play an important role in addressing environmental risks such as air quality, land usage and water protection challenges. As part of the loan approval process, we work with customers to review and address environmental risk through questionnaires and site inspections, and – when required – through a third-party assessment report prepared by an engineer or environmental consultants. Our expectations are outlined in the Environmental Declaration and Assessment signed by all customers. The assessment balances business decisions with individual needs to achieve our vision of sustainable growth and prosperity for Canada's agriculture and agri-food industry. It also outlines expectations related to topics such as environment and animal welfare, and articulates who FCC will and will not do business with.

FCC exercises all reasonable care to safeguard the environment and protect the value of real property taken as lending security. As a federal Crown corporation, FCC is also a federal authority with accountabilities under the Impact Assessment Act and its related regulations and instruments (together, the IAA). We comply with the requirements of the IAA when financing a project that qualifies as a designated project under the IAA. The IAA states that federal authorities must not carry out or permit projects as defined under the IAA to be carried out on federally owned lands or outside Canada unless the federal authority determines the project is not likely to cause significant adverse environmental effects or the Governor in Council decides the effects are justified under the circumstances.

[11] Assessing climate change risks to our financial system – Bank of Canada

Metrics and targets

GHG emission goals for Canadian agriculture and agri-food

FCC is committed to supporting the Government of Canada's goal to attain net-zero emissions by 2050, a target in line with the Paris Agreement's ambition for limiting global warming to well below 2°C. To honour this commitment, we have been measuring our operational carbon footprint for several years and started tracking portfolio financed emissions[12] in 2021.

Operational GHG emissions

For over a decade, FCC has quantified and disclosed Scope 1, 2 and 3 (category 5 and 6) emissions and has set more aggressive emissions reduction targets over the past five years. We use the GHG Protocol as the basis for conducting our carbon footprint assessment. The assessment is consistent with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14064-1 but is not considered a complete organizational inventory as waste and water are currently not calculated.

For FCC's operational footprint, the GHG sources identified were as follows:

Scope 1	• Natural gas combustion for heating • Releases of halocarbons by HVAC equipment • Diesel, gasoline, fuel oil and propane combustion in generators
Scope 2	• Purchased electricity
Scope 3*	• Employee travel by vehicle (personal and rental) • Air travel • Paper usage

*FCC's financed emissions (Scope 3, category 15) are listed and discussed on pages 61 through 64.

[12] GHG emissions of FCC customers (Scope 3, Category 15) and the portfolio consists of loans receivable in primary production, agribusiness and agri-food.

The following table features FCC's emission reduction results:

FCC's GHG metrics	Unit[13]	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
Direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned and/or controlled by FCC (Scope 1)	T CO_2e	1,443	1,381	1,487	1,285	1,560	1,407
Emissions created from the consumption of purchased electricity that occurs off-site, but is still attributable to FCC's activities (Scope 2)	T CO_2e	2,789	3,220	3,639	4,209	3,825	3,727
Emissions from waste generated by operations (Scope 3, category 5)	T CO_2e	143	66	50	204	229	356
Emissions from business travel (Scope 3, category 6)	T CO_2e	1,447	551	228	1,834	1,970	1,892
Total operational emissions*	**T CO_2e**	**5,822**	**5,218**	**5,404**	**7,532**	**7,584**	**7,382**
GHG reductions from Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)	T CO_2e	177	0	0	966	711	202
Net operational GHG emissions	**T CO_2e**	**5,645**	**5,218**	**5,404**	**6,566**	**6,873**	**7,180**
Operational carbon intensity	T CO_2e/ $M revenue	2.62	3.33	3.43	4.27	4.67	5.51
Financed emissions (Scope 3, category 15)	**Mt CO_2e**	**10.8**	**4.1**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**

*Emission factors were used to calculate the GHG emissions for each activity. Local emission factors were used where available; otherwise default regional, national or international factors were used. Where facility data was not directly supplied, internal intensity factors were generated from supplied data and extrapolated to remaining facilities.

[13] TCO_2e = tonnes per carbon dioxide equivalent, Mt CO_2e= mega tonnes per carbon dioxide equivalent.

Future considerations for reducing FCC's operational footprint

As part of our ESG approach, we are looking to align internal emission reduction initiatives to a science-based targets pathway.[14] Heading towards this pathway, we will set a new baseline in 2022-23 and work towards an ambition to be net-zero aligned across our own operations.

Calculating FCC's financed emissions

The Canadian agriculture and agri-food industry was the fifth largest source of GHG emissions in 2020, accounting for 10% of total emissions in Canada.[15] In 2021-22 TCFD report, FCC's portion of our portfolio dedicated to agriculture production is classified as climate-sensitive assets according to TCFD standards. This year, we have expanded the sectors that make up carbon-related assets to include the latest recommendations from the TCFD.

By measuring financed emissions, we can better understand where concentrations of emissions lie within our portfolio. This information is a starting point to monitor the industry's progress on transitioning to a low-carbon economy.

In 2021, as an initial approach to estimating GHG emissions associated with lending activities (financed emissions) and to provide an early benchmark, we conducted a simplified top-down assessment of sector and geographic information. The results from this approach indicated that our financed emissions related to the agriculture and food lending portfolio is attributable to 4.1 Mt CO_2e of the 72.7 Mt CO_2e[16] (approximately 5.6%) for all Canadian agriculture.

In 2022-23, FCC officially committed to Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) to quantify and disclose financed emissions for certain agriculture sectors using an approach in accordance with the PCAF's Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (the PCAF Standard). Officially endorsed by TCFD in 2021, PCAF is a global partnership of financial institutions that work together to develop and implement a harmonized approach to assess and disclose the GHG emissions associated with their loans and investments.

The PCAF methodology

To calculate our financed emissions using the PCAF methodology, we used revenue from approximately 57,000 primary borrowers (attributed to 97% of our portfolio) and sourced emission factors from the PCAF emission factor database[17] categorized by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.

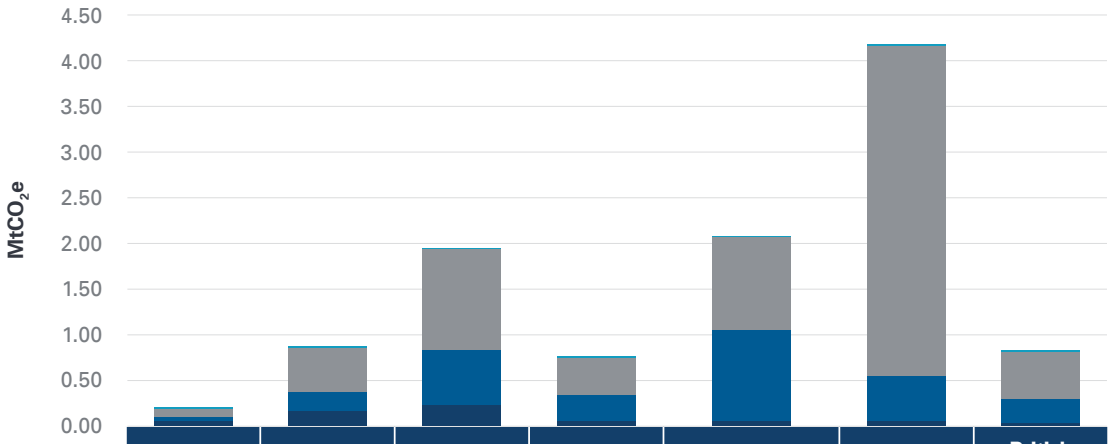
FCC's approach with PCAF methodology meets a PCAF Standard[18] score of 4.

[14] The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) drives ambitious climate action in the private sector by enabling organizations to set science-based emissions reduction targets.
[15] https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/eccc/documents/pdf/cesindicators/ghg-emissions/2022/ghg-emissions-en.pdf
[16] Since the reporting period of the 2020-21 FCC TCFD, Canadian agriculture emissions have been updated to 69Mt CO_2e in the 2020 Government of Canada National Inventory Report – 1990-2020; part 3.
[17] Economic Activity-based Emission Factors derived from EXIOBASE 3.7 – a global, detailed Multi-Regional Environmentally Extended Input-Output Table (MR-IOT) that estimates emissions by industry.
[18] https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/files/downloads/PCAF-Global-GHG-Standard.pdf

FCC's financed emissions by sector and province

For the year ended March 31

2022-23



	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Other	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Livestock	0.09	0.49	1.11	0.43	1.01	3.62	0.51
Crops	0.05	0.20	0.61	0.27	1.00	0.50	0.26
A&A	0.04	0.16	0.22	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03

*Total $MtCO_2e$ = Scope 1 and 2 combined, does not include Scope 3.

**Other category includes other primary production such as greenhouse and fruit as well as other small sub-sectors

Financed Emissions = Annual revenue amount x (emission factor by NAICs codes/USD conversion x 1 million) x attribution factor

Attribution Factor = (Total owing/ total assets)

Total Assets = total equity + total liability***

***As per note 92 in the Business Loan asset class of the PCAF Standard, where the sum of total equity and liabilities are not available, the customer's total assets can be used.

****Motor vehicle asset class was not included at this time as motor vehicle lending is captured within FCC's broader portfolio.

FCC's portfolio accounts for 10.8 $MtCO_2e$, with primary production making up 10.1 $MtCO_2e$ of these emissions. While agribusiness and agri-food represent approximately 17% of the total portfolio lending, it only accounts for about 6% of the financed emissions, with the remaining 94% tied to primary production. Livestock (including beef, dairy and hogs) and oilseed and grain are some of the most GHG-intensive production activities within our portfolio; however, data limitations are considerable for key variables including production data and farm level emissions.

Data limitations

When using PCAF emission factors with NAICs, there is a 40-50% margin of error (under a PCAF score of 4) with emissions factors dating back to 2018-2019. Despite this margin of error, PCAF offers the advantage of calculating the economic activity-based emission factors per sector that can be used as a first step to estimate FCC's exposure to emission-intensive areas.

FCC has identified internal data gaps in assets and revenues for customers, and as a result, we used estimations to represent the full portfolio. There are also limitations in using year-end data for customers' outstanding balances as high seasonal variability of FCC's portfolio and fluctuations in inflation and conversion rates are not considered. As such, we will explore estimating financed emissions based on average monthly balances to future results.

Emission factors under PCAF only allow FCC to calculate emissions to project as tonnes per carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) and not methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O), which are the main GHG emissions in the agriculture and agri-food industry. We do not have the data for avoided emissions and carbon removals.

Future enhancements

FCC will continue to mature its metrics and targets. We will strive to improve data availability and quality to consistently meet the standard's requirements while aiming to increase precision with other methods of calculation in the PCAF Standard. We intend to refine our calculations for financed emissions as the PCAF guidance and data landscape evolves, which may result in changes to our disclosures.

As new global sustainability frameworks become standard, such as the ISSB disclosures, FCC will adapt its reporting to meet the new requirements.

For more information about FCC's ESG commitments and climate change initiatives, visit fcc.ca/ESG. We welcome your questions and feedback on FCC's approach at esg@fcc.ca.

FCC office locations

British Columbia

Abbotsford, Dawson Creek, Duncan, Kelowna, Surrey, Vancouver (S)

Alberta

Barrhead, Brooks, Calgary, Camrose, Drumheller (S), Edmonton, Falher, Grande Prairie, High River (S), La Crete, Leduc, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Olds, Red Deer, Strathmore (S), Vegreville, Vermilion, Westlock

Saskatchewan

Assiniboia, Carlyle, Humboldt, Kindersley, Lloydminster, Meadow Lake (S), Moose Jaw, Moosomin (S), North Battleford, Outlook (S), Prince Albert, Regina, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Tisdale, Unity (S), Weyburn, Yorkton

Manitoba

Arborg, Brandon, Dauphin, Killarney (S), Morden, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Shoal Lake (S), Steinbach, Stonewall (S), Swan River, Virden, Winnipeg

Ontario

Ajax (S), Casselman, Chatham, Clinton, Essex, Frankford, Guelph, Kanata, Kingston, Lindsay, Listowel, London, Mississauga, New Liskeard (S), Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Simcoe, Stratford, Thornton, Walkerton, Woodstock

Quebec

Alma (S), Ange-Gardien, Beauharnois, Blainville, Drummondville, Gatineau (S), Joliette, Lévis, Montreal, Quebec City, Rivière-du-Loup, Sherbrooke, St-Hyacinthe, Ste-Marie, Trois-Rivières, Victoriaville

New Brunswick

Moncton, Woodstock

Nova Scotia

Kentville, Millbrook

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown

Newfoundland and Labrador

Mount Pearl

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Ce rapport est aussi disponible en français au fac.ca

Canada