



2021-2022 | Annual Report

Sask  **Wheat**
DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION





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About Sask Wheat

The Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission (Sask Wheat) was established in June 2013. The Commission, under the direction of its elected board of wheat producers, ensures that Saskatchewan's wheat farmers have the resources, leadership, and representation to strengthen Saskatchewan's competitive advantage and ensure the interests of Saskatchewan's farmers are protected. Check-off dollars administered by the Commission go towards research, advocacy, grower relations and market development initiatives that improve wheat varieties, grow the marketability of wheat, and provide higher value to producers.

Our Vision

Wheat is a highly profitable and sustainable crop for Saskatchewan farmers.

Our Mission

Sask Wheat will provide leadership in identifying and supporting research, market development, and advocacy to maximize profitable and sustainable wheat production for Saskatchewan farmers.



Strategic Priorities

Research

GOAL: Maximize direct financial benefit to Saskatchewan producers through yield gains, improved quality characteristics, and agronomic efficiencies.

Market Development

GOAL: Promote Canadian wheat in a way that increases value and marketability and provides a greater net return to producers.

Advocacy

GOAL: To represent the interests of Saskatchewan wheat producers to governments, their respective agencies or representatives, corporations, non-governmental organizations, and consumers.

Grower Relations

GOAL: To share valuable knowledge and resources with producers through communication and extension activities to enhance the profitability and productivity of Saskatchewan wheat producers.

The 2021-2022 crop year was one of challenges for Saskatchewan wheat producers, including poor rail transportation performance, inconsistent supply and high prices of important farm inputs, as well as erratic weather conditions lingering throughout the province after the dry crop year previous.

The Chair's Report



Brett Halstead,
Chair

However, it was also one of opportunities for Sask Wheat to collaborate with other crop commissions in Saskatchewan and across the Prairies to advocate for producers and ensure producer voices are heard by politicians and policymakers.

The 2021 drought severely impacted yields. That, along with global market conditions including the invasion of Ukraine by Russia in early 2022, pushed the price of wheat up throughout late 2021 and into early 2022. While some producers were able to benefit from increased prices, many wheat producers had little production to sell. Additionally, the prices of key crop inputs including fertilizer and fuel increased substantially over the past year.

Longstanding producer concerns around the balance and transparency of grain contracts intensified during the 2021 growing season when many producers couldn't meet their contractual obligations. This led to resolutions on grain contract terms passing at the 2022 Annual General Meetings (AGMs) of Sask Wheat and several other crop commissions last January, prompting the commissions and APAS to hire Mercantile Consulting Venture Inc. to complete a review of the current state of grain contracts in Saskatchewan. The review was released by the SaskCrops commissions (SaskBarley, SaskCanola, SaskFlax, SaskOats, Saskatchewan Pulse Growers, and Sask Wheat) together with the Agricultural Producers Association of Saskatchewan (APAS), in July.

The report concludes that contracts, as they are currently structured, heavily favour the interests of grain handling companies. We are hopeful that farmers and grain buyers can work collaboratively to make improvements, ensuring that contract terms are clearly defined, transparent, and fair. We believe a clear and balanced approach is desirable and beneficial for the industry. Improvements to grain contracts remain a top priority for our organizations and we are committed to continuing work on this issue on behalf of Saskatchewan farmers.



SaskCrops along with APAS made a joint submission to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada’s fertilizer emissions reduction target consultation. The federal government’s desire to both increase agricultural production and exports, and, at the same time, reduce fertilizer emissions presents significant challenges to producers already burdened with high costs for inputs and difficult growing conditions.

The SaskCrops submission noted that Saskatchewan farmers have been, and remain, at the forefront of innovation in agricultural production globally and have long been early adopters of technologies that have significantly lowered emissions compared to other regions of Canada while increasing agricultural productivity. The submission asks that all agricultural and environmental policies and targets be supported by science and verifiable data. The focus must remain on emissions reduction, not nitrogen use reduction, which is a vital input for Canadian field crop production.

As global price-takers, Saskatchewan wheat producers are concerned with government

policies that increase their costs and reduce their competitiveness globally. The federal carbon taxation policy increases the cost of production and marketing in such areas as inputs, trucking, rail freight, and grain drying, all of them essential to the production of wheat. With the current spotlight on global food security, we need to ensure that we can remain competitive and continue to increase production to meet increasing global food demand.

The 2021-2022 crop year ended with Canadian exports of wheat and durum down significantly from the previous year. Wheat exports (excluding durum) reached 11.5 million metric tonnes (MMT), down 41 % from the previous year. Durum exports reached 2.6 MMT, down 57% from the previous year. Even with producer deliveries and exports down significantly, both railways struggled to fulfill orders, especially during the winter months. The CP rail work stoppage in mid-March further added to these concerns. Sask Wheat is participating in the Crop Logistics Working Group and Transport Canada’s Commodity Supply Chain Table and is financially supporting the Ag Transport Coalition as a

member to find solutions to our continuing transportation challenges.

Challenges posed by environmental stressors, pests, diseases, and a potential shortage of inputs such as fertilizer or herbicides underscore the importance of Sask Wheat’s core activity of funding research. In 2021-2022, Sask Wheat committed over \$4.3 million to 44 projects. These projects will lead to new varieties and improved agronomic practices that will benefit producers and make growing wheat more productive and profitable in Saskatchewan.

The 2021-2022 crop year brought many opportunities to address important issues within the industry and strengthen the position of producers on the provincial and national stage. Sask Wheat will continue to be a strong advocate for Saskatchewan wheat producers and will continue to invest wheat check-off dollars wisely to bring results that will benefit producers now and into the future.

Thank you to my fellow directors and the Sask Wheat staff for their hard work and dedication over the past year. ◆

Looking back at my first year as the Executive Director of Sask Wheat, it was undoubtedly a turbulent time for Saskatchewan wheat producers. The 2022 growing season saw a rebound for much (but not all) of the province from the hot and dry conditions of 2021.

Executive Director's Report



Blair Goldade,
Executive Director

This had a major positive impact on provincial production and quality, but ongoing transportation issues and global market uncertainty continue to complicate the progress industry is making in getting back to more normal conditions.

Sask Wheat continued to work hard in 2021-2022 on behalf of Saskatchewan's wheat producers, with our research, policy, and grower relations teams now well-established and connected provincially, regionally, and nationally. Our Board of Directors has set a clear strategic direction for the organization that allows us to build on previous work and investments and be responsive to current and future needs of the industry.

Research remains our top priority at Sask Wheat. We have three employees in this area, working on 250 projects with researchers from across the country, sometimes solely through Sask Wheat funding support but more often through collaboration in provincial and national research funding programs. Much of the work is accomplished

via the partnership of Sask Wheat with the Manitoba Crop Alliance (MCA) and Alberta Wheat Commission (AWC) through the Canadian Wheat Research Coalition (CWRC), which is the home for the core wheat breeding agreements with the Universities of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, as well as the current Canadian National Wheat Cluster. The research we fund, even that not carried out in Saskatchewan, will have an impact on growing wheat in Saskatchewan and, ultimately, the profitability of wheat production in the province.

The true value of the investment we make in wheat research on behalf of wheat producers was highlighted by a report released in March 2022, which found that western Canadian wheat producers received nearly \$33 in return through varietal improvements for every dollar they invested in wheat breeding. The study was undertaken by the CWRC along with the Western Grains Research Foundation (WGRF) and the Saskatchewan Winter Cereals Development Commission (SWCDC), to quantify the benefits of wheat breeding investments by western Canadian producers over the past 27 years.

The ongoing COVID-19 restrictions continued to impact our grower extension activities and in-person events. We had four in-person coffee shop talks in late 2021 and early 2022 before the restrictions were tightened once again. This forced us to switch to delivering webinars, which we held four of in the new year. We also continued with our agronomy podcast throughout the year. Fortunately, we were able to welcome people in person to our Semi-Annual Meeting in Regina in June 2022, where Tom Wolf from Sprayers101 spoke. We are planning to get out to Saskatchewan communities once again for Think Wheat meetings in early 2023 while continuing to hold webinars, which have allowed us to bring various speakers





Courtesy Farm and Food Care Saskatchewan.

and topics to Saskatchewan audiences throughout the various periods of in-person restrictions.

We have undertaken a significant number of policy initiatives over the past year, working with our fellow Saskatchewan crop commissions on many issues as part of the SaskCrops organization. A substantial amount of work has gone into the area of greenhouse gas emissions, which is an increasing focus of the Government of Canada, as well as grain contracts which especially impacted many prairie producers in 2021. Sask Wheat also worked with organizations such as the Grain Growers of Canada, Cereals Canada, and the Ag Transport Coalition, among many other organizations, to advocate on behalf of Saskatchewan wheat producers.

After a resolution was passed at the 2022 Sask Wheat Annual General Meeting (AGM), we have been exploring the potential amalgamation of Sask Wheat with the SWCDC. A producer survey was held in early 2022 to gauge interest in the potential amalgamation and to allow producers to comment on the process and possible outcome of a new organization. Work on the potential amalgamation, which has been undertaken by our policy team, will continue over the next few months.

I'm proud of the responsible and transparent financial processes we have in place. You will find our audited financial statements at the end of this report, and we will present the financial statements at our January 2023 AGM, where the Board of Directors and I will answer any questions you may have.

Thank you to the Sask Wheat staff for the excellent job they have done over the past year. They keep this organization running and are focussed on serving the needs of Saskatchewan wheat producers.

Thank you to Board Chair, Brett Halstead, for his hard work and guidance over the past year, and the other directors of Sask Wheat, who spend countless hours working on behalf of Saskatchewan farmers. What they do has a huge positive impact on the industry.

Finally, my thanks to you, the wheat producer, for keeping your hard-earned dollars invested with us. We take our role as stewards of your money seriously. We look for the best projects to invest in and initiatives to undertake to ensure growing wheat in Saskatchewan remains profitable. ◆

Board of Directors



Brett Halstead
Chair, Nokomis



Jake Leguee
Vice-Chair, Weyburn



Scott Hepworth
Assiniboia



Lesley Kelly
Watrous



Rob Stone
Davidson



Glenn Tait
Meota



Jocelyn Velestuk
Broadview

Sask Wheat Staff



Blair Goldade
Executive Director



Kathryn Aldridge
Research Program Assistant
(July 2022 to October 2022)



Dallas Carpenter
Communications
Manager



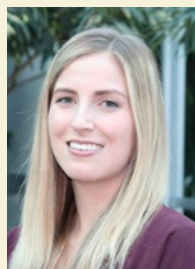
Constance Chiremba
Research Program
Manager



James Lokken
Policy Analyst
(Until August 2022)
Interim Policy Manager
(Starting August 2022)



Sushmita Nandy
Research Project Manager



Carmen Prang
Research Program Assistant
(Until May 2022)
Agronomy Extension
Specialist *(Starting May 2022)*



Deborah Rousson
Operations and Finance
Manager



Aiden Sanden
Policy Analyst
(Starting August 2022)



Cheryl Smith
Administrative
Assistant



Haley Tetreault
Agronomy Extension
Specialist *(Until May 2022)*



Kelsey Tollefson
Policy Manager

Research remains the central program for Sask Wheat. Improving the relative net profitability of producing wheat for Saskatchewan farmers is the key priority of Sask Wheat.

Research Overview

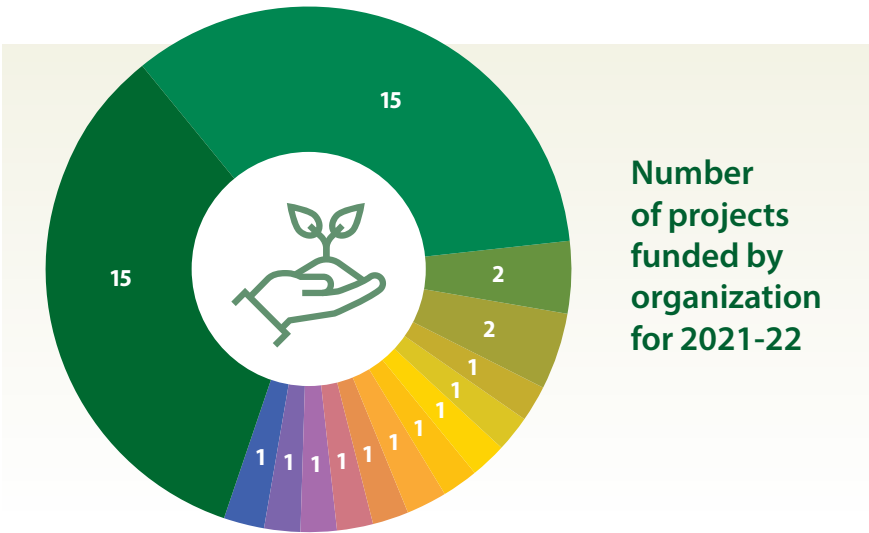
For the 2021-2022 crop year, Sask Wheat committed over \$4.3 million to 44 research projects.

This includes projects funded through the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture's Agriculture Development Fund research call and Alberta's Agriculture Funding Consortium.

Since 2014, Sask Wheat has funded 250 projects for over \$56.4 million.

Sask Wheat funds projects based on their merit and their potential benefit to Saskatchewan wheat production, with the Board of Directors taking advice from research staff, the Research Committee, and external reviewers, who carefully review each research project. The process Sask Wheat uses is thorough and ensures the commission is completing its due diligence in investigating the details of each project to confirm that the research fits within the organization's research priorities, that it has scientific merit, and that it will benefit producers and bring a return on Sask Wheat's investment of producer funding.

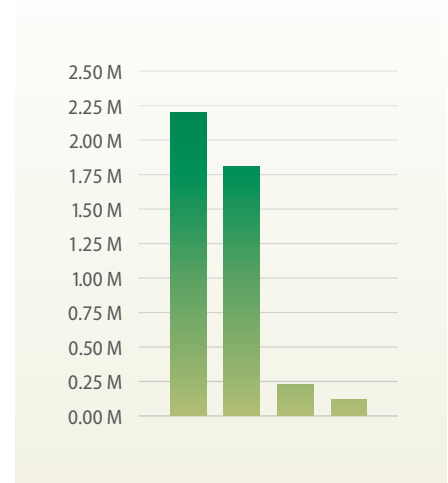
The Sask Wheat research program invests in research and development initiatives in three main priority areas: varietal development, production, and post-production.



Project Funding by Research Pillar for 2021-22

in millions of dollars

Variety Development - \$2,200,424 (19 projects)
 Production - \$1,813,508 (21 projects)
 Post-Production - \$231,900 (2 projects)
 Other - \$115,000 (2 projects)



- | | |
|---|---|
| 15 University of Saskatchewan | 1 Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture |
| 15 Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada | 1 Prairie Agricultural Machinery Institute |
| 2 University of Manitoba | 1 Conservation Learning Centre |
| 2 University of Alberta | 1 Bridge to Land Water Sky |
| 1 Global Institute for Food Security | 1 Glacier Farm Media Discovery Farm |
| 1 University of Regina | 1 Prairie Organic Development Fund |
| 1 University of Calgary | 1 Indian Head Agricultural Research Foundation |

Varietal Development

Durum with Intermediate FHB Resistance

Sask Wheat's investments in varietal development have led to breakthroughs that will benefit farmers for decades to come. A good example is AAC Schrader, which was recommended for registration by the Prairie Recommending Committee for Wheat, Rye and Triticale in 2021. It is the first Canadian West Amber Durum (CWAD) variety that has been successfully bred with intermediate resistance to fusarium head blight (FHB). AAC Schrader was developed by Dr. Yuefeng Ruan from the Swift Current Research Station of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), with funding from the AAFC Core Breeding Agreement (CBA). The AAFC CBA is funded by the CWRC.

Saskatchewan Variety Performance Group

Sask Wheat provides annual funding for the Saskatchewan Variety Performance Group (SVPG), which coordinates the post-registration regional performance testing of spring wheat, durum, and other crops within the province. The data collected from these trials, which includes yield percentages, resistance to FHB and rusts, and relative maturity, is entered into the annual Varieties of Grain Crops and SaskSeed Guide publications. Since 2017, SaskWheat has funded an annual project through the SVPG for enhanced data, providing information on maturity, height, lodging, test weight, seed weight, protein, and ergot for each variety tested.

An efficient system to identify virulence patterns in stripe rust in Canada

Dr. Reem Aboukhaddour, a research scientist and cereal pathologist at AAFC's Lethbridge Research and Development Centre, completed a Sask Wheat-funded project that identified the virulence of stripe rust in Canada. Stripe rust emerged as a significant threat to wheat production

in Canada around the year 2000 and quickly became one of the most destructive wheat diseases. The most efficient, durable, and environmentally friendly way to defend against stripe rust is to grow resistant varieties. Unfortunately, rust changes in virulence quickly, so wheat pathologists and breeders are constantly trying to find and integrate effective resistance genes (Yr genes) that have not yet been defeated by the pathogen.

To define sources of stripe rust resistance, Aboukhaddour and her team tested 100 of the most common wheat cultivars grown in Canada against one of the most recent and virulent races of stripe rust. While many of the cultivars were resistant at the adult stage, the reaction at the seedling stage showed that 11 cultivars were resistant, 29 had intermediate resistance, and 60 were susceptible. They also found that most of the durum cultivars tested were susceptible at the seedling stage but were similarly resistant at the adult stage. This project provided a greater understanding of prevalent races of stripe rust in Canada, possible migration routes, and the reaction of key cultivars to specific virulent races. (Files provided by Michelle Boulton)

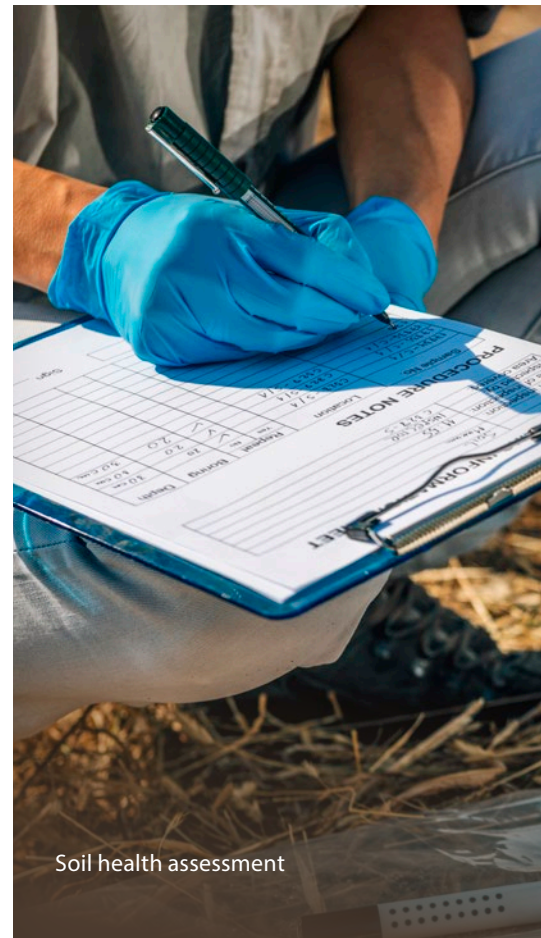
Production

Developing a soil health assessment protocol for Saskatchewan producers

Dr. Kate Congreves of the University of Saskatchewan completed a Sask Wheat-funded project in 2021 that focused on developing a soil health testing protocol for arable cropping systems in Saskatchewan. The researchers collected soil samples from 55 fields across the province, testing the chemical, physical, and biological attributes. They also noted any linkages between the soil health scores and crop productivity by assessing the cereal yields for the past 10 years as reported from the same rural municipalities where the soil samples were collected. Dr. Congreves and her team found that a positive relationship



Leaf rust in a wheat test plot



Soil health assessment



between soil health and yields was most apparent during dry years.

This research forms the foundation of a promising tool for Saskatchewan producers who are interested in tracking soil health and using the results to inform their management practices.

Monitoring SOC on commercial direct-seeded fields across Saskatchewan - Phase 4

Soils are the largest terrestrial carbon sink on Earth and increasing soil organic carbon (SOC) content is a means of sequestering atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂). Limited work has been done to examine the effect of long-term conservation agriculture management practices on the stability of SOC in Prairie soils, which is why the Saskatchewan Soil Conservation Association undertook a study to assess the nature and permanence of sequestered SOC in contrasting Saskatchewan soils after 21 years of conservation management practices.

Ninety fields from all five soil zones in Saskatchewan were sampled in 1996 and again at the same locations in 2018. It was found that, regardless of the soil zone, soils with the smallest initial SOC content accumulated more SOC (ranging from 4.7-9.8 Mg C/ha or 220-454 kg C/ha/year). Except for greater CO₂-C emissions from the 2018 Black soils, there was no difference in CO₂-C emissions or percentage of SOC respired between the 1996 and 2018 soils, which suggests similar or greater permanence of the sequestered SOC.

The overall result of this project suggests that after 21 years of conservation management practices, more of the SOC is present in an active, dynamic fraction that contributes to soil health and nutrient cycling.



Left: Dr. Kate Congreves of the University of Saskatchewan completed a soil health testing protocol project in 2021.

Post-production

Influence of Genotype, Weather and the Growing Environment, and Crop Management on Gluten Strength of CWRS Wheat

Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS) wheat is the largest wheat class in Canada. It's known internationally for having excellent milling and baking qualities, and due to its relatively high protein content and gluten strength, it's used extensively in the commercial production of pan and hearth breads and other wheat-based foods.

Given the CWRS brand's reputation, Dr. Harry Sapirstein of the University of Manitoba was surprised and intrigued when he and others were told at a Prairie Grain Development Committee meeting in 2013 that questions were being raised about excessively variable, even deficient, gluten strength in CWRS wheat shipments. This motivated him and Dr. Paul Bullock, a

University of Manitoba colleague, to draft a research proposal.

"Our research was aimed at determining how much variation of gluten strength there was in the leading varieties and what was causing it. More specifically, we wanted to quantify how much of that variation was due to the genotype makeup of the class, and how much was due to the growing environment, as well as to determine if any significant interactions were occurring between genotype and environment," explains Sapirstein. "We also wanted to develop an understanding of factors in the growing environment contributing to the variability."

With these objectives in mind, they launched the most comprehensive study ever conducted in Canada on the influence of genotype, growing environment, and select management practices (popular pesticide use and delayed harvest) on

gluten strength and wheat quality in general. "In the end, we generated over 40 site-years of results for a set of leading varieties for over 20 wheat, flour, dough and protein quality parameters."

They made several new weather-related findings. For example, significant effects of varying weather across growing locations on gluten strength and protein content of the harvested crop appear to be linked to patterns of precipitation and temperature that the crop is exposed to before grain develops. Also, weather conditions associated with gluten strength were different in type and timing during crop development from those related to protein content. And while delayed harvest adversely affected wheat grade, it did not negatively affect gluten strength. In fact, gluten strength increased slightly for wheat samples from the two most delayed harvest dates.

"What's very intriguing from the results of our weather analysis is the suggestion that we may be able to predict protein content and gluten strength well before harvest by developing computer models that incorporate the key precipitation- and temperature-related parameters and time grain companies and farmers. But we have a long way to go before we can possibly get there."

Canadian Wheat Research Coalition (CWRC)

Canadian National Wheat Cluster

The CWRC is administering the Canadian National Wheat Cluster, which consists of a group of industry-led research projects submitted by various research institutions (universities and AAFC research centres) aimed at ensuring profitability for producers and long-term sustainability of wheat in the cropping rotation. The



Gluten is formed when flour containing gliadin and glutenin, the two main protein types in the wheat kernel, is mixed with water to form dough.





Western Canadian farmers have received nearly \$33 in return for every dollar they invested in wheat breeding over the past 27 years.

Wheat Cluster program runs from 2018 to 2023. Activities funded through the CNWC will address common issues that farmers face and improve varieties and agronomic practices.

Funding for the Wheat Cluster program comes from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada through the Canadian Agricultural Partnership's AgriScience program and ten producer and private organizations from across Canada.

In late 2021, the Wheat Cluster funding partners, wishing to build on the success of the current Wheat Cluster for the next Agriculture Policy Framework (APF), initiated a Request for Letters of Interest. The next APF accepted funding applications for the next Wheat Cluster in the summer of 2022. Details of the next Wheat Cluster will be announced in early 2023.

Core Wheat Breeding Agreements

The CWRC is funding and administering the five-year core wheat breeding agreements with AAFC (\$22.6 million), the University of Alberta (\$2 million), the University of Manitoba (\$3.5 million), and

the University of Saskatchewan's Crop Development Centre (\$9.6 million). The previous core breeding agreements were funded by the Western Grains Research Foundation.

Study shows a strong return on farmers' investments in wheat breeding

In March 2022, the CWRC, along with the Western Grains Research Foundation (WGRF), and the Saskatchewan Winter Cereals Development Commission (SWCDC), released a study that showed that western Canadian farmers have received nearly \$33 in return through varietal improvements for every dollar they invested in wheat breeding over the past 27 years.

The CWRC, WGRF, and SWCDC worked with Dr. Richard Gray and Dr. Katarzyna Bolek-Callbeck to update the previous studies that examined wheat farmers' return on investment (ROI) for wheat varietal development.

Only yield improvements were considered when calculating the benefits to farmers

to keep the estimate as conservative as possible. Including other traits such as improved insect and disease resistance would have further increased ROI but are dependent on specific environmental conditions and are difficult to assess. Improvements in agronomic practices over the same period were also not included in the final ROI estimates.

"Our measure is conservative because we don't include many other potential benefits. It does provide a very defensible estimate because we can measure it accurately," says Gray. "Wheat yields are something that everybody sees. They understand that the new varieties are better than the older varieties, yielding better, and improved yields are the key trait that delivers value back to the producer."

The report also outlines that varietal development investments have a trickle-down benefit to all of society, with taxpayers reaping the returns, as well. Enhancing breeding capacity and maintaining funding relationships and budgets will be key to ensuring the continued success of farmer investments in varietal development moving forward. ◆

Grain Contracts

Concerns around the balance and transparency of grain contract terms and conditions are not new issues but were heightened by the events of the 2021 growing season. The inconsistency in how contract shortfalls were handled in 2021 led to numerous and widespread calls from Saskatchewan farmers, including a resolution passed at

SaskCanola, SaskFlax, SaskOats, and Saskatchewan Pulse Growers, hired Mercantile Consulting Venture Inc. to complete a grain contract review. The report is available on Sask Wheat's website and outlines several potential solutions for improving clarity between farmers and grain buyers, including by enhancing elements of fairness and balance within contracts. Sask Wheat strongly believes there is an opportunity for farmers and grain companies to work together to adjust the terms and conditions of contracts towards a more cooperative and balanced design, preventing the need for regulatory intervention. We believe a clear, balanced approach is desirable and beneficial for the whole industry.

Advocacy and Market Development

Sask Wheat's 2022 AGM, to ensure contract terms and conditions are clearly defined and understood by all parties.

To better understand the opportunities to bring more balance into grain contracts and improve the clarity of terms and conditions, Sask Wheat, along with APAS, SaskBarley,

Improvements to grain contracts remain a top priority for Saskatchewan farmers, and Sask Wheat is committed to working on this issue on behalf of farmers. Over the past year, we have participated in several discussions on this issue, including with the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture, the Canadian Grain Commission, and the Western Grain Elevator Association. Sask





Wheat will continue to explore opportunities for improvements to grain contract terms and conditions with all relevant stakeholders.

Environmental Policy

Environmental policy continues to grow in importance for Sask Wheat. Sask Wheat works closely with the SaskCrops group, which includes Sask Wheat, SaskBarley, SaskCanola, SaskFlax, SaskOats, and Saskatchewan Pulse Growers, on environmental policy issues that are impacting Saskatchewan farmers. SaskCrops is working with Earncliffe Strategy Group to strengthen our government relations efforts on environmental policy files and ensure the views of Saskatchewan farmers are represented and heard.

In March 2022, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada launched their consultation on

the federal government’s goal to reduce absolute levels of greenhouse gas emissions arising from fertilizer application by 30 percent below 2020 levels by 2030. Sask Wheat worked closely with SaskCrops to respond to the consultation and had numerous meetings with federal government officials on the target. SaskCrops together with APAS joined in a formal submission to the consultation which can be accessed on the Sask Wheat website. Sask Wheat strongly believes that any agricultural environmental policies and targets need to be grounded and supported by science and verifiable data. It is crucial to accurately measure the impact of on-farm practices on emissions reduction to not only understand current emission levels, but also to correctly measure progress toward the target. Many farmers are already implementing 4R and other best

management practices, which need to be accurately accounted for. It is also key that the focus remains on emissions reductions and not nitrogen use reductions. Nitrogen is a vital input for Canadian field crop production. With the current spotlight on global food security, we need to ensure that we can continue to increase production to meet rising global demands.

Sask Wheat views research and variety development as the primary way to increase agricultural sustainability and resiliency. Breeding activities that develop trait technology and innovation “ingrained” in the seed will help the government meet their sustainability goals by providing farmers with higher-yielding varieties with improved nutrient use efficiency, increasing/bettering the ability to withstand abiotic and biotic stressors.

Transportation

Monitoring the performance of the grain handling and transportation system continues to be a priority for Sask Wheat, as Saskatchewan farmers require a responsive and efficient system to move their crops to export position in a timely manner. Sask Wheat continues to support the Ag Transport Coalition (ATC) to ensure detailed information on the Canadian rail movement of grain is available to farmers. For farmers, increased transparency in rail performance is one of the few ways to hold others in the supply chain accountable, draw wider attention to service issues and understand when problems are developing that may influence their ability to deliver grain and the prices they receive for their products.

Sask Wheat also continues to participate in the Crop Logistics Working Group (CLWG) and Transport Canada's Commodity Supply

Chain Table (CSCT). These forums provide opportunities for the government and industry to engage in constructive dialogue on transportation challenges and to work towards strategic solutions.

Although grain production and exports were down significantly this past year, both railways struggled to fill shipper demand throughout the winter. This indicates that further work needs to be done to improve the resiliency of our grain handling and transportation system. Along with our other ATC partners, Sask Wheat continues to highlight to the federal government what is needed from the railways in their annual grain movement plans and the metrics required to understand system performance.

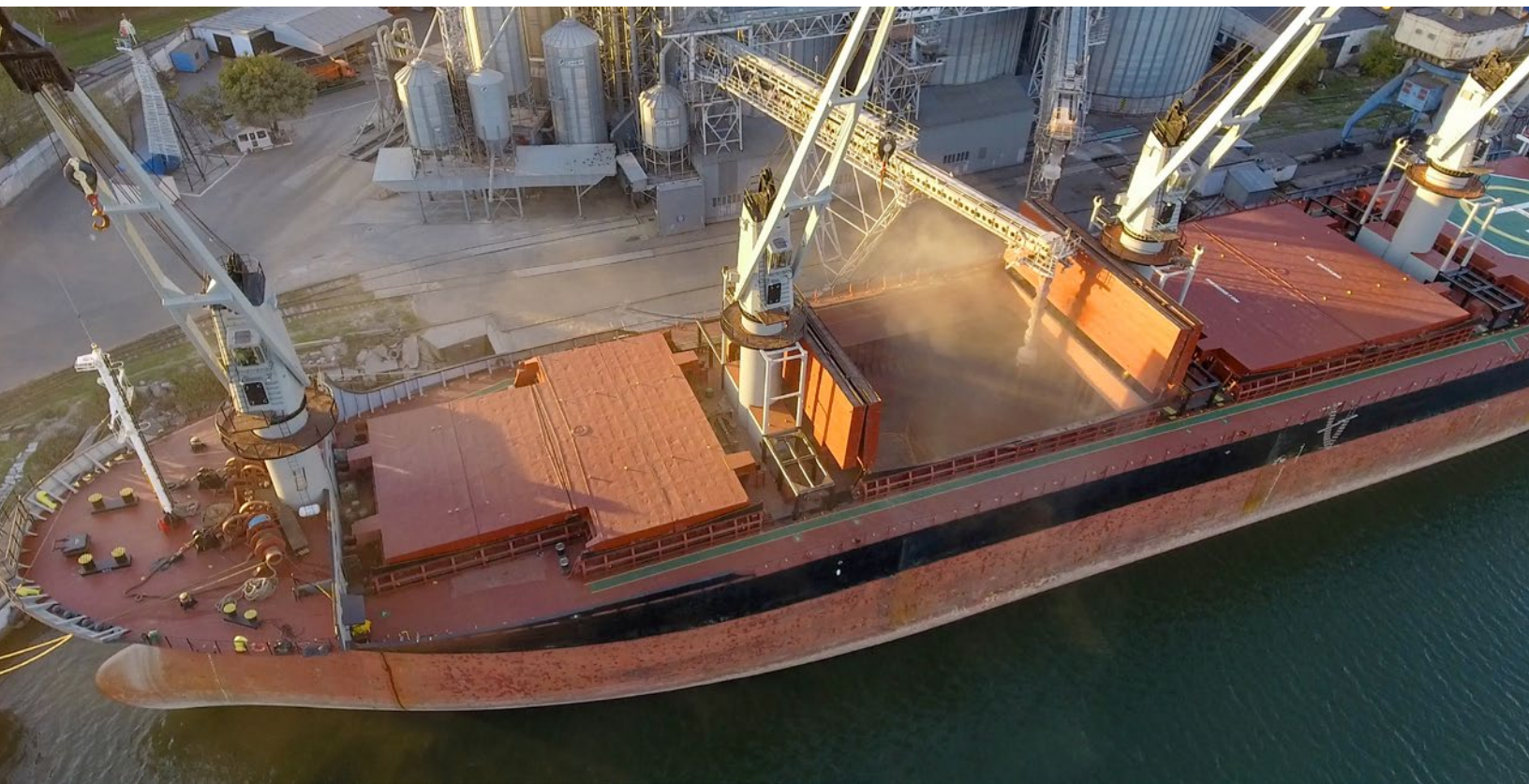
Next Policy Framework

Sask Wheat participated in several consultations over the past year with both

the provincial and federal governments on our priorities for the five-year Next Policy Framework, or the Sustainable Canadian Agriculture Partnership, that will replace the current Canadian Agriculture Policy in early 2023. Funding for Science, Research, and Innovation programs continues to be of utmost importance to Sask Wheat. Funding provided through both federal and provincial programs under this priority area is vital to ensuring farmers have access to new varieties and technologies to support their profitability and sustainability.

Additionally, ensuring Business Risk Management (BRM) programs are simple, predictable, effective, and timely will be crucial to the overall success of the Sustainable Canadian Agriculture Partnership. Sask Wheat has raised





concerns regarding adding environmental linkages to BRM programs, as other more directly related programs are already being developed to incentivize the adoption of best management practices.

Sask Wheat will continue to participate in consultations as the details of the Sustainable Canadian Agriculture Partnership are rolled out and will ensure the priorities of Saskatchewan wheat producers are represented.

Canadian Grain Commission

Sask Wheat continues to discuss with the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) topics of importance to Saskatchewan wheat producers and participates in all relevant consultations. In December 2021, the CGC launched a consultation on the grain grading dispute resolution process, or Subject to Inspectors Grade and Dockage (STIGD), to which Sask Wheat responded. One factor that has significantly limited the usefulness of STIGD has been that

it has only been available at the time of grain delivery. Sask Wheat requested a reasonable timeframe for a producer to invoke STIGD after delivery, suggesting five business days, and also clarity around the related issue of sample retention through this period. Sask Wheat further asked the CGC to set clearly defined regulatory boundaries around sampling and sample retention for purposes other than STIGD so farmers can assess their ongoing liability on grain that is no longer owned by them. Sask Wheat also recommended that non-grade determinants such as DON and Falling Number be added to STIGD and access to STIGD be expanded to include all licensed facilities.

The CGC also consulted on its Science Strategy through the winter of 2022. Sask Wheat is supportive of the crop and technology research undertaken by the CGC's Grain Research Laboratory, as it plays a crucial role in maintaining Canada's

quality assurance system and supporting the Canadian brand. As protectionism and non-tariff trade barriers continue to rise in international markets, the demand for the work the Grain Research Laboratory does to maintain market access for Canadian exports will likely continue to grow. Sask Wheat strongly recommended that CGC research must be informed by economic and market research when considered for implementation in Canada's quality assurance system, especially regarding the interests of grain producers.

Plant Breeding Innovation

In May 2022, Health Canada published their updated guidance for Plant Breeding Innovation (PBI), ending the consultation launched in 2021 in which Sask Wheat participated. The updated guidance sets clear rules for plant breeders working to bring superior traits to farmers using the latest plant breeding tools and techniques. Ensuring a clear, consistent, science and

risk-based regulatory environment for Canadian plant breeders is essential to get improved varieties to farmers. The approach outlined by Health Canada aligns with many of Canada's trading partners, which is crucial to maintaining market access for Canadian farmers.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is also working on PBI guidance, and Sask Wheat is hopeful for a timely release of final guidance that aligns with Health Canada's decision.

PMRA

In March 2022, the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) launched a review of the Pest Control Products Act (PCPA). Canada's science-based regulatory system is among the best in the world, and farmers rely on Canada's regulators, including the PMRA, to maintain the confidence of Canadians and our international customers. Recent formal

reviews of the PCPA found the Act was fit for purpose. Sask Wheat supports this position and believes that any proposed changes should not change the intent of the Act itself. Sask Wheat identified a need for more meaningful and early engagement with stakeholders when a risk or concern is identified, and a product/label use is at risk of being cancelled. Sask Wheat also strongly believes that the PMRA must consider competitive and economic factors as part of its review process. A cost-benefit analysis, including the availability of alternatives to address the crop risk, the impact of alternatives on the environment, and the on-farm economic impact, should be standard practice for all future evaluations.

Cereals Canada

Cereals Canada, of which Sask Wheat is a member, is a national, not-for-profit, industry association representing the Canadian cereals value chain. Together, the cereals value chain supports the work





of over 52,000 Canadian farms and has a return of \$9.9 billion dollars of export revenue to the Canadian economy.

Ensuring Market Access Success

Protecting export markets is a top concern for the Canadian cereals value chain and farmers. Relying on a science-based regulatory system that enables innovation, along with harmonization of regulations among global trading partners to ensure predictable trade, is key to the success of the cereals sector.

Cereals Canada has led in-depth engagement with members, government, and in-market stakeholders to advance the policy environment for Canadian exports. This includes advocacy for trade agreement negotiations with the United Kingdom, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Indonesia and India. They have also led advocacy for the enforcement of trade agreements such as the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the European Union's Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA).

Driving Change for Growing Markets

Keeping markets open and monitoring trade issues that affect Canadian cereals exports involves the whole value chain. To encourage trading nations to strengthen transparency and predictability in trade, Cereals Canada takes a collaborative

approach with the Canada Grains Council (CGC), the Canadian Agri-Food Trade Alliance (CAFTA), the Government of Canada, and global industry partners.

Cereals Canada experts developed and provided input into multiple submissions in collaboration with CAFTA and CGC for the Canadian Government to consider, including:

- Country of Origin Labelling (COOL),
- Front of Package Labelling (FOP), and
- International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

North American Trade

Cereals Canada advocated for improvements to mandatory declarations imposed following the Canada-United States - Mexico Agreement (CUSMA), which required mandatory declaration of all grain deliveries to licensed facilities. Cereals Canada advocacy resulted in the development of an industry-government working group led by the CGC and Cereals Canada Eastern Members. Following this engagement, declarations have been streamlined so only grains subject to variety registration based on quality considerations will require a declaration. As a result, certain grains will no longer need to be declared under regulation.

Growing Exports

Cereals Canada played a leading role in driving a focus on opportunities for

capacity improvements for market access in the Indo-Pacific. As part of this strategy Cereals Canada, the Canola Council of Canada, and Pulse Canada have released a jointly commissioned report calling for the creation of a diversification office in the Indo-Pacific to proactively address and resolve market access issues and position Canada as a trusted knowledge partner to key markets in the area.

The Indo-Pacific Diversification Office represents a strategic step to secure Canadian agriculture's export growth, diversification, and competitiveness in the Indo-Pacific region.

Webinars

Although COVID-19 limited in-person training programs, new crop in-country missions, events, and meetings, Cereals Canada reached many people through targeted webinars. Over the last year, Cereals Canada held 17 webinars reaching 1603 participants in 55 markets.

New Crop Missions

Cereals Canada, with the Canadian Grain Commission, delivered New Crop information to customers under the Canadian Cereals brand. The 2021 New Crop Missions saw:

- 34 Participating countries
- 971 Registered attendees
- 24 Individual customer/company meetings ◆

Grower Relations

Communications: Keep It Clean

Sask Wheat has been participating in the *Keep it Clean* program through Cereals Canada since 2018. The program promotes several important steps producers need to take during the crop year to keep their crops acceptable for marketing.

The messaging, which is communicated through the *Keep It Clean* website, Twitter, emails, and the communication vehicles of producer commissions, emphasizes the

need to follow the label for pre-harvest and in-season application of pesticides, fungicides, and plant-growth regulators. *Keep It Clean* also encourages producers to manage diseases such as fusarium head blight (FHB) through methods such as seed treatment and a proper crop rotation, and to store crops in clean, dry, and well-ventilated bins.

Sask Wheat has promoted the responsible and timely use of pesticides and other farm inputs that will ensure Canada's global reputation as a supplier of quality wheat

and assist farmers in meeting contract specifications.

Sask Wheat also promoted the *Keep It Clean* messaging on the proper storage of wheat to prevent the occurrence of Ochratoxin A (OTA), a potent, naturally occurring mycotoxin that can form on stored cereal grains in high moisture conditions.

Wheat Market Outlook

Sask Wheat continues to deliver weekly wheat market outlook reports. Posted on the website and promoted by email and on Twitter, the reports, which are written by Mercentile Consulting Venture Inc. of Winnipeg, contain an overview of the previous week's global wheat market news and activities with a focus on Canadian-produced spring wheat and durum. A 10 to 15-minute podcast is included with the market outlook, providing a summary of the report on several podcast providers.

Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) Risk Maps and Resources

Sask Wheat provides FHB risk maps for producers annually in June and July when most crops are in the heading stage and are most susceptible to FHB infection. The risk maps, which are hosted and updated daily on the Sask Wheat website, are compiled



**Like this
#FarmFixFail,
there's no quick
fix for midge**

**Sign the agreement to
protect the technology.**

There is
NO Plan B

**MIDGE
TOLERANT
WHEAT**
Plant · Protect · Preserve

midgetolerantwheat.ca

Above: A Midge Tolerant Wheat ad

by Weather Innovations, which has hundreds of weather stations throughout the province. The risk maps, along with additional decision-making tools provided on the website, provide producers with information to help determine if fungicide applications are warranted.

Sask Wheat has built a library of resources on the Commission website, including an FHB management guide and links to agronomy videos, risk assessment guides, and the annual Guide to Crop Protection. Sask Wheat also promotes the adoption of a crop rotation where cereal crops are not grown on the same parcel of land in consecutive years. FHB is a focus of several

research projects funded through Sask Wheat, including several that are breeding new cultivars with improved genetics and others that are developing and testing new agronomic techniques for FHB management. Sask Wheat also works closely with cereals and crop disease specialists from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture and the University of Saskatchewan to provide producers with the latest FHB management information.

Wheat Midge and Midge Tolerant Wheat

Sask Wheat collaborates with the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture, the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation, and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to produce annual wheat midge forecast maps.

The survey for the 2022 midge forecast map, which was released in late February, took place across the province in September and October. Soil from over 450 sites across the province was sampled, processed, and analyzed to create the 2022 forecast map.

Sask Wheat continues to participate in the communications activities of the Midge Tolerant Wheat Stewardship program, which is funded through the Canadian Wheat Research Coalition. The communications activities include reaching out to producers through commission newsletters, social media, and email newsletters, along with maintaining a website and conducting direct communications with producers and seed retailers through the Stewardship program communications vehicles.



Attendees of the 2022 FFC SK Farmer Tour and Influencer Program stand on an air seeder cart.

Farm and Food Care Saskatchewan

Sask Wheat is a principal member of Farm and Food Care Saskatchewan (FFC SK), an organization that connects farmers, ranchers and others involved in food production to their customers while also connecting consumers to their food.

Sask Wheat sponsored the 2022 FFC SK Farm Tour and Influencer Program. The tour, which was held on July 19 to 21 in the Saskatoon area, gave dietitians, educators, food writers, chefs, bloggers, and other Canadian food influencers an opportunity to experience modern farms and food production while being able to meet with and learn from farmers. The tours allow FFC SK to build relationships that help its members better understand consumer questions and engage with influencers in discussions about farming.

FFC SK estimated the social reach of the participants of the 2022 Farm Tour and Influencer Program to be over 280,000,

not counting the direct influence they may have in their work and social circles.

Agriculture in the Classroom

Sask Wheat is a strong supporter of agricultural education within the province. Once again, Sask Wheat provided support to Agriculture in the Classroom Saskatchewan at the “Superheroes” level.

Sask Wheat sponsored the 2022 Teacher Agriculture Expedition. The Expedition was split into two tours, one each in northern and southern Saskatchewan. The teachers toured farms and agri-businesses, interacting with farmers and learning about the technology and processes that go into food production.

Canadian Wheat Nutrition Initiative

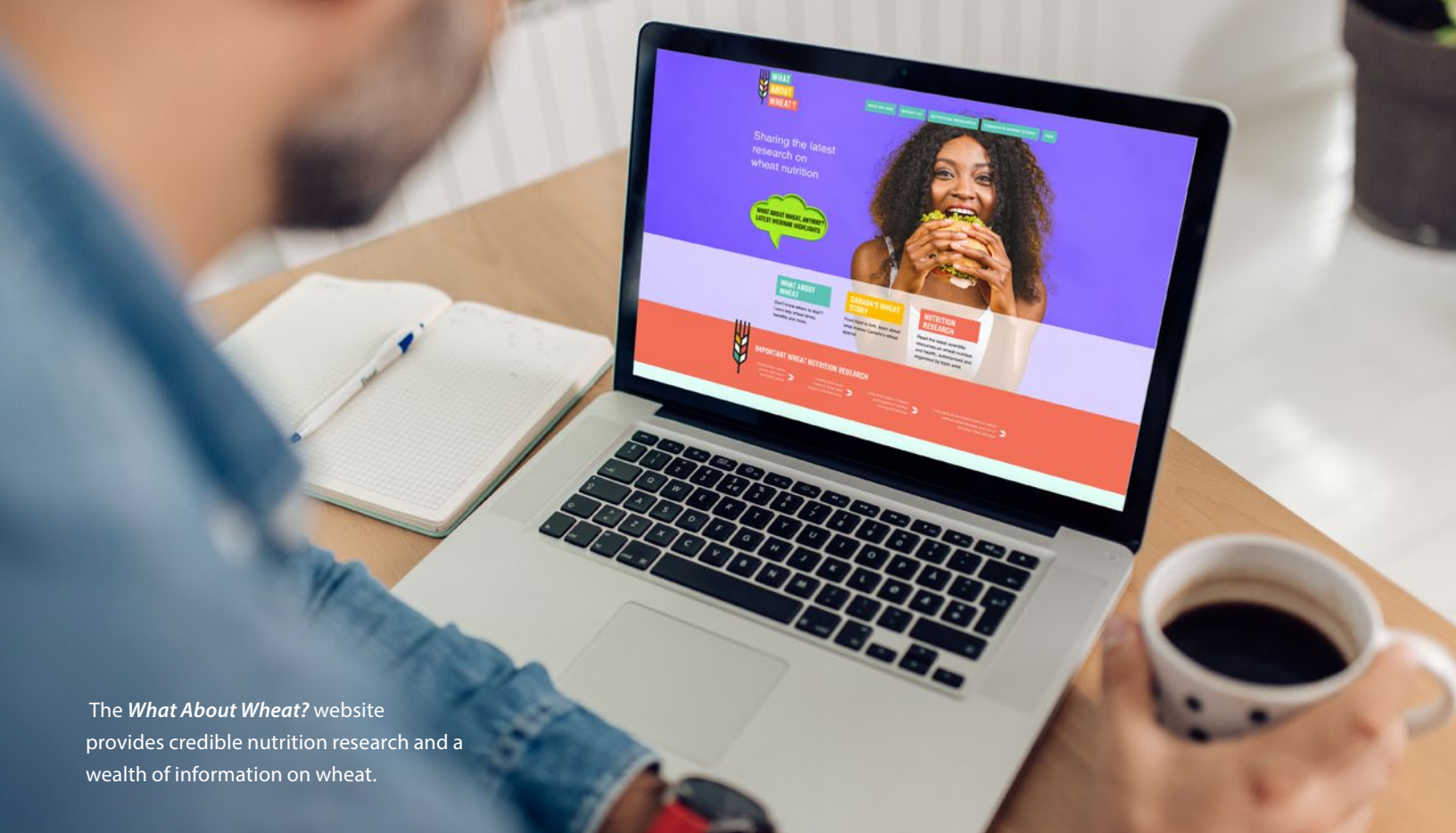
What About Wheat? is a communication campaign launched in 2022 by the Canadian Wheat Nutrition Initiative (CWNI) to bring up-to-date science- and evidence-based information to nutrition professionals and consumers.

Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission is a founding member of the CWNI.

By turning research-driven health studies on Canadian wheat into digestible information bites, the campaign aims to inform dietitians, health professionals, and Canadians about the health benefits of wheat. Using social media and peer influencers, nutrition professionals and consumers are directed to the What About Wheat? website, which provides credible nutrition research, a wealth of information on wheat, and a Frequently Asked Questions page.

Scholarships

Six undergraduate students and six graduate students from the University of Saskatchewan’s (USask) College of Agriculture and Bioresources received a Sask Wheat scholarship or award in the 2021-2022 academic year. The students received a combined \$165,000 in awards from Sask Wheat.



The *What About Wheat?* website provides credible nutrition research and a wealth of information on wheat.

The following students selected to receive a *Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission Essay Award* were:

- Farren Moss, 3rd Year
- John Robertson, 3rd Year
- Julie Sharp, 2nd Year
- Kinga Nolan, 4th Year

As well, the recipients for the Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission Scholarship were:

- Johanna Wiebe, 3rd Year
- Kate Andres, 2nd Year

The following students received a *Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission Graduate Scholarship*:

Kathryn Aldridge (M.Sc. candidate)
\$20,000 scholarship
Thesis topic: Interaction of Trifludimoxazin + Saflufenacil and Pyroxasulfone for effective residual weed control
Supervisor: Dr. Steve Shirtliffe

Lampros-Nikolaos Maros (Ph.D. candidate)
\$30,000 scholarship (renewed)
Thesis topic: Valuation of productivity benefits regarding the international wheat germplasm flows into the Canadian sector and the role of international research centres
Supervisor: Dr. Richard Gray

Amanda Mitchell (M.Sc. candidate)
\$20,000 scholarship
Thesis topic: Understanding microbial contributions to soil carbon sequestration in Saskatchewan croplands
Supervisor: Dr. Bobbi Helgason

Berenice Romero (Ph.D. candidate)
\$30,000 scholarship
Thesis topic: The role of insect feeding and plant defense responses in aster yellows disease epidemiology
Supervisor: Dr. Sean Prager

Dylan Sjolie (M.Sc. candidate)
\$20,000 scholarship (renewed)
Thesis topic: Investigating population dynamics of the wheat stem sawfly

(*Cephus Cinctus*) (Hymenoptera: Cephidae) in Canadian agroecosystems
Supervisor: Dr. Christian Willenborg

Blake Weiseth (Ph.D. candidate)
\$30,000 scholarship
Thesis topic: Impact of fertilizer and cropping management practices on phosphorus and nitrogen use efficiency and losses in run-off water in variable topographies of Saskatchewan
Supervisor: Dr. Jeff Schoenau

Enhancing the capacity of wheat breeding and research is a focus of the Board of Directors of Sask Wheat. From 2015 to 2019, Sask Wheat provided \$10,000 annually in undergraduate awards and scholarships and \$100,000 annually in graduate awards. In 2020, the Board of Directors increased those amounts to \$15,000 in undergraduate awards and scholarships and \$150,000 in graduate scholarships.

Due to COVID-19, the annual Bean Feed event, where scholarships are announced, was postponed.



Above left: Tom Wolf of Sprayers101.com speaks at the 2022 Sask Wheat Semi-Annual Meeting.

Above right: Sask Wheat included signage at the booth at Ag in Motion to explain the value wheat breeding investments return to farmers and what Sask Wheat's priorities are.

Right: Producers and industry members toured the Northeast Agriculture Research Foundation (NARF) site south of Melfort on August 9, 2022, for an update from SeCan on current and new wheat and barley varieties, an update from Seed Source on bringing new varieties to farms, and an update from Sask Wheat about our On-Farm Trials.



com and AgriMetrix spoke about spraying tips and techniques.

Field Days

Sask Wheat provides annual funding for the field days at the eight Agri-ARM sites in Saskatchewan. Each Agri-ARM site is a producer-directed, applied research and demonstration organization that conducts projects and holds extension events to provide farmers with the latest information

Agronomy and Extension

Webinars and Meetings

Sask Wheat was unable to host the Think Wheat extension meetings in early 2022 due to Covid-19 restrictions.

Four Think Wheat webinars were held from January to March. The topics and speakers included:

- Fertilizer Outlook with Josh Linville
- Herbicide Carryover with Clark Brenzil
- 2022 Weather Outlook with Drew Lerner
- Variable Rate Fertilizer Application with Blake Weiseth

Our webinars had 737 attendees. Of the three that were posted to YouTube, there have been 600 views to date.

Sask Wheat was able to host the first in-person Semi-Annual Meeting in two years on June 21, 2022 at Canada's Farm Show in Regina. Tom Wolf of Sprayers101.



on production technologies and practices. Sask Wheat aims to have directors and/or staff at each field day we sponsor.

Ag in Motion

Sask Wheat had a booth and field plots at Ag in Motion for the first time in 2022. The site was shared with SaskBarley. The site showcased the impact of different seeding rates and management strategies on weed control with four wheat varieties:

AAC Brandon, AAC Wheatland VB, AAC Viewfield, and CDC SK Rush.

Wheat Profit Podcast

Sask Wheat began publishing the Wheat Profit podcast in January 2021. The goal of the podcast is to provide Saskatchewan wheat producers with resources and information to increase profitability and sustainability on their farms.

There were seven episodes released in the 2021-2022 crop year, which included interviews with researchers, agronomists, and other industry specialists on timely topics such as herbicide carryover and managing herbicide shortages. The most popular episode was the 2022 soil moisture outlook with former University of Saskatchewan extension specialist Les Henry.

Wheat Watch

Sask Wheat produced seven Wheat Watch documents in 2021-2022, six of which were collaborative documents created with other crop commissions and industry

organizations. The topics covered included herbicide carryover after drought, strategies for managing herbicide shortages, and straw management for wheat and barley cropping systems.

On Farm Trial Program

2022 was the first year of the Sask Wheat's On Farm Trial Program. This year there were four trials, one each at Indian Head, Davidson, Cut Knife, and Tisdale.

This year's program evaluated spring wheat seeding rates to maximize yield, quality, and economic return. Each producer tested a low, medium, and high seeding rate which were based on a desired plant population of 20, 25, and 30 plants per sq ft.

The overall goal of the program is to build an on-farm research network which is led and used by producers. This will allow producers to fine-tune recommendations for their specific farm conditions and assist with future management decisions. ♦

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The financial statements of Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. When alternative accounting methods exist, management has chosen those it deems most appropriate in the circumstances. These statements include certain amounts based on management's estimates and judgments. Management has determined such amounts based on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

The integrity and reliability of Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission's reporting systems are achieved through the use of formal policies and procedures, the careful selection of employees and an appropriate division of responsibilities. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is reliable and accurate.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibility for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board and meets periodically with management and the directors' auditors to review significant accounting, reporting and internal control matters. Following its review of the financial statements and discussions with the auditors, the Audit Committee reports to the Board of Directors prior to its approval of the financial statements. The Committee also considers, for review by the Board and approval by the directors, the engagement or re-appointment of the external auditors.

The financial statements have been audited on behalf of the directors by Lingard + Dreger LLP, in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.



Management

November 24, 2022



Management

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission (the Commission), which comprise the statement of financial position as at July 31, 2022, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Commission as at July 31, 2022, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The Commission collects a levy from Saskatchewan producers through buyers of wheat, the completeness of which is not susceptible of satisfactory audit verification. It was not practical for us to verify whether all buyers of wheat produced in Saskatchewan have collected and remitted the required levy to the Commission. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Commission. Therefore, we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to revenue, excess of revenues over expenses and cash flows from operations for year ended July 31, 2022, current assets as at July 31, 2022 and July 31, 2021, and net assets at both the beginning and end of the July 31, 2022 and July 31, 2021 years. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2021 was modified accordingly because of the possible effects of this limitation of scope.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Commission in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled

Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission

Audited Financial Statements for the year ended July 31, 2022

our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Commission or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Commission's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

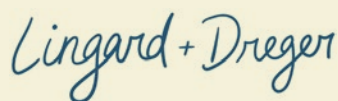
As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit

procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Commission to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Chartered Professional Accountants

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

November 24, 2022

Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission

Statement of Financial Position as at July 31, 2022

ASSETS

	2022	2021
CURRENT		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,521,143	\$ 3,502,328
Short-term investments (Note 3)	11,902,411	11,715,946
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	678,182	1,104,681
Prepaid expenses	66,352	60,315
	20,168,088	16,383,270
LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS (Note 3)	12,953,747	23,402,341
TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS (Note 5)	32,532	28,907
	\$ 33,154,367	\$ 39,814,518

LIABILITIES


CURRENT


Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6)	\$ 2,379,843	\$ 4,034,039
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NET ASSETS

INTERNALLY RESTRICTED (Note 2)	19,528,038	1,875,300
UNRESTRICTED	11,246,486	33,905,179
	30,774,524	35,780,479
	\$ 33,154,367	\$ 39,814,518

COMMITMENTS (Notes 8)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:  Director

 Director

See notes to the financial statements

Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission

Statement of Operations for the year ended July 31, 2022

	Budget (Note 10) 2022	2022	2021
REVENUE			
Producer check-off fees (Note 7)			
Fees	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 7,834,780	\$ 15,532,851
Refunds	(765,000)	(694,079)	(1,315,388)
Net	7,735,000	7,140,701	14,217,463
Interest and investment income	510,000	658,957	769,431
Expense recoveries (Note 11)	181,493	214,352	171,863
Other	-	1,991	7,073
	8,426,493	8,016,001	15,165,830
EXPENSES			
Research			
Research projects	10,391,000	8,213,532	8,174,029
Research management and consulting	3,077,000	1,117,178	1,573,743
Market development	1,590,000	1,320,144	1,291,622
Communications and advocacy			
Producer engagement	787,600	587,891	460,993
Policy, advisory, and advocacy	471,250	154,748	166,400
Governance			
Directors	158,400	99,431	64,264
Election	100,000	82,340	4,188
Meetings	20,000	15,742	1,669
Other governance	25,000	7,923	310
Operations and administration			
Service contracts	114,000	126,319	126,268
Wages and benefits	1,221,615	1,087,604	1,059,075
General and administrative	140,700	93,321	61,010
Rent	96,000	84,415	77,141
Staff travel	35,000	17,841	1,432
Amortization of tangible capital assets	-	13,527	12,068
	18,227,565	13,021,956	13,074,212
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR	\$ (9,801,072)	\$ (5,005,955)	\$ 2,091,618

See notes to the financial statements

Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission

Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended July 31, 2022

	Unrestricted	Internally Restricted	2022	2021
NET ASSETS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 33,905,179	\$ 1,875,300	\$ 35,780,479	\$ 33,688,861
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	(5,005,955)	-	(5,005,955)	2,091,618
Transfer to internally restricted net assets (<i>Note 2</i>)	(17,652,738)	17,652,738	-	-
NET ASSETS - END OF YEAR	\$ 11,246,486	\$ 19,528,038	\$ 30,774,524	\$ 35,780,479

See notes to the financial statements



	2022	2021
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses for the year	\$ (5,005,955)	\$ 2,091,618
Changes to income not affecting cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	13,527	12,068
	(4,992,428)	2,103,686
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	426,499	591,398
Prepaid expenses	(6,037)	(22,446)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,654,196)	623,256
	(1,233,734)	1,192,208
Cash flow from (used by) operating activities	(6,226,162)	3,295,894
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of tangible capital assets	(17,152)	(14,072)
Net disposal (purchases) of investments	10,262,129	(2,582,448)
Cash flow from (used by) investing activities	10,244,977	(2,596,520)
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR THE YEAR	4,018,815	699,374
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,502,328	2,802,954
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$ 7,521,143	\$ 3,502,328
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONSIST OF:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,521,143	\$ 3,502,328

See notes to the financial statements

1. AUTHORITY

The Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission (the “Commission” or “SWDC”) was established by provincial legislation on June 7, 2013. The activities of the Commission are funded primarily by a levy on Saskatchewan produced spring wheat, which is collected by buyers at the time of sale.

The mandate of the Commission is to provide leadership in identifying and supporting research, market development and advocacy that contributes to profitable and sustainable wheat production for Saskatchewan farmers.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the *CPA Canada Handbook* and include the following significant accounting policies:

Revenue recognition

Producer check-off fees are recognized upon receipt of the Buyer’s report. Refunds are recognized when refund applications are received from producers and the requested refund has been agreed to check-off records.

The Commission follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions, which include government funding and grants. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred or restrictions met. Unspent amounts are included in deferred contributions. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Interest and investment income consists of interest earned on fixed income securities and bank balances recognized on a time proportion basis.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost and amortized over their expected useful lives. Computer equipment is amortized using the declining balance method at a rate of 33%. Office furniture is amortized using the declining balance method at a rate of 20%.

Income taxes

The Commission qualifies as a tax exempt organization under section 149 of the *Income Tax Act*.

Internally restricted net assets

The Commission has updated its reserve policy to better reflect its operations. The Commission established a Restricted Research Reserve Fund to support expected research expenditures committed to for the next three years, which will be updated annually. This reserve has been set at \$17,228,038 and is supported by short-term and long-term investments. This reserve replaces the former Revenue Stabilization fund, which was set at \$1,000,000.

The Commission has also increased its Organization Reserve Fund by \$1,424,700 (2021 - \$NIL) to be utilized in the event of an organization shutdown. This reserve has been set at \$2,300,000 (2021 - \$875,300) and is supported by short-term and long-term investments.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

continued from previous page

liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amount of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant estimates include, but are not limited to, the valuation of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and accruals for certain revenues and expenses.

Contributions in-kind

Contributions in-kind are recorded at fair value for goods or services only when a fair value can be reasonably estimated and when the goods or services are used in the normal course of operations and would otherwise have been purchased.

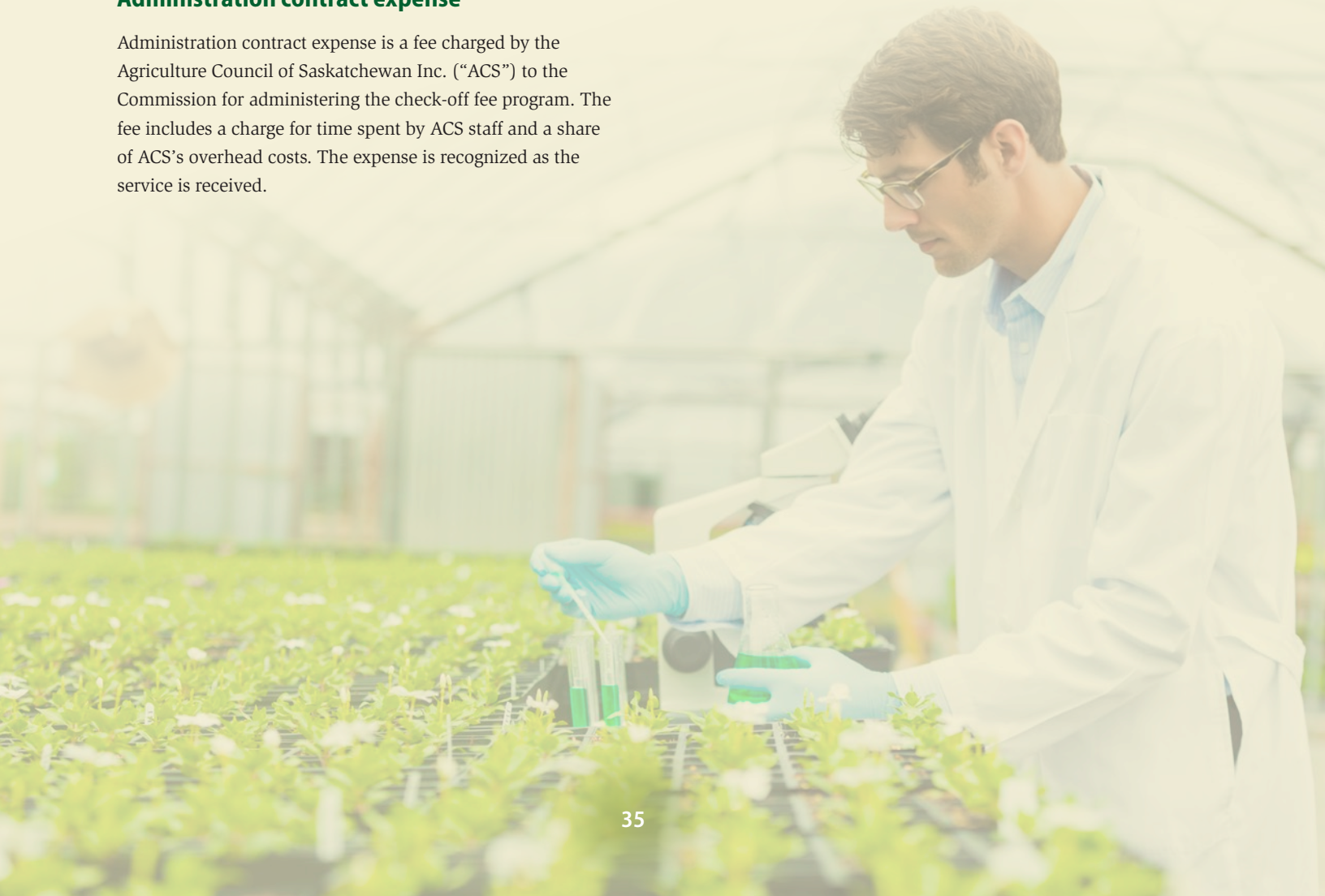
Administration contract expense

Administration contract expense is a fee charged by the Agriculture Council of Saskatchewan Inc. (“ACS”) to the Commission for administering the check-off fee program. The fee includes a charge for time spent by ACS staff and a share of ACS’s overhead costs. The expense is recognized as the service is received.

Financial instruments

The Commission initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. It subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost, except for investments in debt and equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, which are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statements of operations in the period incurred.

Financial assets subsequently measured at amortized cost include cash, investments, and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of the cash, investments, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their carrying value due to their short-term nature.



3. INVESTMENTS

	Maturity	2022 Market value	Yield	2021 Market value
Short-term:				
Term deposits (cost 2022 - \$11,827,956; 2021 - \$11,610,614)	1 year	\$ 11,902,411	0.90% - 3.23%	\$ 11,715,946
Long-term:				
Term deposits (cost 2022 - \$12,883,858; 2021 - \$23,269,136)	2-4 years	\$ 12,953,747	1.11% - 2.86%	\$ 23,402,341
		\$ 24,856,158		\$ 35,118,287

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The accounts receivable balance consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Levies receivable	\$ 678,182	\$ 1,104,681

5. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

The tangible capital assets balance consists of the following:

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2022 Net book value	2021 Net book value
Computer equipment	\$ 80,989	\$ 58,748	\$ 22,241	\$ 19,961
Office furniture	27,386	17,095	10,291	8,946
	\$ 108,375	\$ 75,843	\$ 32,532	\$ 28,907

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Levy refunds payable	\$ 688,015	\$ 1,296,838
Trade payables	984,566	2,631,384
Vacation payable	43,101	57,671
GST payable	-	2,890
Accrued payables	664,161	45,256
	\$ 2,379,843	\$ 4,034,039

7. PRODUCER CHECK-OFF FEES

Under the Regulations, each buyer of wheat is required to remit to the Commission a check-off fee of \$1.00/tonne (2021 - \$1.00/tonne) of wheat marketed upon final settlement to producers. Producers can request a refund of check-off fees paid from August 1 to July 31 by submitting a refund application by August 31 of the following fiscal year.

8. COMMITMENTS

(a) Building lease:

The Commission is committed under a lease agreement for its premises at 310 – 111 Research Drive. The agreement expires on November 30, 2022. The required minimum annual lease payments are as follows:

Year ending July 31:

2023	\$ 28,008
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b) Research:

The Commission is committed to funding research and development projects over several years to benefit the wheat industry. Annual payments due in each of the next five years are as follows:

Year ending July 31:

2023	\$ 9,800,224
2024	5,858,028
2025	2,598,279
2026	442,892
2027	16,725
	\$ 18,716,148

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended July 31, 2022 members of the Commission's elected Board of Directors received payments for per diems and expenses of \$92,192 (2021 - \$63,240). All related party transactions are measured at carrying amounts.

10. BUDGET

Budgeted figures are unaudited and have been provided for comparison purposes and have been derived from the estimates approved by the Commission's Board of Directors.

11. EXPENSE RECOVERIES

Expense recoveries consists of expenses that the Commission incurred on behalf of other organizations as follows:

Organizations	Description	Recovery amount	Expense category
Canadian Wheat Research Coalition	Canadian National Wheat Cluster Service Agreement	\$ 181,965	Wages and benefits
Sask Winter Cereals, Sask Mustard, Sask Barley, Sask Pulse	Election advertisements	4,100	Election
Sask Winter Cereals, Sask Barley, Sask Canola, Sask Flax, Sask Oats, Sask Pulse	Canadian Roundtable for Sustainable Crops Code of Practice	2,187	Policy, advisory and advocacy
Sask Flax, Sask Oats, Sask Canola, Sask Barley, Sask Pulse, APAS	Mercantile Inc. service contract for producer grain contracts	25,000	Market development
Canadian Barley Research Coalition, Sask Barley, Morneau Shepell Ltd.	Other miscellaneous recoveries	1,100	Various
		\$ 214,352	

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Commission as part of its operations carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the Commission is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Credit risk

The Commission is exposed to credit risk from potential non-payment of accounts receivable. Most of the accounts receivable were collected shortly after year-end. As at July 31, 2022 the largest five customers accounted for 79.2% (2021 - four customers, 60.7%) of accounts receivable, and were each received shortly after year end. The balance of accounts receivable is widely distributed among the remainder of the Commission's large customer base.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. Changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial assets and liabilities, known as cash flow risk, and on the fair value of other financial assets or liabilities, known as price risk. The Commission is exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed income investments. This risk is mitigated through investing in a diverse portfolio of fixed income investments with varying maturity dates.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Organization manages liquidity risk resulting from accounts payable and accrued liabilities by investing in liquid assets such as cash and short-term investments which can be readily available to repay accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission

Independent Practitioner's Reasonable Assurance Report On Compliance



To the Board of Directors of Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission

We have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement of Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission's compliance during the period August 1, 2021 to July 31, 2022, with the provisions of the following legislative and related authorities ("the Agreements") pertaining to its financial reporting, safeguarding agency resources, spending, revenue raising, borrowing and investing activities

- The Agri-Food Act, 2004
- The Wheat Development Plan Regulations
- Commission Orders No. 01/13 to 08/17

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission's compliance with the specified requirements of the Agreements. Management is also responsible for such internal control as management determines necessary to enable Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission's compliance with the specified requirements.

Our Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a reasonable assurance opinion on Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission's compliance based on the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with the Canadian Standard on Assurance Engagements 3531, *Direct Engagements to Report on Compliance*. This standard requires that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the entity complied with the specified requirements, in all significant respects.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an engagement conducted in accordance with this standard will always detect a significant instance of non-compliance with specified requirements when it exists. Instances of non-compliance can arise from fraud or error and are considered significant if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users of our report. A reasonable assurance compliance reporting engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the entity's compliance with the specified requirements.

The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depends on our professional judgement, including an assessment of the risks of significant non-compliance, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We have complied with the relevant rules of professional conduct/code of ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting and related to the assurance engagements, issued by various professional accounting bodies, which are founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentially and professional behaviour.

The firm applies the Canadian Standard on Quality Control 1, *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance Engagements* and, accordingly, maintains a comprehensive system of quality control, including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Opinion

In our opinion, Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission has complied with the specified requirements established in the Agreements during the period August 1, 2021 to July 31, 2022, in all significant respects. We do not provide a legal opinion Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission's compliance with the specified requirements.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Lingard + Dreger'.

**Chartered Professional Accountants
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
November 24, 2022**

To the Board of Directors of Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission

We have audited Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission's control as of July 31, 2022 to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of its control related to the following objectives:

- (1) To safeguard agency resources. That is, to ensure its assets are not lost or used inappropriately; to ensure it does not inappropriately incur obligations; to establish a financial plan for the purposes of achieving its financial goals; and to monitor and react to its progress towards the objectives established in its financial plan.
- (2) To prepare reliable financial reports.
- (3) To conduct its activities following laws, regulations and policies related to financial reporting, safeguarding agency resources, revenue raising, spending, borrowing and investing.

Management's Responsibility

The Organization's management is responsible for maintaining effective control over the objectives stated above.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion based on our audit as to the effectiveness of its control related to the following objectives:

- (1) To safeguard agency resources. That is, to ensure its assets are not lost or used inappropriately; to ensure it does not inappropriately incur obligations; to establish a financial plan for the purposes of achieving its financial goals; and to monitor and react to its progress towards the objectives established in its financial plan.
- (2) To prepare reliable financial statements.

- (3) To conduct its activities following laws, regulations and policies related to financial reporting, safeguarding agency resources, revenue raising, spending, borrowing and investing.

We used the control framework developed by The Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada ("CPA Canada") to make our judgments about the effectiveness of Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission's control. We did not audit certain aspects of control concerning the effectiveness, economy and efficiency of certain management decision-making processes.

The CPA Canada defines controls as comprising those elements of an organization that, taken together, support people in the achievement of the organization's objectives. Control is effective to the extent that it provides reasonable assurance that the organization will achieve its objectives.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standard for audits of internal control over financial reporting set out in the CPA Canada Handbook-Assurance. This standard requires that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to effectiveness of Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission's control related to the objectives stated above. An audit includes obtaining an understanding of the significant risks related to these objectives, the key control elements and control activities to manage these risks and examining, on a test basis, evidence relating to control.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Control can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance of achieving objectives reliably for the following reasons. There are inherent limitations in control including judgement in decision-making, human error, collusion to circumvent control activities and management overriding control. Cost/benefit decisions are made when designing control in organizations. Because control

Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission

Independent Auditors' Report

can be expected to provide only reasonable assurance, and not absolute assurance, the objectives referred to above may become ineffective because of changes in internal and external conditions, or that the degree of compliance with control activities may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, based on the limitations noted above, Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission's control was effective, in all material respects, to meet the objectives stated above as of July 31, 2022 based on the CPA Canada criteria of control framework.

We have also audited, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, the financial statements of Saskatchewan Wheat Development Commission's, which

comprise the statement of financial position as at July 31, 2022, and the statements of operations, change in net assets, cash flows, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. We have issued our report dated November 24, 2022, which is the same date as the date of the report on the effectiveness of internal controls.

Lingard + Dreger

**Chartered Professional Accountants
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
November 24, 2022**



Sask Wheat Development Commission 2021-2022 Payee List

Personal Services (threshold \$2,500 except Board of Directors)

Board of Directors (all amounts included)

	Honorariums	Expenses	Communication Allowance	Total
Bill Gehl	2,100.00	260.00	350.00	2,710.00
Brett Halstead	16,850.00	9,490.51	700.00	27,040.51
Jake Leguee	10,600.00	4,412.49	700.00	15,712.49
Ken Rosaasen	3,750.00	354.36	500.00	4,604.36
Glenn Tait	6,800.00	4,437.97	700.00	11,937.97
Jocelyn Velestuk	11,800.00	4,556.34	700.00	17,056.34
Lesley Kelly	8,200.00	3,294.05	700.00	12,194.05
Rob Stone	2,950.00	1,317.80	700.00	4,967.80
Scott Hepworth	1,650.00	857.78	700.00	3,207.78
	64,700.00	28,981.30	5,750.00	99,431.30



Sask Wheat Development Commission 2021-2022 Payee List *continued*

Extension (threshold \$5,000)

Saskatoon Fastprint	5,377.40
SaskBarley Development Commission	17,209.27
StoneX Group Inc	6,506.00
Express It More Promotional Products	5,669.33
U of S College of Agriculture	165,000.00
Haywire Creative Inc	5,250.00
Top Crop Manager	6,300.00
Canadian Agricultural Safety Association	10,000.00
Prairie Certified Crop Advisor Board	10,000.00
Canada Grains Council	10,000.00
Farm & Food Care Saskatchewan	13,125.00
CropSphere	11,578.00

Policy/Advisory/Advocacy (threshold \$5,000)

Farm & Food Care Saskatchewan	21,000.00
Agriculture in the Classroom	50,000.00
AG Transport Coalition	80,000.00
SaskCanola	32,946.86
Mercantile Consulting Venture	42,315.00



Sask Wheat Development Commission 2021-2022 Payee List *continued*

Research & Development (threshold \$5,000)

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	2,210,976.45
Board of Governors of Lethbridge College	30,769.00
Breicon Genomics Ltd	38,080.90
Canadian Weed Science Society	37,125.00
Carleton University	7,498.00
Glacier FarmMedia Limited Partnership	7,762.00
Fertilizer Canada	9,984.00
IHARF	22,398.00
McGill University	23,000.00
National Research Council of Canada	17,763.51
Olds College Business Service	30,000.00
Prairie Agricultural Machinery Institute	22,987.00
Prairie Organic Development Fund	43,125.00
Saskatchewan Variety Performance Group	114,085.00
SGS Institut Fresenius GmbH	64,245.92
Sharon Nowlan	18,408.00
The Governors of University of Alberta	115,750.00
U of S College of Agriculture	30,000.00
University of Saskatchewan	1,756,049.49
University of Alberta	26,450.00
University of British Columbia	228,500.56
University of Manitoba	102,980.50
Western Grains Research Foundation	77,019.00

Sask Wheat Development Commission 2021-2022 Payee List *continued*

Media & Communications (threshold \$5,000)

Denis Design Works	6,382.50
Canada Post	44,617.19
Saskatoon Fastprint	38,920.57

Market Development (threshold \$20,000)

Mercantile Consulting Venture Inc.	100,800.00
Cereals Canada	1,219,343.50

Supplier Payments (threshold \$20,000)

Agriculture Council of Saskatchewan Inc.	110,364.87
Innovation Place	84,415.28

Other Payments (threshold \$20,000)

Weather Innovations	22,200.00
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Sask  **Wheat**
DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION