

# Annual Report for 2022-23

## Ministry of Agriculture



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# Letters of Transmittal



*The Honourable David Marit  
Minister of Agriculture*

July 28, 2023

Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan

I respectfully submit the Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Marit".

David Marit  
Minister of Agriculture



*Rick Burton  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture*

July 28, 2023

The Honourable David Marit  
Minister of Agriculture

Dear Minister:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rick Burton".

Rick Burton  
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

# Ministry Overview

The Ministry of Agriculture's mandate is to help industry manage risk and enable a globally competitive, thriving and sustainable agriculture and food sector by supporting farmers, ranchers and agri-businesses. Our mission is to enable a prosperous, market-driven agricultural industry through a supportive legislative framework, policies, programs and services. We fulfill this mission by providing a broad range of agriculture-related programs, insurance and economic development opportunities to grow the industry.

Key programs delivered over the past year include extension to Saskatchewan producers through the ministry's 10 regional offices, including the Agriculture Knowledge Centre. Specialists work directly with farmers, ranchers and agribusinesses on everything from technology transfer, crop and livestock management, environmental planning, and issues impacting their operations such as skills and labour challenges. The Ministry of Agriculture's employees are committed to providing excellent service to the farmers, ranchers and agri-businesses of the province. Agriculture is reflected in the history of Saskatchewan and we are proud to continue that tradition through working partnerships with our clients. Ministry employees reflect professional values and a passion for their work, including innovation, teamwork, integrity, service excellence and leadership at all levels.

We delivered a suite of strategic and business risk management programs in partnership with the federal government through the Canadian Agricultural Partnership agreement. The ministry also worked closely throughout the year with stakeholders to design and enhance programs for the new, five-year Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership agreement, in place effective April 1, 2023.

Increasing the public's knowledge of the sustainable farming practices that help drive our economy is a priority. We strive to grow primary and value-added agriculture in the province and engage with industry and other governments to secure market access and increase the demand for Saskatchewan food products around the world. We maintain legislation and regulations to ensure public safety, while protecting the environment. We support agricultural research and ensure producers have access to the latest technology that helps them grow. We support the continued expansion of provincial irrigation infrastructure so farmers can capitalize on higher value crops. We manage thousands of acres of agricultural Crown land for the benefit of all Saskatchewan citizens.

This report provides an update on how the ministry progressed on its public commitments noted within the [Plan for 2022-23](#).

## Progress on Goal 1: Growth in the primary agriculture sector

Primary production is the foundation of economic growth in the sector and is the focus of several Growth Plan goals. Saskatchewan will continue to invest in a strong primary production system by growing crop production in the province and increasing livestock cash receipts. Growth will come through increased research and development in new crop technologies, improved livestock genetics, increased adoption of modern farming techniques, expansion in irrigation and new crop varieties. Growth in agri-food exports will be a result of increasing primary production in the province, supported by work to diversify markets and capitalize on new market opportunities. Export growth will also come as we increase the size of our value-added sector. As that happens, we will be exporting less raw material such as canola seed, and more higher value products like canola oil.

### Strategy

Enhance the business environment to attract investment and support growth.

### Key Actions

#### *Identify and address barriers to growth in the primary agriculture sector.*

- Reviewed the Temporary Foreign Worker Program on its importance to the agriculture sector and identified areas for collaboration with the Federal Government.
- Developed publications to promote Intensive Livestock Operation (ILO) growth opportunities in Saskatchewan; some of the publications included Living in Agricultural Areas in Saskatchewan, Country Residential Lifestyle, Planning for Agriculture in Saskatchewan and Good Neighbour Farming Practices.

#### *Influence federal policies and regulations to reflect Saskatchewan priorities and support economic growth in the sector.*

- Partnered with the Government of Alberta and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) to pursue amendments to Safe Food for Canadians Regulations to alleviate issues related to the domestic trade of food in Lloydminster. This led to the launch of a two-year pilot program on January 19, 2023, to allow interprovincial trade within Lloydminster.

#### *Support Indigenous engagement in the agriculture sector.*

- Collaborated with the Governments of Alberta and Manitoba on the Prairie Region First Nation Engagement Project. Feedback and input from these engagements were incorporated in the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership (Sustainable CAP) programming.
- The Building and Strengthening Indigenous Supports (BASIS) team continued to work towards reaching all 74 First Nations and Métis Regions to promote programs and services.

#### *Support irrigation expansion by providing technical expertise, policy direction, programs and services.*

- In consultation with the irrigation industry, developed client and employee guidelines around administering *The Irrigation Act, 2019*, which included client guidelines as part of the Irrigation Regulatory Requirements being posted on the Government of Saskatchewan website.
- Collaborated with the Water Security Agency, the Ministry of Environment and irrigation clients through discussions and survey responses about the irrigation development process and projects, leading to various continuous improvement initiatives, which included the removal of the Acknowledgment Letter for District projects. This has streamlined the process for producers.

## Strategy

Advance research, innovation and knowledge transfer to improve productivity and sector competitiveness.

### Key Actions

*Develop extension materials and deliver extension services that result in improved productivity and sector competitiveness.*

- Explored sustainable water treatment options for livestock, which resulted in the Sulphate Water Treatment Best Management Practices being developed and rolled out as part of the Resilient Agricultural Landscapes Program through Sustainable CAP programming.
- Developed a forage extension strategy, focusing on the four key pillars of pasture rejuvenation, brush control, invasive weeds management and long-term resiliency of rangelands.

*Identify key research priorities to address industry opportunities and challenges.*

- Collaborated with industry funding agencies to ensure alignment on research priorities. Industry partners provided \$4.9 million in co-funding support for 43 Agricultural Development Funding projects that will advance sector competitiveness and sustainability.
- Reviewed and consulted with industry on the new research programming to be offered under the Sustainable CAP programming to ensure it will benefit the industry.

*Promote management practices that increase productivity and profitability on rangeland.*

- Hosted various extension events across the province, which included presentations on range management improvements and rotational grazing.
- Developed extension materials on relevant topics, including fertilization, legume selection and management.

## Strategy

Create trade opportunities.

### Key Actions

*Pursue and support a pan-Canadian approach to market access issues.*

- Saskatchewan completed its roughly one-year term as the Co-Chair of the Federal Provincial Agricultural Trade Policy Committee and supported onboarding New Brunswick as the new Co-Chair, while continuing to influence agriculture trade policy and market access.
- As part of the Tri-National Accord Agriculture Technology Working Group, Saskatchewan frequently met with Canadian, U.S. and Mexican counterparts to discuss joint-innovative projects and took a leadership role in promoting more frequent engagement. During the 2022 Accord, Saskatchewan agreed to host the Accord in 2023, which is scheduled for Saskatoon in August 2023.

*Expand product and market development opportunities.*

- Collaborated with the Ministry of Trade and Export Development to develop and implement the agricultural component of the Government of Saskatchewan International Engagement Plan. Over 10 agri-food projects were completed in partnership with Saskatchewan's international offices network to promote Saskatchewan's agriculture sector.

## Performance Measure Results

**The targets for growing primary agriculture include increasing crop production to 45 million metric tonnes, increasing annual livestock cash receipts to \$3 billion, growing agri-food exports to \$20 billion and expanding irrigation in the province by adding 85,000 new irrigated acres. For 2022-23:**

- Crop Production: Crop production came in at 35 million metric tonnes.
- Livestock Sector Revenue: Annual livestock cash receipts are estimated to be \$2.9 billion.
- Agri-Food Exports: Agriculture and agri-food exports totaled \$18.5 billion.
- Irrigation development: A total of 15,182 irrigated acres were developed across the province in 2022-23.

## Progress on Goal 2: Growth in the value-added sector

Value-added production is one of the most important economic drivers for the growth of Saskatchewan's economy over the next decade, as noted in Saskatchewan's Growth Plan. Saskatchewan has experienced one of the fastest growing value-added industries in Canada, with rapid growth from \$3.5 billion in revenue in 2012 to \$6.4 billion in 2020. Turning raw products into ingredients and increasing processing of primary production within Saskatchewan will increase value-added agriculture revenue. A larger crop in Saskatchewan will support the increased value-added processing sector.

### Strategy

Enhance a competitive business environment and attract investment.

### Key Actions

*Identify and address constraints and opportunities in the value-added sector.*

- Participated on the Crown Collaboration Investment Attraction working group and Regional Infrastructure Collaboration team, which is tasked with planning policy collaboration and infrastructural development priorities. The groups worked on developing tools to aid the province in identifying where to support industrial sites and the criteria industries need for site locations.

*Support the development of a strong marketing strategy that showcases Saskatchewan's competitive advantages.*

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Export Development, created marketing materials on sustainability and agriculture education to communicate the opportunities for ancillary/by-product markets and develop processing within Saskatchewan.

*Assess gaps in research infrastructure and identify opportunities to enable investment.*

- In collaboration with industry partner agencies such as Ag-West Bio, partnered on a knowledge event, titled "Meet your Match" to bring together researchers and business communities, to facilitate knowledge sharing and adoption of current technologies and innovative practices.
- Began work focused on sharing research investment success stories to inform value-added processors about research in Saskatchewan; videos have been recorded showcasing the work of three value-added researchers which will be shared on the Ministry of Agriculture's social media platforms.

## Strategy

Support value-added agriculture businesses to improve competitiveness and profitability.

### Key Actions

*Design a strategic policy framework for future value-added agricultural programming that supports growth in value-added agriculture revenue.*

- Hosted various consultations with stakeholders across the province, and leveraged their input and feedback to inform the program design for the Sustainable CAP programming which came into effect April 2023. As a result, this new programming will help Saskatchewan value-added companies' efforts to be more energy, water and labour efficient, areas that have been identified by industry as concerns.

*Develop and deliver a suite of programs and services to support growth in the value-added sector.*

- Identified the level of pathfinding services available through provincial, federal and partner organizations and ensured easy access for value-added clients to support their company's growth.

*Undertake missions and projects that support the export growth of Saskatchewan commodities and value-added goods.*

- To further engage or re-engage key markets, the ministry collaborated with the Ministry of Trade and Export Development on trade and investment mission planning for the Minister of Agriculture's missions to the USA in June 2022, Mexico in October 2022, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bangladesh and India in February 2023.
- The Ministry of Agriculture also collaborated with the Ministry of Trade and Export Development on the agriculture components of trade and investment missions led by the Premier and other Ministers.

## Performance Measure Results

Saskatchewan's 2030 Growth Plan has set an ambitious target to grow Saskatchewan's value-added sector to \$10 billion in revenue. Canola processing currently represents the largest portion of revenue from Saskatchewan's value-added sector. The target to crush 75 per cent of the canola produced in Saskatchewan by 2030 is on track due to five new or expanded canola crush facilities being announced in the province in 2021 and early 2022. Other 2030 goals in Saskatchewan's Growth Plan include processing 50 per cent of Saskatchewan pulse crops and doubling meat processing and animal feed revenue to \$1 billion.

- Value-Added Revenue: For 2021-22, the value-added revenue is estimated at \$6.4 billion.
- Canola Processing: For 2022-23, it is estimated that 37 per cent of canola produced in Saskatchewan is currently processed in the province (based on 2016-2020 average production). With the announced expansions that include Richardson Yorkton, Louis Dreyfus Yorkton and new builds that include Cargill Regina, Viterra Regina and AGT/Federated Coop, that will increase to 98 per cent.
- Pulse Crop Processing: For 2022-23, approximately 18 per cent of pulses were processed in Saskatchewan.
- Meat and Animal Feed Processing: For 2021, meat processing revenue was estimated to generate \$701 million, and animal feed revenue \$405 million.

## Progress on Goal 3: Improve the agriculture sector's long-term resiliency

To continue to have a resilient agriculture industry, all three pillars of sustainability are important: economic, environmental and social. To ensure producers can sustainably produce food into the future, Saskatchewan must continue to anticipate and prepare for emerging risks and opportunities for the sector. A sustainable and resilient agriculture industry is important for the success of the sector and the wider provincial economy. Saskatchewan was one of the first jurisdictions to convert to no-till farming in the 1980s. Today, 95 per cent of the land seeded to annual crops was done using zero or minimum tillage, minimizing soil disturbance and serving to sequester carbon dioxide. This is the highest percentage of any province in Canada.

### Strategy

Improve sector preparedness for natural and economic shocks.

### Key Actions

*Targeted work and promotion of crops and livestock biosecurity, surveillance, response and mitigation efforts.*

- Led the implementation of the Western Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network (WECAHN). Through the network, a five-year budget and work plan was developed.
- Reviewed pest surveillance models and implemented a variety of innovative platforms to support predicting pest populations.
- Engaged in public awareness campaigns to outline biosecurity risks for the livestock sector to prevent the spread of animal disease. This included social media campaigns on disease risks and biosecurity measures pertaining to avian influenza and key messages on biosecurity-related questions from producers on wild cervids and chronic wasting disease risk to cattle.
- Continued a robust pest monitoring network, allowing the monitoring of pest levels and crop damage across the province. The ministry led and/or participated in 11 insect surveys and 12 disease surveys in 2022. Diseases assessed through this network include flax, cereal, lentil, field pea, chickpea, soybean, canola (which includes clubroot) and the monitoring programs includes the following insect pests: Cabbage seedpod weevil, Pea leaf weevil, Wheat midge, Grasshoppers, Bertha armyworm, Diamondback moth, Aster leafhopper, Lygus bug, Root maggot, Swede midge and Spotted wing Drosophila.

*Strengthen initiatives on emergency preparedness and response.*

- Began development of a swine market disruption plan in collaboration with Saskatchewan Pork, with a focus on responding to African Swine Fever. This included a tabletop exercise to outline the steps that would need to be taken during an emergency response, which will be used to document a formal plan.

### Strategy

Support the sector in managing business risks and capitalizing on opportunities.

### Key Actions

*Targeted work on Business Risk Management programming to ensure it remains effective and meets the needs of industry and government.*

- Continue work on a new AgriStability model that will be faster, simpler and more predictable.

*Undertake consultations and identify priorities for the next policy framework.*

- Partnered with the Global Institute for Food Security to study the carbon footprint of various Saskatchewan crops (canola, non-durum wheat, and peas) compared to crops grown in countries or jurisdictions where Saskatchewan competes within the marketplace. Saskatchewan's net carbon footprint for canola and non-durum wheat production was shown to be more than 60 per cent lower than competitive jurisdictions, and for dry field peas Saskatchewan's net carbon footprint was over 95 per cent lower. The report was presented at COP27 in Egypt and the Canadian Western Agribition in Regina to showcase Saskatchewan's sustainability practices and ability to reduce agricultural emissions.

### ***Support industry in preparing for sustainable sourcing requirements in the marketplace.***

- Collaborated with the Ministry of Trade and Export Development to support the government's Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) working group to promote the government's sustainability messages by collecting robust data that support Saskatchewan's environmental record as it pertains to agriculture.

## **Strategy**

Increase resilience of the natural landscape to support a healthy environment.

## **Key Actions**

### ***Enhance protection of critical habitat on Crown land.***

- Fifteen critical habitat assessments were completed as part of the Critical Habitat Project. This was used to determine how well lessees are managing lands, species at risk and critical habitat. Project participants used the lease required management practices that support critical habitat, which include keeping the current extent of native prairie intact, ensuring enough carryover/litter to maintain range health and vigor in years of drought and preventing and controlling the spread of invasive and exotic vegetation.
- Hosted a series of engagements on protecting critical habitats on agricultural Crown land to support the Next Policy Framework negotiations and gathered recommendations for leases on critical habitats.

### ***Design and implement policies to achieve the goal of maintaining native prairie.***

- Increased communication with Crown lessees, provided information on proper stocking, and available programs and services to enhance the resilience of native prairie.

### ***Develop a plan to manage invasive species.***

- Reviewed the Invasive Weed Strategy, and programming recommendations were incorporated into the Pest Biosecurity Program as developed in the Sustainable CAP programming.

### ***Increase adoption of nutrient stewardship practices that protect the environment and enhance productivity/resiliency.***

- Successfully developed and implemented nutrient stewardship extension information highlighting crop production practices that improve efficiency while optimizing production and economic sustainability.
- Published and promoted various publications to increase the adoption of 4R practices ("right source, right rate, right place, right time"), including a Sask Ag Now article on spring fertilizer management.

## **Performance Measure Results**

**Prairie Resilience, A Made in Saskatchewan Climate Change Strategy, includes several agriculture-related measures and targets intended to strengthen Saskatchewan's ability to thrive within a changing climate. For agriculture, this includes ensuring crop diversification, specifically that no one crop type will rise above 50 per cent of the cultivated area in Saskatchewan; maintaining the area of natural land at the 2016 level of just over 19.9 million acres; the sequestration of organic matter; and, targeting realized net farm income to not decrease by 50 per cent from the previous five-year average.**

- Crop Diversification: In 2022, there was 36.7 million seeded acres in Saskatchewan.
- Natural Land: Based on the 2021 census data, the total area of natural land was 19.5 million acres.
- Sequestration of Organic Matter: Due to the changes in Environment and Climate Change Canada reporting methodology for calculating soil sequestration rates in the National Inventory Report, the reporting was no longer consistent, and as a result is no longer included.
- Economic Resiliency: The 2022 realized net farm income for Saskatchewan was estimated at \$4.5 billion.

## Progress on Goal 4: Public trust in the agriculture sector

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture helps build public trust by working with industry to do the right thing, providing effective assurance systems, and helping raise awareness about modern agricultural production. Ensuring the public understands and appreciates the role agriculture plays in Saskatchewan and how it contributes to our quality of life helps ensure the industry maintains consumer confidence and access to the tools and technology needed for producers' continued success.

### Strategy

Encourage and support industry to adopt best practices.

### Key Actions

*Understand the public trust concerns related to modern agriculture.*

- Engaged with stakeholders in workshops to discuss research gaps and identify research investment opportunities that will address public trust concerns.
- Promoted relevant research-based articles, such as the Sask Ag Now Regenerative Agriculture article series.
- Continued to better understand public perceptions about agriculture through national and provincial surveys.

*Deliver programs and services that encourage the industry to adopt best practices.*

- Evaluated the farm safety pilot project which reinforced the importance of a risk management strategy. This was part of the Farm Safety Initiative to be included as part of Sustainable CAP.
- Throughout the year, promoted and featured early adopters of progressive practices at extension events, through the Faces of Farming video series, on social media and in written articles. These activities served as examples to fellow producers and assured the public of the industry's commitment to doing the right thing and continuous improvement in the sector.
- Led 10 demonstration and applied research projects demonstrating innovative practices to enhance sustainability and competitiveness on the farm.

### Strategy

Promote food safety, animal health and agricultural environmental practices.

### Key Actions

*Work with industry stakeholders to identify present and emerging public trust concerns in Canadian and international markets.*

- Continued to update industry and stay informed of ongoing trends related to public trust issues (including sustainability and food security) through speakers at the Ministry's Agri-Value Conference and information on grain and oilseed trends from the Government of Saskatchewan trade offices and Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.
- Gathered information during trade missions to Mexico, India and the United Arab Emirates, to better understand the product preferences for exporting to these trading partners.

*Provide the public with timely and accurate information about regulatory and monitoring activities.*

- *Animal Protection Act* and Animal Welfare communication strategy was developed. The strategy addresses internal education needed within the government and external education and communication needed to reach industry and the public.
- Met with industry stakeholders to discuss recognizing and reporting distressed animals.
- Issued 35 Aquatic Habitat Protection Permits notifications to Water Security Agency on behalf of producers to support the approval process of development activities near water bodies.

## Strategy

Partner to build awareness about modern agriculture.

## Key Actions

*Support the industry to connect with consumers and youth.*

- Hosted the 10th anniversary of the Agriculture Awareness Summit. The conference provided the opportunity to connect industry, students, producers and consumers to focus on future opportunities for building public trust in modern agriculture.
- Continued to support the activities of Farm & Food Care Saskatchewan, Agriculture in the Classroom Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan 4-H. Through these activities, organizations, consumers, students and youth are engaged in conversations about agriculture and food.

*Partner with stakeholders to tell the story of the benefits of modern agriculture practices.*

- Created video content that focused on modern agricultural practices in the province. The Faces of Farming video series was promoted on the Ministry of Agriculture's social media pages.

## Performance Measure Results

**The ministry aims to maintain a positive score of at least 85 per cent in its annual public trust survey, in which Saskatchewan residents are asked if they have a positive perception of Saskatchewan agriculture. In 2022-23:**

- 87 per cent of respondents either "agree" or "strongly disagree" with the statement, "I have a positive perception of Saskatchewan Agriculture".

# Financial Summary

## Expense Summary

In 2022-23, the Ministry of Agriculture had expenses of \$515.3 million, which is a decrease of \$18.8 million from the revised expense budget of \$534.1 million. The revised expense budget includes supplementary estimates of \$71.7 million.

The following table outlines information on actual and budgeted expenditures by subvote. Explanations are provided for all variances between budget and actuals that are \$50,000 or greater.

(in thousands of dollars)					
Ministry of Agriculture Expense Actuals	2021-22 Actuals	2022-23 Budget	2022-23 Actuals	2022-23 Variance	Notes
<b>Central Management and Services</b>	\$ 10,198	12,025	10,849	(1,176)	1
<b>Industry Assistance</b>	\$ 3,068	3,889	2,516	(1,373)	2
<b>Land Management</b>					
Land Management Services	\$ 4,433	4,439	4,225	(214)	3
Land Revenue Bad Debt Allowances	3,622	100	-	(100)	4
Remediation of Contaminated Sites	-	150	150	-	
Subtotal	\$ 8,055	4,689	4,375	(314)	
<b>Policy, Trade and Value-Added</b>					
Policy and Planning	\$ 3,297	4,090	3,354	(736)	5
Trade and Value-added	1,480	1,942	1,588	(354)	6
Subtotal	\$ 4,777	6,032	4,942	(1,090)	
<b>Research and Technology</b>					
Project Coordination	\$ 1,975	1,178	2,009	831	7
Research Programming	30,859	33,800	32,960	(840)	7
Subtotal	\$ 32,834	34,978	34,969	(9)	
<b>Regional Services</b>	\$ 29,168	35,307	29,502	(5,805)	8
<b>Programs</b>	\$ 23,297	24,838	23,484	(1,354)	9
<b>Business Risk Management</b>					
Crop Insurance Program Delivery	\$ 37,678	36,221	36,221	-	
Crop Insurance Premiums	179,257	220,151	281,505	61,354	10
AgriStability Program Delivery	15,989	17,611	17,701	90	11
AgriStability	29,862	24,665	24,353	(312)	12
AgriInvest	42,689	39,839	42,956	3,117	13
AgriRecovery	111,575	-	-	-	
Subtotal	\$ 417,050	338,487	402,736	64,249	

Ministry of Agriculture Expense Actuals	(in thousands of dollars)				Notes
	2021-22 Actuals	2022-23 Budget	2022-23 Actuals	2022-23 Variance	
<b>Total Appropriation</b>	\$ 528,447	460,245	513,373	53,128	
<b>Supplementary Estimates</b>	-	71,698	-	(71,698)	
<b>Total Revised Appropriation</b>	\$ 528,447	531,943	513,373	(18,570)	
<b>Capital Asset Acquisitions</b>	\$ (224)	-	(207)	(207)	14
<b>Amortization of Capital Assets</b>	\$ 2,303	2,319	2,317	(2)	
<b>Remediation of Contaminated Sites</b>	-	(150)	(150)	-	
<b>Other</b>	\$ (14)	-	(12)	(12)	
<b>Total Expenses</b>	\$ 530,512	534,112	515,321	(18,791)	
<b>FTE Staff Complement</b> (FTE – Full Time Equivalent)	317.3		320.6		1

#### Explanation of Major Variances:

1. Savings in accommodations and other operating expenses.
2. Decreased payouts under Miscellaneous Grants and reallocation of Canadian Agricultural Partnership spending to other areas under the program.
3. Decreased due to operational savings.
4. No change in bad debt expense due to the receivable experience.
5. Decreased due to operational savings.
6. Decreased due to operational savings.
7. Decreased due to operational savings.
8. Decreased due to operational savings and reallocation of Canadian Agricultural Partnership spending under the program partially offset by increased funding for animal protection services.
9. Decreased due to operational savings and reduction in Canadian Agricultural Partnership spending due to the federal share of payments coming directly out of Saskatchewan Agricultural Stabilization Fund partially offset by funding for future irrigation program payments.
10. Increased Crop Insurance premiums due to an increase in the insured liability as a result of an increase in insured acres and crop prices as well as the increase in enhanced irrigation premiums and coverage. The Wildlife Damage Compensation Program claims also increased as a result of higher commodity prices.
11. Increased AgriStability program delivery costs.
12. Decreased provincial contributions required to fully fund the AgriStability 2022 program year costs from the original federal government's forecast.
13. Increased provincial contributions required to fully fund the AgriInvest 2022 program year costs from the original federal government's forecast.
14. Capital expenditures for leasehold improvements, operating equipment and vehicles.

#### FTE Staff Complement

1. Ministry of Agriculture's 2022-23 FTE actual utilization was 320.6.

## Revenue Summary

In 2022-23, the Ministry of Agriculture reported total revenue of \$123.6 million, an increase of \$3.6 million from the original budget of \$120.0 million. The following table outlines information on actual and budgeted revenues. Explanations are provided for all variances that are \$50,000 or greater.

Ministry of Agriculture Revenue	(in thousands of dollars)			Notes
	2022-23 Budget	2022-23 Actuals	2022-23 Variance	
<b>Revenue</b>				
Land Revenue:				
Crown Land Sales	\$ 9,610	12,664	3,054	1
Rent and Penalty on Land Leases	36,631	41,892	5,261	2
Interest	15	-	(15)	
Receipts from Federal Government	72,499	63,340	(9,159)	3
Privileges, Licenses and Permits	228	323	95	4
Sales, Services and Service Fees	421	919	498	5
Interest Revenue	275	529	254	6
Other Revenue	46	132	86	7
Refund of Previous Year Expenditures	250	3,813	3,563	8
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 119,975</b>	<b>123,612</b>	<b>3,637</b>	

### Explanation of Major Variances:

1. Increase in net land sales.
2. Increase in lease revenue.
3. Decreased revenue from the federal government due to the Canadian Agricultural Partnership funding going directly into the Saskatchewan Agricultural Stabilization Fund and a decrease in transfers for Crop Insurance and Program Delivery administration.
4. Increased pesticide licensing fee revenue.
5. Increased land sale fees and other miscellaneous revenue.
6. Increase due to higher-than-expected interest revenue.
7. Increase in casual revenue.
8. Increase in the refund of prior years' expenses due to the reversal of prior year payables needed to fund AgrilInvest program payments.

Additional financial information can be found in the Government of Saskatchewan Public Accounts located at <https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/#/categories/893>