

Eighth Annual Canadian Agri-Food Policy Conference

CURRENT ISSUES IN CANADIAN AGRI-FOOD POLICY

JANUARY 24-26 JANVIER 2018

CHÂTEAU LAURIER | OTTAWA, ON

ENJEUX ACTUELS DES POLITIQUES AGROALIMENTAIRES CANADIENNES

*Huitième Conférence Annuelle sur les Politiques
Agricoles canadiennes*



TABLE OF CONTENTS | TABLES DE MATIÈRES

WELCOME CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS! BIENVENUE À TOUS LES PARTICIPANTS !	3
ABOUT THE HOST ORGANIZATION ORGANISATION HÔTE	4
CONFERENCE AGENDA ORDRE DU JOUR	5
SPEAKER BIOS BIOGRAPHIES DES CONFÉRENCIERS	11
RESEARCH POSTER ABSTRACTS AFFICHES DE RECHERCHES	24
SPONSORS COMMANDITAIRES	SEE BACK COVER

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Welcome Conference Participants! | Bienvenue à tous les participants !

I would like to welcome you to eighth annual policy conference organized by the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society! This year's conference will address current issues in Canadian agri-food policy.

The conference kicks off with a Meet & Greet reception where you will have a chance to meet with colleagues old and new, as well as pick up your conference packet. Over the next day and a half, distinguished speakers will address hot-button issues including the NAFTA renegotiation, the future of supply management, the current BRM review, and food security. There will be ample time for Q&A during each session, and time to network during breaks.

Join us for the Wine & Cheese Reception and Annual Research Poster Competition on Thursday evening where you will have a chance to interact with research poster presenters and learn about some of the leading-edge research being undertaken in the country. Delegates will have an opportunity to vote for their top three posters. The posters will be on display all day Thursday before the reception to give time to assess them before voting. The top three finalists will present their research on Friday morning and a panel of judges will select the grand prize winner.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has organized another student policy brief competition. Prizes for both competitions will be awards at the end of the conference on Friday.

A conference of this magnitude would not be possible without adequate financial support. We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to all our sponsors. A complete list of the sponsors can be found on the back cover of this program.

Let the discussions begin!

Alan Ker
CAES Past-President

Bienvenue à la huitième conférence annuelle sur les politiques agricoles, organisée par la Société canadienne d'agroéconomie (SCAÉ)! Cette année, elle abordera les enjeux actuels des politiques agroalimentaires canadiennes.

La conférence débutera par une Réception d'accueil où vous aurez l'occasion de rencontrer des collègues anciens et nouveaux, ainsi que de prendre votre trousse d'inscription. Au cours de la prochaine journée et demie, les conférenciers de haut niveau mettront en lumière plusieurs problèmes urgents, notamment la renégociation de l'ALENA, l'avenir de la gestion de l'offre, l'examen actuel des programmes de la GRE et la sécurité alimentaire.

Assistez à la réception des vins et fromages et au concours annuel d'affiches de recherche le jeudi soir, où vous aurez l'occasion d'interagir avec des présentateurs d'affiches et de découvrir des projets de recherche innovateurs entrepris par des chercheurs à travers le pays. Vous pourrez voter pour les meilleures affiches. Les affiches seront exposées toute la journée du jeudi avant la réception pour donner le temps de les évaluer avant de voter. Les trois finalistes présenteront leur recherche vendredi matin et un jury choisira le gagnant du grand prix.

Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada (AAC) a organisé un autre concours de développement des politiques pour les étudiants cette année. Les prix pour les deux compétitions seront remis à la fin de la conférence.

Il va sans dire qu'une conférence de cette importance ne serait pas possible sans soutien financier. Nous tenons à exprimer notre gratitude à tous nos commanditaires. La liste complète figure sur la couverture arrière du programme.

Place aux débats !

Alan Ker
Président sortant de la SCAÉ

About the Host Organization | Organisation hôte

CAES | SCAÉ

The Canadian Agricultural Economics Society (CAES) is an association comprised of individuals with a professional interest in topics related to the economics of agriculture, food, natural resources, and the environment. CAES members include economists and other social science professionals in universities, government, non-government agencies and the private sector, and undergraduate and graduate students. CAES members include Canadians and others, in Canada and elsewhere.

The CAES provides opportunities for professional development, association and networking among individuals making contributions to solving important agricultural, food and resource problems of the day, and in anticipating new challenges and opportunities. The principal activities of the Society include: publishing the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics; convening an annual meeting to share research results and to conduct Society affairs; hosting on an annual basis a regional workshop or national conference on topics of interest to members (e.g., agricultural, food, resource policy); sponsoring awards for academic excellence, including the best theses related to agricultural, food, and resource economics at Canadian universities; and maintaining a website and Newsletter designed to facilitate the communication of information, ideas and research results by CAES members and other professionals. Members of the CAES manage the affairs of the Canadian Agricultural Economics and Farm Management Foundation.

La Société canadienne d'agroéconomie (SCAÉ) est une association qui regroupe des personnes qui montrent des intérêts professionnels pour des sujets liés à l'économie de l'agriculture, de l'agroalimentaire, des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement. Les membres de la SCAÉ sont des économistes et des professionnels du domaine des sciences sociales issus d'universités, d'organismes gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux ainsi que du secteur privé, des étudiants de premier cycle et de cycles supérieurs, des personnes de nationalité canadienne et autre, d'ici et d'ailleurs dans le monde.

La SCAÉ offre des occasions de perfectionnement professionnel, d'engagement et de réseautage entre personnes qui souhaitent apporter leur contribution pour résoudre des problèmes du moment importants dans le domaine de l'agriculture, de l'agroalimentaire et des ressources et envisager de nouveaux défis et de nouvelles occasions. Les activités de la Société comprennent la publication de la Revue canadienne d'agroéconomie (RCA), la tenue d'un congrès annuel pour communiquer les résultats de recherche et d'une assemblée générale annuelle pour diriger les affaires de la Société, la tenue annuelle d'un atelier régional ou d'une conférence nationale sur des sujets d'intérêt pour les membres (agriculture, agroalimentaire et politique des ressources par exemple), le parrainage de prix pour souligner l'excellence universitaire, dont le prix de la meilleure thèse en économie de l'agriculture, de l'agroalimentaire ou des ressources parmi les universités canadiennes, le maintien d'un site Web et la rédaction d'un bulletin pour faciliter la communication d'information, les échanges d'idées et la diffusion de résultats de recherche des membres de la SCAÉ et d'autres professionnels. Les membres de la SCAÉ dirigent aussi les affaires de la Canadian Agricultural Economics and Farm Management Foundation (la fondation de la SCAÉ).

Conference Agenda | Ordre du jour

Wednesday, January 24

6:00 pm (2 h) **Meet & Greet Reception**
(Laurier Room)

Registration packet pick-up

Thursday, January 25

All sessions will be in the Ballroom.

7:30 am (60 min) **Registration & Continental Breakfast**

8:30 am (15 min) **Welcome & Opening Remarks**
Alan Ker, Past-President, Canadian Agricultural Economics Society (CAES)

SESSION I: KEYNOTE I: INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE US FARM BILL

*Sponsored by the Ontario Agriculture College,
University of Guelph*

Chair: John Cranfield, University of Guelph

The US Farm Bill has and will continue to have significant implications for Canadian agriculture and food consumers. Professor Goodwin has been deeply involved in the 2018 farm bill debate and will share his thoughts on current developments.

8:45 am (75 min) **Keynote Speaker**
Barry Goodwin, North Carolina State University

Le mercredi 24 janvier

18h00 (2 h) **Réception d'accueil**
(Salle Laurier)

Distribution des trousse d'inscription

Le jeudi 25 janvier

Toutes les séances se dérouleront dans la salle de bal.

7h30 (60 min) **Inscription et déjeuner continental**

8h30 (15 min) **Mot de bienvenue**
Alan Ker, président sortant de la Société canadienne d'agroéconomie (SCAÉ)

SÉANCE I : CONFÉRENCIER PRINCIPALE I : CONSÉQUENCES INTERNATIONALES DU « US FARM BILL »

*Commanditaire : Ontario Agriculture College,
Université de Guelph*

Président : John Cranfield, Université de Guelph

Le « US Farm Bill » continuera d'avoir des répercussions importantes pour les consommateurs agricoles et alimentaires canadiens. Le professeur Goodwin a été profondément impliqué dans le débat et partagera ses réflexions sur les développements actuels.

8h45 (75 min) **Conférencier principal**
Barry Goodwin, North Carolina State University

10:00 am **Networking Break**
(30 min)

SESSION 2: LOOKING BACK AND LOOKING FORWARD – PERSPECTIVES ON SUPPLY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

*Collectively sponsored by university departments
of Agricultural Economics*

*Chair: Brady Deaton, University of Guelph, CAES
President-Elect*

10h00 **Pause-Contact**
(30 min)

SÉANCE 2: REGARD SUR LE PASSÉ ET PERSPECTIVES D'AVENIR – POINTS DE VUE SUR LES PROGRAMMES DE GESTION GESTION DE L'OFFRE

*Commanditaires : Départements universitaires
d'économie agricole*

*Président : Brady Deaton, Université de
Guelph, Président de la SCAÉ*

*This session will be a Munk-style debate on supply
management in Canadian agriculture. Moderated by
Brady Deaton, University of Guelph. Debaters include
Maurice Doyon and Bruno Larue of Laval University.*

*Cette séance sera un débat de style Munk sur la
gestion de l'offre au Canada. Modéré par Brady
Deaton, Université de Guelph. Les débateurs
comprènnent Maurice Doyon et Bruno Larue de
l'Université Laval.*

10:30 am **Debaters**
(90 min)
Maurice Doyon, Laval University
Bruno Larue, Laval University

10h30 **Débatteurs**
(90 min)
Maurice Doyon, Université Laval
Bruno Larue, Université Laval

LUNCH – DRAWING ROOM 12:00 pm (90 min)

DÉJEUNER – DRAWING ROOM 12h00 (90 min)

SESSION 3: NAFTA 2.0 OR NOT

Collectively sponsored by the Colleges and Faculties of Agricultural Deans

Chair: James Rude, University of Alberta

NAFTA has been fundamental to Canadian agriculture. Panelists will present and discuss issues related to the current renegotiations.

1:30 pm **Speakers**
(90 min)

NAFTA Modernization within the Global Trade Context
Frédéric Seppey, Assistant Deputy Minister, Market and Industry Services; Chief Agriculture Negotiator, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Key Issues in North American Agricultural Trade Policy
Steven Zahniser, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Renewal or Failure: NAFTA in Perspective
Mike Gifford, Chief Agricultural Trade Negotiator for the Canada-U.S. FTA, NAFTA, and the Uruguay Round

3:00 pm **Networking Break**
(30 min)

SÉANCE 3 : L'ACCORD DE LIBRE-ÉCHANGE NORD-AMÉRICAIN, ALENA 2.0?

Commanditaires : Collèges et facultés des doyens agricoles

Président : James Rude, Université de l'Alberta

L'ALENA a été fondamental pour l'agriculture canadienne. Les panélistes présenteront et discuteront des questions liées aux renégociations en cours.

13h30 **Conférenciers**
(90 min)

La modernisation de l'ALENA dans le contexte du commerce mondial Frédéric Seppey, Sous-ministre adjoint de la Direction générale des services à l'industrie et aux marchés; Négociateur en chef canadien pour l'agriculture, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

Principaux enjeux de la politique commerciale agricole nord-américaine
Steven Zahniser, Service de recherche économique, Département de l'agriculture des États-Unis

Renouvellement ou échec : l'ALENA en perspective
Mike Gifford, négociateur en chef du commerce agricole pour l'ALE Canada-États-Unis, l'ALENA et l'Uruguay Round

15h00 **Pause-Contact**
(30 min)

SESSION 4: FOOD SECURITY

Sponsored by the McCain Family Chair in Food Security, University of Guelph

Chair: Getu Hailu, University of Guelph

This session will present issues related to changing climate for Canadian agriculture and food security.

3:30 pm Speakers
(90 min)

Innovation and Climate Induced Volatility and Food Security in Canada in the US
Tor Tolhurst, University of California–Davis

Climate Change and Food Security in Developing Countries
Kathy Baylis, University of Illinois

Food Security: Meaning and Matters for Canada and First Nations
Brady Deaton, University of Guelph

SÉANCE 4 : LA SÉCURITÉ ALIMENTAIRE

Commanditaire : McCain Family Chair in Food Security, Université de Guelph

Président : Getu Hailu, Université de Guelph

Cette séance présentera des questions liées aux changements climatiques pour l'agriculture canadienne et la sécurité alimentaire.

15h30 Conférenciers
(90 min)

L'innovation et le climat ont entraîné une plus grande volatilité des rendements agricoles - Implications pour la sécurité alimentaire au Canada et aux États-Unis
Tor Tolhurst, Université de la Californie à Davis

Changement climatique et sécurité alimentaire dans les pays en développement
Kathy Baylis, Université de l'Illinois

La sécurité alimentaire : sens et questions pour le Canada et les Premières Nations
Brady Deaton, Université de Guelph

EVENING RECEPTION

(Laurier Room)

5:30 pm Research Poster Contest with Wine & Cheese Reception
(2 hr)

RÉCEPTION EN SOIRÉE

(Salle Laurier)

17h30 Concours d'affiches et dégustation de vins et fromages
(2 hr)

Friday, January 26

7:30 am **Registration & Continental Breakfast**
(60 min)

SESSION 5: KEYNOTE 2: RISK MANAGEMENT IN AN ERA OF BIG DATA AND CHANGING CLIMATE

Sponsored by the Solomon Sinclair Farm Management Institute, University of Manitoba

Chair: Derek Brewin, University of Manitoba

Risk management is the dominant domestic agricultural support policy for producers in Canada, the U.S. and most developed countries. Big data and changing climate have significant implications for future risk management policies.

Le vendredi 26 janvier

7h30 **Inscription et déjeuner continental**
(60 min)

SÉANCE 5 : CONFÉRENCIER PRINCIPALE 2 – LA GESTION DES RISQUES À L'ÈRE DU « BIG DATA » ET DU CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

Commanditaire : Solomon Sinclair Farm Management Institute, Université du Manitoba

Président : Derek Brewin, Université du Manitoba

La gestion des risques est la politique dominante de soutien agricole national pour les producteurs au Canada, aux États-Unis et dans la plupart des pays développés. Les données massives et les changements climatiques ont des implications importantes pour les futures politiques de gestion des risques.

8:30 am **Keynote Speaker**
(75 min)
Keith Coble, Mississippi State University

9:45 am **Presentations from Top 3 Poster Competition Finalists**
(15 min)
Each 3 minutes in length

10:00 am **Networking Break**
(30 min)

8h30 **Conférencier principal**
(75 min)
Keith Coble, Mississippi State University

9h45 **Présentations des finalistes du Concours d'affiches**
(15 min)
3 min chacun(e)

10h00 **Pause-Contact**
(30 min)

SESSION 6: BRM UNDER REVIEW

Sponsored by the Institute for the Advanced Study of Food and Agricultural Policy, University of Guelph

Chair: James Vercammen, University of British Columbia

Currently the BRM suite of programs are undergoing review. This session will speak to some of the current problems and potentials fixes for BRM in Canada.

10:30 am **Speakers**
(90 min)

Canadian Agricultural Partnership:
Business Risk Management Programs
*Francesco Del Bianco, Director General,
Policy, Planning and Integration,
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada*

Business Risk Management –
Positioning Canadian Agriculture for
Continued Growth
*Scott Ross, Canadian Federation of
Agriculture*

Canadian BRM Programs Revisited
Feng Qiu, University of Alberta

12:00 pm **Closing Comments and
Announcement of Contest
Winners**
(30 min)

Peter Boxall, University of Alberta

SÉANCE 6 : GESTION DES RISQUES DE L'ENTREPRISE EN COURS D'EXAMEN

*Commanditaire : Institute for the Advanced Study of Food and Agricultural Policy,
Université de Guelph*

Président : James Vercammen, Université de la Colombie-Britannique

Actuellement, cette série de programmes est en cours de révision. Cette séance traitera des problèmes actuels et des solutions possibles pour la GRE au Canada.

10h30 **Conférenciers**
(90 min)

Partenariat agricole canadien :
Programmes de gestion des risques
de l'entreprise
*Francesco Dil Bianco, directeur général,
Direction des programmes de gestion
des risques de l'entreprise, Agriculture
et Agroalimentaire Canada*

Gestion des risques de l'entreprise
– Positionner l'agriculture
canadienne pour une croissance
soutenue
*Scott Ross, Fédération canadienne de
l'agriculture*

Les programmes de GRE au Canada
Feng Qiu, Université de l'Alberta

12h00 **Mots de la fin et annonce des gagnants des Concours**
(30 min)

Peter Boxall, Université de l'Alberta

Speaker Bios | Biographies des conférenciers

Listed in alphabetical order | Par ordre alphabétique

BAYLIS, Kathy



Kathy Baylis is an Associate Professor in the department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics at the University of Illinois. She joined the department after several years as an Assistant Professor at the University of British Columbia where she remains an adjunct faculty. In 2001-2002, Kathy was the staff economist in charge of agriculture for the Council of Economic Advisors in the White House, and in the mid-1990s, she worked as Executive Secretary of the National Farmers Union in Canada. She earned her PhD from the University of California at Berkeley in 2003, where she specialized in international agricultural policy and trade. Her research evaluates agricultural, conservation and trade policies and their effect on environmental and food security outcomes in China, India and Sub-Saharan Africa. Currently she leads an initiative at the University of Illinois on using big data for international food security and the environment.

Kathy Baylis est professeure agrégée dans le *Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics* de la *University of Illinois*. Elle a rejoint le département après plusieurs années comme professeure adjointe à la *University of British Columbia* où elle demeure professeure associée. En 2001-2002, Kathy occupe le poste d'économiste responsable de l'agriculture pour le *Council of Economic Advisors* à la *Maison-Blanche* et, au milieu des années 1990, elle travaille comme secrétaire générale de l'*Union Nationale des Fermiers* au Canada. Elle obtient son doctorat à la *University of California* à Berkeley en 2003, où elle s'est spécialisée en politiques et échanges internationaux de produits agricoles. Sa recherche évalue les politiques agricoles, de conservation et commerciales et leurs effets sur les résultats en matière de sécurité alimentaire et environnementale en Chine, en Inde et en Afrique subsaharienne. Elle dirige actuellement une initiative à la *University of Illinois* sur l'utilisation des données massives pour la sécurité alimentaire internationale et l'environnement.

BREWIN, Derek



Alberta.

Derek Brewin is the Head of Agribusiness and Agricultural Economics at the University of Manitoba and Director of the Solomon Sinclair Farm Management Institute. Derek is a former President of Canadian Agricultural Economics Society and has served on numerous boards and committees including the University of Manitoba Senate and the Manitoba Rural Adaptation Council. His recent research has focused on the spatial dimensions of grain and oilseed markets and firm location choices as well as innovation in food processing and plant breeding. Prior to his academic career Derek was a Corporate Advisor for the Canadian Wheat Board; a Policy Economist for Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (PFRA and Policy Branch) and a lender for Farm Credit Corporation. Derek was raised on a mixed irrigation farm near Purple Springs,

Derek Brewin est directeur de *Agribusiness and Agricultural Economics* à la *University of Manitoba* et directeur du *Solomon Sinclair Farm Management Institute*. Derek est un ancien président de la Société canadienne d'agroéconomie et il a siégé à de nombreux conseils et comités incluant le *University of Manitoba Senate* et le *Manitoba Rural Adaptation Council*. Ses recherches récentes ont porté sur les dimensions spatiales des marchés des céréales et des graines oléagineuses et des choix d'emplacement des entreprises, de même que sur les innovations dans la transformation des aliments et l'amélioration des plantes. Avant sa carrière académique, Derek a été conseiller d'entreprise pour le *Canadian Wheat Board*, économiste des politiques pour Agriculture et agroalimentaire Canada (ARAP et Direction des politiques), et prêteur pour la Société du Crédit Agricole. Derek a grandi sur une ferme d'irrigation mixte près de Purple Springs, Alberta.

COBLE, Keith



Keith Coble is a Giles Distinguished Professor and Head of the Agricultural Economics Department at Mississippi State University. Previously, Coble worked at USDA Economic Research Service and studied at Texas A&M and the University of Missouri. He focuses on risk management, agricultural policy, and insurance. Since writing a dissertation on crop insurance in 1993, he has researched and lectured on crop insurance and has published over 85 scientific research journal articles. He has also contributed to several crop insurance studies for the USDA Risk Management Agency. Coble served on the Board of Directors of Agricultural and Applied Economics Association (2012-2015) and as Associate Editor of the American Journal of Agricultural Economics (2008-2011). Recently, he served as the Chair of the 'Big Ag Data' committee for the Council of Food, Agriculture and Resource Economics. He has testified before Congressional Committees on three occasions and served as a Chief Economist for the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee.

Keith Coble est professeur distingué Giles et directeur du *Agricultural Economics Department* de la *Mississippi State University*. Auparavant, Coble a travaillé au *USDA Economic Research Service*, et a étudié au *Texas A&M*, et à la *University of Missouri*. Il se concentre sur la gestion des risques, les politiques agricoles et l'assurance. Depuis la rédaction de sa dissertation sur l'assurance récolte en 1993, il a fait de la recherche et offert des cours sur l'assurance récolte, ainsi que publié plus de 85 articles de recherche dans des revues scientifiques. Il a également contribué à de nombreuses études sur l'assurance récolte pour la *USDA Risk Management Agency*. Coble a siégé au conseil d'administration de l'*Agricultural and Applied Economics Association* (2012-2015) et a agi comme éditeur associé pour l'*American Journal of Agricultural Economics* (2008-2011). Récemment, il a été président du comité « Big Ag Data » pour le *Council of Food, Agriculture and Resource Economics*. Il a témoigné devant des *Congressional Committees* à trois reprises et a agi en tant qu'économiste en chef pour le *Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee*.

CRANFIELD, John



John Cranfield is a Professor in the Department of Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics (FARE) at the University of Guelph. His research focuses on the economics of consumer behaviour and demand analysis at the individual, household and market level (largely in relation to demand for food and food products), innovation in the agri-food and biotechnology sectors, and economic history. John served as President of the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society in 2012-2013, and has acted as a Guest Editor on two special issues of the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics. A noted expert on the economics of food, John appeared on an episode of TVO's *The Agenda* on "Feeding the World 2050", and has testified before the House of Common's Standing Committee on Agriculture and Agri-Food, and the Canadian Senate's Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

John Cranfield est professeur au *Department of Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics (FARE)* de la *University of Guelph*. Ses recherches portent sur les aspects économiques des comportements des consommateurs et de l'analyse de la demande au niveau de l'individu, du ménage et du marché (en grande partie en relation avec la demande d'aliments et les produits alimentaires), sur l'innovation dans les secteurs de l'industrie agroalimentaire et des biotechnologies, et sur l'histoire de l'économie. John a été président de la Société canadienne d'agroéconomie en 2012-2013, et il a agi comme éditeur invité pour deux numéros spéciaux de la *Revue canadienne d'agroéconomie*. Éminent expert de l'économie alimentaire, John figure dans un épisode de l'émission *The Agenda* de TVO portant sur « *Feeding the World 2050* », et il a témoigné devant le Comité permanent de l'agriculture et de l'agroalimentaire de la Chambre des communes et devant le Comité sénatorial permanent de l'agriculture et des forêts du Canada.

DEATON, Brady



Brady Deaton is Professor and McCain Family Chair in Food Security in the Department of Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics at the University of Guelph. His research focuses on natural resources in food production, rural development, and environmental quality. Property rights and ownership of natural resources figure prominently in his research and teaching efforts. He has examined the relationships between natural resources and economic development in a number of different settings including: Canada, First Nations, the United States, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Haiti. In 2017 he gave testimony before sub-committees of both the Canadian Senate and the House of Commons on issues related to farmland and farmland ownership. In 2010, he founded a podcast series called FARE Talk. The podcasts address important contemporary issues in food, agricultural, and resource economics. It is available here: <<https://www.uoguelph.ca/fare/FARE-talk/index.html>>. He has served as an editor of the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics and is currently president-elect of the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society.

Brady Deaton est professeur et titulaire de la *McCain Family Chair in Food Security* du *Department of Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics* de la *University of Guelph*. Ses recherches

portent sur les ressources naturelles dans la production alimentaire, le développement rural et la qualité environnementale. Les droits de propriété et la propriété des ressources naturelles occupent une place prépondérante dans ses travaux de recherche et son enseignement. Il a examiné la relation entre les ressources naturelles et le développement économique dans plusieurs cadres différents notamment : le Canada, les Premières Nations, les États-Unis, le Bangladesh, le Sri Lanka et Haïti. En 2017, il a témoigné devant les sous-comités de la Chambre des communes et du Sénat canadien sur des questions reliées aux terres agricoles et à la possession de ses dernières. En 2010, il a fondé une série en baladodiffusion appelée FARE Talk. Les baladodiffusions traitent d'enjeux contemporains importants concernant les aspects économiques des aliments et des ressources et l'agroéconomie. La série est offerte ici : <<https://www.uoguelph.ca/fare/FARE-talk/index.html>>. Il a été éditeur de la Revue canadienne d'agroéconomie et il est actuellement président élu de la Société canadienne d'agroéconomie.

DEL BIANCO, Francesco



Francesco Del Bianco is the Director General, Business Risk Management Programs Directorate, at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Prior to joining the department, he held various executive positions at Western Economic Diversification and Industry Canada. As a member of Industry Canada's Automotive Industry Crisis Response Team, Francesco was recognized with a Public Service Award of Excellence in 2009 in the category of Exemplary Contribution under Extraordinary Circumstances. Francesco holds a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Western Ontario and a Master of Science in Administration from the École des Hautes Études Commerciales.

Francesco Del Bianco est le directeur général, Direction des programmes de gestion des risques de l'entreprise, à Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada. Avant de se joindre au ministère, il a occupé divers postes de direction à Diversification de l'économie de l'Ouest et à Industrie Canada. En tant que membre de l'équipe d'intervention en cas de crise de l'industrie automobile d'Industrie Canada, Francesco s'est vu décerner un Prix d'excellence de la fonction publique en 2009 dans la catégorie des contributions exemplaires dans des circonstances extraordinaires. Francesco est titulaire d'un baccalauréat ès arts de l'Université Western Ontario et d'une maîtrise ès sciences en gestion de l'École des Hautes Études Commerciales.

DOYON, Maurice



Maurice Doyon is Professor at the Department of Agricultural Economics and Consumer Science at Laval University and holder of the Egg Industry Economic Research Chair, as well as Director of the Masters Program of the Department. He is a Fellow of the research institute CIRANO in Montreal, a senior researcher at the Institute of Nutrition and Functional Foods (INAF) and a Professor member of the research center CREATE. Professor Doyon is on the board of various investments funds or organisations. From 2008 to 2017 he was on the board of CRCD, an investment fund of 2 billion dollars dedicated to the regional economic development of firms and cooperatives in Quebec, where he presided investment committees as well as being vice-president of the board.

Dr. Doyon holds a B.Sc. in Agricultural Economics from Laval University (91), a M.Sc. (93) and a Ph.D. (97) in Agricultural Economics and Applied Economics from Cornell University. Professor Doyon is the author of more than 100 research reports and journal articles, as well as over 55 articles in professional publications. He teaches microeconomics, the economics of cooperatives and experimental economic classes. Professor Doyon research interests are agricultural policy analysis, market design, the valuation of goods and services as well as experimental economics.

Maurice Doyon est professeur au département d'économie agroalimentaire et des sciences de la consommation de l'Université Laval et titulaire de la chaire de recherche économique sur l'industrie des œufs. Il est également membre du centre de recherche CREATE de l'Université Laval. Il est Fellow du Centre interuniversitaire de recherche CIRANO à Montréal et chercheur associé à l'Institut sur la nutrition et les aliments fonctionnels (INAF). Il est détenteur d'un doctorat en économie appliquée de l'Université Cornell (97), ainsi que d'une maîtrise de la même institution (93). Il a réalisé ses études de baccalauréat à l'Université Laval (91). Depuis 1998, il est membre de conseils d'administrations et de conseils exécutif de nombreux organismes à but non lucratif. Il a été directeur du programme de maîtrise en agroéconomie de 2006 à 2009, et occupe à nouveau ce poste depuis 2016. De 2008 à 2017, il a été membre du conseil d'administration et son vice-président de 2015 à 2017 de Capital Régional et Coopératif Desjardins, un fonds d'investissement doté de 2 milliard de dollars. Le professeur Doyon a plus de 100 articles et rapports de recherche à son actif, ainsi qu'au-delà de 40 articles parus dans des revues spécialisées. Les intérêts de recherche de M. Doyon sont l'analyse de politiques agricoles, le design de marché, la détermination du consentement à payer pour des biens privés et publics, la structure coopérative ainsi que l'économie expérimentale.

GIFFORD, Mike



For thirty-five years **Mike Gifford** was directly involved in all aspects of Canada's bilateral, regional and multilateral agricultural trade policy. For the last fifteen of those years he served as Canada's chief agricultural trade negotiator and principal agricultural trade policy advisor to the ministers of agriculture and trade. During the course of his public service career, he was involved in virtually every major trade negotiation, beginning with the renegotiation of the Canada/New Zealand and Canada/Australia trade Agreements in the late 1960's and the Tokyo Round of GATT negotiations (1975-79). He also served as the Chairman of the GATT International Meat Council (1980) and acted as the Chief Canadian Agricultural Negotiator in the Canada/US Free Trade Agreement (1986-87), the North American Free Trade Agreement (1990-91), and the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations (1986-1993). Since retiring from the Canadian Public Service in late 2000, he has acted as an agricultural trade policy advisor to the Canadian public and private sector and has undertaken agricultural trade policy capacity building projects in China, Egypt, Africa and Russia. Mike Gifford has also acted as a consultant to the WTO and served as a member of a WTO dispute settlement Panel.

Pendant trente-cinq ans, **Mike Gifford** a été directement impliqué dans tous les aspects de la politique commerciale agricole bilatérale, régionale et multilatérale du Canada. Pendant les quinze dernières années de cette période, il a été le négociateur commercial agricole en chef du Canada et le principal conseiller pour les questions de politiques commerciales agricoles pour les ministres de l'Agriculture et du Commerce. Au cours de sa carrière dans la fonction publique, il a été impliqué dans essentiellement toutes les plus grandes négociations commerciales, en commençant par la renégociation de la Convention commerciale entre le Canada et l'Australie et de l'Accord commercial entre le Canada et la Nouvelle-Zélande à la fin des années 1960 ainsi que les négociations du Tokyo Round du GATT (1975-79). Il a également été président du GATT *International Meat Council* (1980) et a agi comme négociateur en chef du Canada pour l'agriculture pour l'Accord de libre-échange entre le Canada et les États-Unis (1986-87), l'Accord de libre-échange nord-américain (1990-91) et les négociations du Cycle d'Uruguay du GATT (1986-1993). Depuis sa retraite de la fonction publique canadienne à la fin 2000, il a agi comme conseiller sur les politiques commerciales agricoles pour le secteur public et privé canadien et il a entrepris des projets de renforcement de la capacité des politiques commerciales agricoles en Chine, en Égypte, en Afrique et en Russie. Mike Gifford a aussi agi en tant que consultant pour l'OMC et il a été membre d'un groupe spécial de règlement des différends de l'OMC.

GOODWIN, Barry K.



Barry K. Goodwin is William Neal Reynolds Distinguished Professor in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Graduate Alumni Distinguished Professor in the Department of Economics at North Carolina State University. He is a Fellow and Past President of the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association. He has coauthored over 150 refereed journal articles and 3 books. He has received numerous research awards, including Best Article Awards from the American Journal of Agricultural Economics, the Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics, and the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics.

Barry K. Goodwin porte le titre de professeur distingué *William Neal Reynolds* dans le *Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics* et celui de professeur distingué et diplômé du département de l'économie de la *North Carolina State University*. Il est membre et ancien président de l'*Agricultural and Applied Economics Association*. Il a corédigé plus de 150 articles dans des revues scientifiques avec comité de lecture ainsi que 3 livres. Il a reçu de nombreux prix de recherche, dont ceux du meilleur article de l'*American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, du *Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*, et de la Revue canadienne d'agroéconomie.

HAILU, Getu



Getu Hailu is an Associate Professor in the Department of Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics (FARE) at the University of Guelph, Editor for the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics and Associate Editor for the Journal of Agribusiness in Developing & Emerging Economies. Getu relocated to the University of Guelph in May 2005 following his Ph.D. studies at the University of Alberta. His research interest includes food production economics, competitiveness and food security, as well as consumer demand for food. His international work is in collaboration with CGIAR organizations such as the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Ethiopia.

Getu Hailu est professeur agrégé au *Department of Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics* (FARE) de la *University of Guelph*, éditeur pour la Revue canadienne d'agroéconomie et éditeur associé pour le *Journal of Agribusiness in Developing & Emerging Economies*. Getu s'est installé à la *University of Guelph* en mai 2005 suivant ses études doctorales à la *University of Alberta*. Ses champs d'intérêt en recherche comprennent l'économie de la production alimentaire, la compétitivité et la sécurité alimentaire, de même que la demande alimentaire des consommateurs. Son travail international se fait en collaboration avec des organisations du CGIAD telles que l'*International Food Policy Research Institute* (IFPRI) en Éthiopie.

KER, Alan



Alan Ker obtained a joint Ph.D. in Economics and Statistics from North Carolina State University in 1996. He was a Professor in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at the University of Arizona between 1996-2009. In 2009 Professor Ker joined the Department of Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics (FARE) at the University of Guelph as Chair. Currently, he is Director of the Institute for the Advanced Study of Food and Agricultural Policy within FARE and the President of the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society. His interests are varied having published in leading academic journals ranging from agricultural economics, economics, statistics, probability, law, animal science, and plant science. Current research involves issues of innovation induced yield volatilities, mixture modelling of price volatilities, risk management, and nonparametric econometrics. Professor Ker sits on the editorial boards of the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics and the European Review of Agricultural Economics.

Alan Ker a obtenu un doctorat conjoint en *Economics and Statistics* de la *North Carolina State University* en 1996. Il a été professeur au *Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics* de la *University of Arizona* de 1996 à 2009. En 2009, le professeur Ker s'est joint au *Department of Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics (FARE)* de la *University of Guelph* en tant que titulaire de Chaire. Actuellement, il est directeur de l'*Institute for the Advanced Study of Food and Agricultural Policy* du FARE et le président sortant de la Société canadienne d'agroéconomie. Ses champs d'intérêt variés l'ont amené à être publié dans des revues académiques de pointe allant de l'agroéconomie, l'économie, les statistiques, la probabilité et le droit aux sciences animales et végétales. Sa recherche actuelle porte sur les problèmes de volatilité des rendements induite par l'innovation, la gestion des risques et l'économétrie non paramétrique de petits échantillons. Le professeur Ker siège aux comités de rédaction de la Revue canadienne d'agroéconomie et de l'*European Review of Agricultural Economics*.

LARUE, Bruno



Bruno Larue holds an undergraduate degree from McGill University (1983) and a PhD from Iowa State University (1988). He began his academic career in 1988 at the University of Guelph before moving to Laval University in 1991. He was the director of the Center for the economics of the Environment, Agri-food, Transports and Energy (CREATE) between 2011 and 2013 and of the Center for Research of the Economics of Agri-food (CREA) between 2005 and 2011. His research focusses mainly on international trade issues, but he also published several articles on agricultural policy, production and environmental economics and industrial organization.

Bruno Larue est titulaire d'un baccalauréat de l'Université McGill (1983) et d'un doctorat de l'Université Iowa State University (1988). Il commença sa carrière académique à l'Université de Guelph en 1988 avant de joindre l'Université Laval en 1991. Il fut titulaire de la chaire de recherche du Canada en commerce international en commerce agroalimentaire de 2003 à 2017 et directeur du Centre de Recherche en économie de l'Environnement, l'Agroalimentaire, des Transports et de l'Énergie (CREATE) entre 2011 et 2013 et de son prédécesseur le Centre de Recherche en Économie Agroalimentaire (CREA).

entre 2005 et 2011. Sa recherche est concentrée sur le commerce international mais il a aussi publié plusieurs articles scientifiques sur les politiques agricoles, l'économie de la production, l'économie de l'environnement et l'organisation industrielle.

QIU, Feng



Feng Qiu is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Resource Economics and Environmental Sociology, University of Alberta (UofA). Dr. Qiu completed her Ph.D. at North Carolina State University in 2012. Her research over the past five years at the UofA has focused on land use, applied spatial analysis and price risk modeling. Much of her work has been on land use and risk management that have implications for policy and policymakers. These projects include the analyses of price volatility spillovers along the Canadian cattle supply chain, impacts of agricultural commodity programs on farmers' contracting behaviours, incidence of government subsidies in farmland rents and agricultural land loss and fragmentation. Dr. Qiu is the instructor (and developer) for an innovative Land Use Economics course at the UofA. The course incorporates geo-spatial analysis into the classic land economic framework making the empirical investigation more practical and interesting. The students and the department have been enthusiastic and benefited significantly from the class.

Feng Qiu est professeure adjointe au *Department of Resource Economics and Environmental Sociology, University of Alberta (UofA)*. Dre Qiu a obtenu son doctorat à la *North Carolina State University* en 2012. Sa recherche au cours des cinq dernières années à la UofA s'est concentrée sur l'utilisation des terres, les analyses spatiales appliquées et la modélisation des risques liés au prix. Une bonne part de ses travaux ont porté sur l'utilisation des terres et la gestion des risques ayant des répercussions au niveau des politiques et des décideurs politiques. Ces projets comprennent l'analyse des retombées de la volatilité des prix le long de la chaîne d'approvisionnement en bétail canadien, les répercussions des programmes sur les produits agricoles sur les comportements contractuels des agriculteurs, ainsi que la fréquence des subventions gouvernementales sur les loyers des terres agricoles et la perte et la fragmentation de terres agricoles. Dre Qiu est l'animatrice (et la conceptrice) d'un cours innovateur de *Land Use Economics* à la UofA. Le cours incorpore l'analyse géospatiale dans un cadre d'économie foncière classique, rendant la recherche empirique plus pratique et intéressante. Les étudiants et le département se sont montrés enthousiastes et ils ont bénéficié de façon significative du cours.

ROSS, Scott



Scott Ross has been Director of Business Risk Management and Farm Policy at the Canadian Federation of Agriculture (CFA) for the past 5 years. In this capacity, he is responsible for managing a wide array of policy files for CFA, including: Canada's business risk management programming, labour market policies and programs, agricultural taxation, and the need for a national food policy, amongst others. Prior to his role at the CFA, Scott worked with the Economic Developers Council of Ontario and the University of Waterloo researching and speaking to how municipal and regional governments can raise the profile of agriculture as an economic development priority and the value in establishing regional development strategies focused on innovation promotion and value addition, in collaboration with industry. This work culminated in his co-authoring a 2012 study for the Economic Developers Council of Ontario examining opportunities to promote agricultural value-addition through regional economic development strategies. Concurrent to this research, Scott completed a Master's in Applied Environmental Studies, specializing in Local Economic Development, at the University of Waterloo. Scott's work focused on the drivers of agricultural innovation, value-addition, and their contribution to regional economic development outcomes.

Depuis les cinq dernières années, **Scott Ross** occupe le poste de directeur de la gestion des risques et de la politique agricole à la Fédération canadienne de l'agriculture (FCA). À ce titre, il gère un large éventail de dossiers politiques pour la FCA, notamment : les programmes de gestion des risques de l'entreprise au Canada, les programmes et les mesures visant le marché du travail, la fiscalité agricole, et le besoin d'une politique alimentaire nationale, parmi d'autres. Avant d'occuper son poste à la FCA, Scott travaillait avec le *Economic Developers Council of Ontario* et la *University of Waterloo* pour entreprendre des recherches et discuter sur la façon dont les gouvernements municipaux et régionaux peuvent rehausser le profil de l'agriculture en tant que priorité de développement économique ainsi que l'intérêt d'établir des stratégies de développement régional axées sur la promotion de l'innovation et la valeur ajoutée, en collaboration avec l'industrie. Ce travail a abouti à la corédition d'une étude en 2012 pour le *Economic Developers Council of Ontario* examinant les possibilités de promouvoir la valeur ajoutée agricole à travers des stratégies de développement économique régional. Parallèlement à cette recherche, Scott a complété une maîtrise en études environnementales appliquées, spécialisée en développement économique local, à la *University of Waterloo*. Les travaux de Scott ont porté sur les moteurs de l'innovation agricole, sur la valeur ajoutée et sur leur contribution aux résultats du développement économique régional.

RUDE, James



James Rude is an Associate Professor in the Department of Resource Economics and Environmental Sociology (REES) at the University of Alberta. James conducts research in the areas of trade policy, agricultural marketing, and price analysis, specifically on the economic impacts of multilateral and regional integration agreements; the WTO Agreement on Agriculture and modeling the impacts of its liberalization; and assessment of emerging issues in trade policy, including: state trading enterprises, direct producer support payments, liberalization of TRQs, and export credit guarantees. James has served as on the Board of Directors of the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society and as on the Editorial Board of the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics.

James Rude est professeur agrégé au *Department of Resource Economics and Environmental Sociology* (REES) de la *University of Alberta*. James poursuit des recherches dans les domaines de la politique commerciale, de la commercialisation des produits agricoles, et de l'analyse de prix, plus spécifiquement sur les répercussions économiques des accords d'intégration multilatérale et régionale; sur l'accord sur l'agriculture de l'OMC et la modélisation des impacts de sa libéralisation; et sur l'évaluation des problèmes émergents des politiques commerciales, notamment : les entreprises commerciales d'État, les paiements de soutien direct aux producteurs, la libéralisation des contingents tarifaires, et les garanties de crédit à l'exportation. James a siégé au conseil d'administration de la Société canadienne d'agroéconomie et au comité de rédaction de la Revue canadienne d'agroéconomie.

SEPPEY, Frédéric



Frédéric Seppey is Assistant Deputy Minister of the Market and Industry Services Branch and Canada's Chief Agriculture Negotiator at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC). His responsibilities include trade negotiations, agriculture and agri-food sectoral competitiveness, and the department regional operations. Prior to his current assignment, Mr. Seppey held several management positions with AAFC and at the Canadian section of the Canada-US Regulatory Cooperation Council. During his 25-year career in the Public Service, Mr. Seppey also worked at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, as well as the Privy Council Office, the Department of Finance and the Treasury Board Secretariat. is Canada's Chief Agriculture Negotiator at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC).

Frédéric Seppey est Sous-ministre adjoint de la Direction générale des services à l'industrie et aux marchés et Négociateur en chef canadien pour l'agriculture à Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada (AAC). Ses responsabilités incluent les négociations commerciales, la compétitivité des secteurs agricoles et agroalimentaires et les opérations régionales du ministère. Avant d'exercer ses fonctions actuelles, M. Seppey a occupé plusieurs postes de direction à AAC et à la section canadienne du Conseil de coopération Canada–États-Unis en matière de réglementation. Durant ses vingt-cinq ans de carrière au sein de la fonction publique, M. Seppey a aussi travaillé au ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international, au Bureau du Conseil privé, au ministère des Finances et au Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor.

TOLHURST, Tor



Tor Tolhurst is a third-year doctoral student in Agricultural and Resource Economics at the University of California, Davis. He received a bachelor's degree in Commerce from the University of British Columbia in 2011, and a master's degree in Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics from the University of Guelph in 2013. Tor has five publications in academic journals, including two in his field's top journal, the American Journal of Agricultural Economics, and his work has been recognized with a number of distinctions including an Outstanding Master's Thesis award from the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society and a Taste America Scholarship from the James Beard Foundation. He is currently writing his dissertation under on capturing, controlling for, or otherwise representing econometric model heterogeneity in applied settings.

Tor Tolhurst est un doctorant de troisième année en *Agricultural and Resource Economics* à la *University of California*, Davis. Il a obtenu un baccalauréat en Commerce de la *University of British Columbia* en 2011, et une maîtrise en *Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics* de la *University of Guelph* en 2013. Tor compte cinq publications dans des revues académiques, dont deux dans la meilleure revue dans son domaine, l'*American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, et ses travaux ont été reconnus par de nombreuses distinctions incluant le Prix du meilleur mémoire de maîtrise de la Société canadienne d'agroéconomie et un *Taste America Scholarship* de la *James Beard Foundation*. Il rédige actuellement sa thèse sur la capture, le contrôle ou toute autre représentation de l'hétérogénéité des modèles économétriques dans des contextes appliqués.

VERCAMPEN, James



James Vercammen completed a BSc and MSc in Agricultural Economics at the University of Saskatchewan, and a PhD in Agriculture and Resource Economics at the University of California at Berkeley. In 1991 he began an academic appointment at the University of British Columbia, and he is currently a professor with a joint appointment in the Faculty of Land and Food Systems (Food and Resource Economics group) and the Sauder School of Business. James served as co-editor of the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics (CJAE) from 2001 to 2004, President of the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society (CAES) from 2010 to 2011 and co-editor of the American Journal of Agricultural Economics (AJAE) from 2013 - 2017. His research interests (primarily theoretical) are broad, including commodity price analysis, risk and insurance, agri-food industrial organization and agri-environmental markets.

James Vercammen a obtenu un baccalauréat et une maîtrise en économie agricole à la *University of Saskatchewan* et un doctorat en agriculture et économie des ressources à la *University of California at Berkeley*. En 1991, il a commencé un poste universitaire à la *University of British Columbia* où il est professeur à la *Faculty of Land and Food Systems (Food and Resource Economics)* et à la *Sauder School of Business*. James a été corédacteur en chef de la Revue canadienne d'agroéconomie de 2001 à 2004, président de la Société canadienne d'agroéconomie de 2010 à 2011 et co-éditeur du *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* de 2013 - 2017. Ses intérêts de recherche (principalement théoriques) sont vastes, notamment l'analyse des prix des

produits de base, le risque et l'assurance, l'organisation industrielle de l'agroalimentaire et les marchés agroenvironnementaux.

ZAHNISER, Steven



Steven Zahniser works as an Agricultural Economist in the International Trade and Demand Branch of the USDA-ERS's Market and Trade Economics Division. His current research focuses on agricultural trade among Canada, Mexico, and the United States, the renegotiation of NAFTA, the prospects for U.S.-Colombia agricultural trade, and hired farm labor in the United States and Mexico.

Steven Zahniser travaille comme agroéconomiste dans *l'International Trade and Demand Branch* de la *Market and Trade Economics Division* de la *USDA-ERS*. Ses recherches actuelles sont axées sur le commerce des produits agricoles entre le Canada, le Mexique et les États-Unis, la renégociation de l'ALÉNA, les perspectives d'échanges de produits agricoles entre les É.-U. et la Colombie, et l'embauche de main-d'œuvre agricole aux États-Unis et au Mexique.

Research Poster Abstracts | Affiches de recherches

POSTER / AFFICHE I

Business Risk Management Programs and On-Farm Capital Investment of Canadian Farms

Presenter: Alistair Campbell, MSc Candidate

Supervisor: Peter Slade

Agricultural and Resource Economics

University of Saskatchewan

The objective of most farm-support programs is to manage risk that is prevalent in agricultural production. These business risk management (BRM) programs in agriculture are commonly in the form of insurance (yield insurance, net margin insurance, etc.). These programs can help reduce risk associated with income variability and uncertainty. There is a vast literature on investment decision under risk and uncertainty, but there exists a gap in the empirical analysis of the risk-reducing effect BRM programs on investment. This project examines the relationship between Canadian BRM programs, specifically AgriStability/CAIS and crop insurance, and on-farm capital investment through theory and empirical analysis under a risk-balancing framework put forward by Gabriel and Baker (1980). Previous papers have researched BRM programs using the risk-balancing approach, but do not separate investment and refinancing as components of financial risk (Uzea et al. 2014; de Mey et al. 2014). This distinction is important to make to parse out the effects that BRM programs have on capital investment and risk management decisions at the farm level. Analysis on repeated cross-sectional data from the Farm Financial Survey is conducted. Preliminary results show that there exists a significant and positive correlation between Canadian BRM programs and the decision to invest. Results also show that BRM program participation is positively correlated with higher levels of financial risk, consistent with theory and as well as findings by Uzea et al. (2014). Understanding the effects of BRM programs on investment is important for designing and directing Canadian agricultural policy, with implications for technology adoption and long-term farm productivity.

POSTER / AFFICHE 2

Reverse Auctions for Restored Wetlands: Low Participation on the Prairies

Presenter: Anna Kauffman, MSc Candidate

Supervisor: Peter Boxall

Resource Economics and Environmental Sociology

University of Alberta

Research on participation in conservation auctions is reviewed and interpreted through a cross-disciplinary lens. Data gathered from three reverse auctions in rural communities show low levels of participation. Failure to incent landowners by way of reverse auctions is concerning, as lack of participation prevents appropriate pricing for wetland restoration contracts. Participation in conservation auctions depends on a variety of landowner characteristics including personal, economic, social, and environmental values. Interpretation of transcripts along with a well-developed contextual foundation shows that landowners are incentivized to participate in conservation auctions on the basis of a perceived contribution to environmental conservation. Disincentives for participation include economic and control factors; these factors will be described in detail and used to hypothesize questions for future research. Results show that wetlands prove to be a difficult good for auctioning. This paper serves as valuable feedback for the agents of wetland restoration and helps clarify the issues of social desirability of wetland on the landscape.

POSTER / AFFICHE 3

Bargaining Power Between Producers, Classifiers and Retailers under Market Uncertainty in Canada Egg Industry: The Case of the Specialty Eggs Value Chain

Presenter: Baoubadi Atozou, PhD Candidate

Co-Authors: Lota Dabio Tamini and Maurice Doyon

Centre for Research on Economics of Environment, Agri-food, Transports and Energy
(CREATE)

Agri-food and Consumers Science, Laval University

Specialty eggs production involves additional investments in capital, labor, hen housing and their diets. However, the question of how this added value generated by the production of specialty eggs is shared between the various links in the value chain remains asked. This paper assesses the bargaining power of producers, classifiers and retailers in pricing mechanisms in the specialty egg value chain and identifies the link that benefits most from eggs diversification in five provinces of Canada namely Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. A theoretical model of a bilateral monopoly price adjustment is developed and estimated to compare the bargaining power of the different links in the value chain. The autoregressive distributed lags (ARDL) model cointegration test and the non-stationary heterogeneous panel ARDL models are applied to the monthly data from January 2009 to June 2017 to estimate the bargaining power of producers and retailers in negotiating the producer prices of free-range eggs and omega-3 eggs in each of the five provinces. The results generally show that the bargaining power of retailers is greater than the power of producers in each province and for each market. Producers benefit less from specialty egg production than retailers. To increase their profits, specialty eggs producers must adopt strategic behaviors to counterbalance the bargaining power of actors down the value chain.

POSTER / AFFICHE 4

The Influence of Family Food Skills and Food Purchases on Household Food Waste

Presenter: Brianne Chan, MSc Candidate

Advisor: Mike von Massow

Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics

University of Guelph

Food waste is a growing concern due to its negative social, economic and environmental implications. In particular, the cost of food waste not only includes the methane gas emitted in landfills, but also the water, fuel and energy that went into producing and transporting the food. Fifty percent of all food waste occurs at the household level (Gooch et al., 2010), making consumers the primary target for waste reduction efforts. Many studies suggest that food attitudes, purchasing behaviour and environmental awareness play a role in causing food waste (Mallinson et al., 2016; Parizeau et al., 2015; Porpino et al., 2016). Despite the surge in interest in food waste reduction strategies, only limited studies examine the impact of family food skills and food purchases on household food waste. In addition, few studies focus on households in Canada and most use self-reported numbers rather than waste data collected by a third party. The goal of this study is to determine if there is a relationship between family food skills, family food purchasing routines and food awareness on the amount of avoidable food waste that a household produces. This will be achieved by conducting a correlation and regression analysis using data from 54 households in Guelph, Ontario. The findings will bring insight to the causes of food waste in households and can better inform policies and areas for effective intervention implementations.

POSTER / AFFICHE 5

Dairy Farmer Support for Emissions Pricing Policies

Presenter: David Worden, Research Assistant

Co-Authors: Kate Jones and Getu Hailu

Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics

University of Guelph

In a recent national survey of dairy farms, we assess the extent to which producers support the introduction of a policy to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. While agriculture is exempt under the current federal and provincial policies, there are concerns that agriculture may fall within the sphere of policies such as carbon pricing schemes in the future. Producers may also experience indirect impacts on their profitability and competitiveness because of increased input costs. Preliminary results suggest that 67% of dairy producers are in favour of policies intended to address climate change. But producers are less certain about the best mechanism to address climate change. Producers are less favourable to pricing carbon emissions or specifically targeting farm emissions. We find that 27% of the producers favour carbon taxation whereas only 20% favour cap and trade. These results provide valuable insight into the current general opinion among dairy farmers and may assist in guiding future policy and communication initiatives that seek to improve the environmental sustainability of the livestock industry.

POSTER / AFFICHE 6

Canadian Dairy Farmer's Willingness to Pay for Feed Efficiency and Reduced Methane Emissions

Presenter: Kate Jones, MSc Candidate
Co-Authors: Getu Hailu and Yu Na Lee
Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics
University of Guelph

Advancements in genomic selection have created the opportunity to select for increased feed efficiency (FE) traits and reduced methane emissions (RME) in dairy cattle. Purchased feed represents the largest (>20%) variable cost for Canadian dairy producers. In addition, there is an increasing pressure on the industry to find innovative mechanisms to abate greenhouse gas emissions. The adoption of genomic selection for FE and RME traits could prove to be a win-win scenario. In this paper, we examine Canadian dairy farmers' willingness to pay (*ex-ante*) for genomic technology for feed efficient and reduced methane producing cows. Through a national survey, we elicited the dollar value that farmers would be willing to pay per straw of semen for artificial insemination (AI) and per genotyping test, if selecting and testing for FE and RME traits were available in the market. We examined various scenarios of AI and genotyping test adoption decisions. First, we find that less than 20% of producers currently genotype any of their calves for general traits. Second, over half of the respondents stated that they would not use any genomic information to select and incorporate the traits of FE and RME in their herd. Third, we find a positive average willingness to pay for the trait of FE, but a negative average willingness to pay for the trait of RME. We also find positive willingness to pay for either AI or a genotyping test, both of which included both traits. Fourth, we find a positive willingness to pay for a service that would combine AI and genotyping tests for both traits.

Preliminary results indicate that willingness to pay increases by almost 20% for every 1% reduction in the herd's feed requirement and methane emissions resulting from the use of genotyping. Increasing the effectiveness of genomic selection and the promotion of genotyping would likely aid in the adoption of this financially and environmentally beneficial technology.

Identifying Factors Influencing Farmers' Willingness to Share Data: A Study of Saskatchewan Farmers

Presenter: Madeline Turland, MSc Candidate

Supervisor: Peter Slade

Agricultural and Resource Economics

University of Saskatchewan

Advances in food technologies affect what and how people eat by offering foods with diverse benefits. Consumers' attitudes towards novel food technologies, however, are not uniformly positive. For example, the controversy around genetically modified food reveals a striking divergence of opinions between the public and scientists. Previous studies have shown that consumers' attitudes are shaped by various factors, such as knowledge, risk/benefit perception, trust, emotional heuristics, etc. Nevertheless, there are limited insights as to why public acceptance of new food technologies does not grow with exposure to more scientific information, and why attitudes have rather become more persistent and polarized.

On the basis of consumer data collected from an online discrete choice experiment during the summer of 2016, this paper aims to add insights to previous literature in two ways. First, the analysis examines whether attitudes to a controversial food technology is an expression of an individual's underlying and fundamental values, the effects of which have been omitted or underestimated previously in the economics literature. For example, the role of different human values – cultural worldviews, moral considerations, and intermediary food-related values – in affecting attitudes and valuations of novel food technology are examined. A second objective is to compare the effectiveness of two information communication formats in shaping food technology perceptions and attitudes. Although previous studies have examined the importance of different aspects of information (type, order, source, etc.) on attitudes towards food technology, very few studies have examined the influence of narrative vs. logical-scientific information formats. This study develops specific narratives about food biotechnology and nanotechnology as a means to delve more deeply into the effects of information on the consumer decision-making process.

POSTER / AFFICHE 8

The Effects of Income and Food Values on the Market for Local and Organic Food in Ontario

Presenter: Mark Wickson, BSc Candidate
Supervisor: John Cranfield
Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics
University of Guelph

Recent years have seen food systems becoming more and more globalized. However, at the same time, we have witness the emergence and coexistence of both short and long agri-food supply chains. Whether a commodity is local and/or organic has become an important question consumers ask themselves when considering different food products. Local and organic can be seen as food attributes which certain consumers find beneficial to their use and consumption. The degree to which consumers benefit from these attributes depends greatly on their socioeconomic characteristics and their food values.

Previous research has examined how various socioeconomic characteristics like gender, age, and income affect the willingness-to-pay for local and/or organic attributes (Hasselbach and Roosen 2015, Darby et al. 2008). Furthermore, the effect of food values such as safety, freshness, and food traditions have also been studied (Bazzani and Canavari 2017, Bond et al. 2008). Using stated preference data from Ontario, this research narrows the scope and pays particular attention to the effects that household income has on an individual's willingness-to-pay for varying degrees of 'locality' and 'organicness'. This research also aims to contribute to the literature regarding how important one's food values are when deciding whether or not to purchase local or organic food.

Preliminary results have shown that household income has an impact on an individual's willingness-to-pay for the 'locality' and 'organicness' of food products and that these effects are felt differently across different categories of food products, i.e. unprocessed versus processed. Moreover, individually held food values may be helpful in explaining some of the heterogeneity observed in preferences for local and/or organic across households with differing income levels.

POSTER / AFFICHE 9

Use of Information Sources by the Resource-Poor Farmers in Receiving Information Related to Cultivation of Selected Winter Vegetables

Presenter: Mostafizur Khan

The purpose of the study was to ascertain the extent of use of information sources by the resource-poor farmers in receiving farm information in selected winter vegetables cultivation. Attempt was also made to explore the relationship between the use of information sources by the farmers and their selected characteristics. The characteristics were age, level of education, family size, farm size, winter vegetable cultivation area, annual income, organizational participation, innovativeness, opinion towards improved winter vegetables cultivation, cosmopolitanism and agricultural knowledge of the resource-poor farmers. Banskhali, a coastal and vulnerable upazila under Chittagong district in Bangladesh was selected as a locale of the study. Data were collected from 100 randomly selected resource-poor farmers from a total of 650, those who were related to winter vegetable cultivation. Data collection took 48 days from December 27, 1994 to February 12, 1995. Seventy five percent of the respondents had medium use while the rest (25%) had high use of information sources in receiving information related to winter vegetable cultivation. Usually the resource-poor farmers preferred local sources of information.

Majority of the resource-poor farmers, such as 79% and 59% considered the available information sources as medium useful and medium credible respectively in providing farm information at the time of need. As regard relationships, level of education, organizational participation, opinion towards improved winter vegetable cultivation, cosmopolitanism and agricultural knowledge of the farmers had significant relationship with their extent of use of information sources. The farmers also identified some of the problems such as, inadequate farm and home visits by the extension agents, lack of appropriate technologies related to use of fertilizer and insecticides by the resource-poor farmers, high price of inputs and inadequate demonstration activities in the field were major obstacles, and confronted by the farmers in receiving information. Several recommendations along with facilitating successful use of available information sources have been emphasized.

POSTER / AFFICHE 10

**Inter-Regional Trade Model of the Canadian Dairy Industry
Impacts of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP12)**

Presenter: Scott Biden, Research Assistant
Co-Authors: Alan Ker and David Jacques
Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics
University of Guelph

In an increasingly globalized world in which free trade and protectionism are becoming more prevalent and impactful to Canada, this research sets out to model the Canadian dairy industry under supply management to assess the impacts of new Canadian trade agreements and policies. To evaluate these impacts, we have developed a static, constrained optimization, inter-regional trade model. This model is composed of three sectors; three Canadian regions and the international market; three dairy components; and ten processed products. The maximization problem evaluates the objective function solving for 339 variables, subject to 136 constraints. Within this framework we estimate a base line scenario that approximates the 2015/16 dairy year, with which we are then able to ask ‘what if’ questions and evaluate counterfactual scenarios. This research evaluates the impact of the Trans-Pacific Partnership, in the original 12 country context (TPP12), to see how Canada’s regional producers, processors, and consumers would be affected by the agreement through changes in prices and quantities. In a comparison of the TPP12 scenario to the base line, the relative magnitude of impacts offers an insight into the impact this trade agreement would have had on Canada. These results offer a reference point for comparison to the ongoing negotiation of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, often referred to as TPP11, and how those results differ from TPP12.

Is There Too Much History in Historical Yield Data

Presenter: Yong Liu, PhD Candidate

Supervisor: Alan Ker

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County crop yield data from United States Department of Agriculture - National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA-NASS) has and continues to be extensively used in the literature as well as practice. The most notable example is crop insurance; RMA uses this data to rate and conduct claims for their area yield and revenue programs. Examples from the literature include investigation of rating methodologies, issues related to land use, modeling the climate-yield relationship, and productivity analysis. In many of these applications — and certainly with respect to RMA and the crop insurance literature — yield data are detrended and adjusted for possible heteroskedasticity and then assumed to be independent and identically distributed. For most major crop-region combinations, county yield data exist from 1955 onwards and reflect very significant innovations in both seed and farm management technologies. Despite correcting for changes in the first two moments of the yield data generating process (DGP), these innovations raise doubt regarding the identically distributed assumption. This manuscript considers the question of how much historical yield data should be used in empirical analyses. The answer is obviously dependent on the empirical application, crop-region combination, econometric methodology, and chosen loss function. Nonetheless, we attempt to tackle this question in three ways using county-level yield data for corn, soybean, and winter wheat. First we use distributional tests to assess if and when the adjusted yield data may result from different DGPs. Second, we consider the application to crop insurance by using an out-of-sample rating game — commonly employed in the literature — to compare rates from the full versus restricted data sets. Third, we estimate flexible time-varying DGPs and then simulate to quantify the additional error when the identically distribution assumption is imposed. Overall, the results indicate that despite accounting for time-varying movements in the first two moments, using yield data more than 30 years old can substantially increase estimation error. Given that discarding data is unappetizing — particularly so in applications with relatively small T — we investigate three methodologies that can re-incorporate the discarded data while both explicitly acknowledging the unknown DGPs are different and not requiring knowledge about the extent or form of those differences. Our results suggest gains in efficiency can be realized by using these methodologies. While our results are most applicable to the crop insurance literature, we certainly feel they suggest proceeding with caution when using historical yield data in other applications as well.

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Merci beaucoup !

Notes

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