

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES FOR THE CANOLA RAPESEED PRICING METHODOLOGY (23-CEPP-M0015)**  
**(Released June 2022)**

The following is a brief description of changes to the Canola Rapeseed Pricing Methodology for the 2023 and succeeding crop years. Please refer to the Canola Rapeseed Pricing Methodology document below for complete information.

- Language in the final paragraph is modified to update the contract month and periods used to derive factors for various regions and planting periods.
- The document was reformatted to be more consistent with other policy documents.



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**Federal Crop Insurance Corporation**  
**Canola Rapeseed Pricing Methodology**

In accordance with the Common Crop Insurance Policy Basic Provisions and the Commodity Exchange Price Provisions: Section II – Canola (CEPP), rapeseed prices are derived using factors “determined by RMA.” The methods used to determine these factors are explained in this document.

Data used to derive the rapeseed factor include the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) U.S. rapeseed prices and the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) canola futures prices. ICE canola prices are in Canadian dollars per metric ton and must be converted to U.S. dollars per pound. This conversion is described in the CEPP.

Each year’s U.S. rapeseed price is divided by an average ICE canola futures price to compute an annual ratio. The ICE price used depends on the region as explained in the following paragraph. The annual ratios are averaged for a 10-year period to arrive at a rapeseed factor for each region, rounded to nearest one-tenth cent.

Four distinct factors are computed for rapeseed. The ICE canola contract month and period used in the calculation differs depending on region and planting period. Fall planted rapeseed for Idaho, Oregon, and Washington uses the harvest year’s November futures contract during the prior year’s July 15 to August 14 period. The factor for Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia uses the harvest year’s July futures contract during the prior year’s July 15 to August 14 period. The factor for Alabama and Georgia uses the harvest year’s July futures contract during the prior year’s August 15 to September 14 period. Spring rapeseed uses the harvest year’s November futures contract during February.