MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

ALLIANCE GRAIN TRADERS INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2012

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of financial condition and results of operation has been prepared by Management to help readers interpret Alliance Grain Traders Inc.'s ("AGT" or the "Company") consolidated financial results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012 and should be read in conjunction with AGT's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2012. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in Canadian dollars and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Additional information related to AGT, including periodic quarterly and annual reports and the Annual Information Form ("AIF"), filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on AGT's website at www.alliancegrain.com.

This MD&A has been prepared as at November 7, 2013. All references to AGT or the Company include its subsidiaries, as appropriate. All amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Highlights of quarter ended September 30, 2013

• **EBITDA*** was $14.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $11.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012, an increase of 25.2%.

• **Revenue** was $240.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $209.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012, an increase of 15.1%.

• **Adjusted net earnings*** were $4.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to adjusted net earnings of $4.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and adjusted net earnings of $4.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013.

• **Improvement in days inventory outstanding** to 77 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, down from 79 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

• **Improvement in days accounts receivable outstanding** to 56 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, down from 73 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

• **Minot facility** construction complete with plant commissioning activities nearing completion.

• **Dividend** of $0.15 per share for the quarter ($0.60 per share on an annualized basis).

Business Overview

AGT operates with two reporting segments: (1) pulses and grains processing and (2) supply chain management and distribution. The pulses and grains processing segment includes subsidiaries and facilities in Canada, the U.S., Australia and a portion of the operations in Turkey. The supply chain management and distribution segment includes operations in Europe, South Africa, Russia, China, India, and a portion of the operations in Turkey. Through its two segments, AGT handles a full range of pulses and specialty crops including lentils, peas, chickpeas, beans, canary seed, flax and other specialty seeds. In North America, AGT produces pulses proteins, fibres, starches and flours for food ingredient and industrial uses. AGT's durum wheat milling operations in Turkey produce semolina, pasta (under the Arbella brand) and bulgur wheat. AGT is also involved in milling medium grain and long grain rice in Turkey. Other specialty products such as sunflower seeds, popcorn and grass seeds are produced in other origins as well.

AGT owns twelve processing plants in Canada, two in the U.S., four in Australia, and nine in Turkey, as well as one distribution facility in China and one in South Africa. Wholly owned foreign subsidiaries include the Arbel Group in Turkey ("Arbel"); United Pulse Trading Inc. ("United Pulse") in Williston and Minot, North Dakota, U.S.A.; Australia Milling Group Pty Ltd. ("Australia Milling Group") in Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales, Australia; Advance Seed Pty Ltd. and its subsidiary Pouyoukas Foods ("Advance Seed") in South Africa; A. Poortman (London) Limited in London, U.K. ("Poortmans") with merchandising offices in the Netherlands and Spain; AGT India Ltd. in India and Alliance Grain Traders (Tianjin) Co. Ltd. ("AGT China") in Tianjin, China. AGT also operates an origination office located in Rostov-on-Don, Russia ("AGT Rostov").

AGT is among the world's largest value-added processors and splitters of pulse crops and an international exporter of staple food products to over 100 countries. The Company's common shares are currently listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "AGT".

Market Outlook – Summary

A late North American harvest has produced significant quantities of pulses in Western Canada and the Northern Tier states for the 2013 season. Production levels in Canada, as a result of the excellent growing and harvest conditions for the entire season, have resulted in some of the highest pulse production levels reported. In fact, based on Statistics Canada ("StatsCan") data, lentil production in Canada is reported at potentially the second-highest level in history. Additionally, in regards to quality of Canadian pulses (specifically lentils), the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture ("SaskAg") estimates that the majority of production is in the top two grades. AGT management would categorize 2013 crop year production as consistent with market expectations. With the robust export levels reported by StatsCan for lentils for the last quarter of 2012 and the first three quarters of 2013, AGT management expects strong export volumes through the traditional Q4 and Q1 shipment periods, when most key consumption markets replenish annual stocks in advance of the start of their own growing periods in Q2. To date, pulses and particularly lentil exports from Canada have been reported as higher than normal, which has assisted in drawing down the high carry-in stocks from previous harvests. This robust shipping activity has assisted the global supply and demand position to come into a more relative balance after being plagued in 2010-2013 with a significant "overhang" of surplus pulse products from the large North American harvest of 2010, where lentil production in particular ballooned, with relatively poor North American quality being sold off over the past three seasons. Supply and demand balance may allow more normalized seasonal demand patterns to return in 2014-2015 as pulse export and import flows follow the global harvest availability. This balance is expected by AGT management to stabilize pricing of pulses to end use markets in the coming periods.

Canadian lentil exports have been affected by fluctuation in the Indian rupee in recent periods. As demonstrated by import levels in late 2012 and the first nine months of 2013, local importers in Indian subcontinent markets appear to have adjusted their buying patterns to accommodate the purchases they require to fill their own local market demands. The volatile up-and-down movement that has been reported in the Indian rupee through much of 2013 appears to have slowed, giving importers the ability to book shipments at levels that work for them and their available credit limits post-2012 Eurozone credit and liquidity crisis. Grower raw material prices in all regions have also adjusted downwards with currency devaluations in importing countries. In Canada, for example, lentil prices at the start of July 2013 were approximately $550 per mt and have adjusted downwards to $435 per mt on a delivered factory in Canada basis. This grower price reduction has assisted importers in maintaining their import prices in local currency equivalents, providing some counter-balance to short term currency volatility.

AGT's business has traditionally been weighted to these traditional Q4/Q1 shipment periods, post-North American harvest and pre-production in key consumption markets in the Q2 period, including Indian rabi (spring harvest in mid-April to mid-June) and pulse production in Turkey (May through June period). Local production traditionally fills consumption requirements in the Q2 period when pulses and staple foods markets "reset themselves" looking forward to North American harvest in the Q3 period.

In past periods, lentil exports were a suitable proxy for AGT's business. However, an increase in other pulses business, including chickpeas, beans and value-added peas, as well as AGT's growing retail and ingredient business focused on pasta, have increased as part of AGT's overall business. AGT initiatives reducing product concentration away from lentils may have the continued result of smoothing AGT's business over the commodity year.

Continued robust export volumes from most origins AGT operates in, coupled with lower production volumes in most key consumption regions and increasing consumption demand, is expected by AGT management to continue to demonstrate a normalization trend in global pulses and staple foods markets. With significant production of high-quality pulses in Canada and demand demonstrated through the buying activities in the non-traditional shipment periods continuing through the traditional periods, AGT management expects a continued gradual improvement of earnings in future periods.

Pulses and staple foods are key consumption items providing non-GMO, gluten free, nutrient dense vegetable protein consumed by large numbers of the world's population. Local market stocks continue to be replenished to meet local consumption demands impacted by the low buying activities in earlier periods and lower production levels currently, which may in turn result in normalized earnings and improved margins for AGT.

For detailed discussion of crop conditions and production estimates for significant markets and geographies AGT operates in, please refer to the appendix at the end of the management's discussion and analysis.

Business Outlook

As pulses and staple foods markets have continued movement towards normalization, both in regard to estimated stock quantities in consumption markets and also in terms of shipping periods, AGT appears to be well-positioned to capitalize on positive market conditions and diversification opportunities in future periods, bringing together the significant global asset base and merchandising opportunities that exist in global pulse, staple foods and ingredient markets around the globe.

Demand for AGT's core offerings of whole and value-added pulses appear to be returning to historical supply flows as end use markets continue their replenishment activities of the low-to-depleted market stocks that had become the norm for some time. Global economic conditions appear to continue to improve. With these improvements and reduced volatility of local currency, importers have continued buying activities in non-traditional buying periods, leading to the robust shipment volumes reported by a number of statistical outlets in the 2013 year to date. With local production expected to continue to be challenged in many end use markets, AGT management expectations are for AGT's core platforms of (1) pulses and grains processing and (2) trading and distribution to continue improving, with the goal of achieving historical levels in the near term. Along with volume increases in core offerings such as split and value-added lentils, peas and chickpeas leading to potential earnings increases, continued expansions of sales programs in AGT's new and expanded offerings of beans, pasta, bulgur wheat, semolina and rice are expected to contribute as well. Finally, AGT's new line of business, focused on the pulses ingredient platform including proteins, fibres, starches and flours derived from pulses, is expected to provide a new platform for growth as food and feed companies search for non-GMO, high protein, high fibre ingredients or search for new and innovative sources of starch ingredient and flour blends for use in their products.

The increasing normalization of pulses markets is expected by AGT management to continue to provide opportunities to boost the utilization of its asset base globally through both increased shipment volumes to key markets as well as selling into new markets, both geographic and product-based. With the positive harvest results from Canada providing ample quantities of pulses for end use markets, AGT management continues to positively view opportunities in South America and the Caribbean, complementing the traditional markets of Turkey and the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) and India and Indian subcontinent markets where pulses of all varieties are high consumption items. New market potential also exists in South East Asia, where non-traditional consumption of pulses is estimated as high for products such as vermicelli noodles, pea powder and other pulse-based products and snack foods as well as aquaculture for the production of fish as food. AGT is examining an expansion into soybeans, cereal grains and oilseeds as well as expanding its focus on chickpeas, green peas, flax seeds and canary seeds to utilize global facilities and assets more effectively. As such, AGT management believes that AGT has significant operating leverage and capacity to profitably increase sales volumes, utilizing its existing global fixed asset base that has now been largely established.

Within its core pulses platform, AGT management is increasing focus on the retail sector for canned, dry small pack and large package for retail sale. AGT currently operates established and successful small package retail businesses for pulses and other products such as pasta, semolina, flour and related products such as popcorn, operating in Turkey, Europe, MENA countries and Southern Africa. AGT management has identified that opportunities exist for AGT to increase its footprint to North America and European Union countries to provide branded retail and private label solutions as well as distribution options for retailers in an increasingly high profile and growing category that complements AGT's core business platforms.

AGT's new food ingredient initiatives, producing flours, proteins, starches and fibres derived from pulses, aimed at ingredient use by food companies developing both human food products and animal feed including pet foods, is operational in this quarter, with AGT management optimistic regarding this platforms future potential. AGT's new pulse ingredient and fractionation facility, which began commercial production late in June 2013, is supplying Cargill Inc. as well as other North American, European and Chinese customers with pulse ingredient flours, proteins, starches and fibres. Given the positive reception of AGT's pulse ingredient platform by food and feed companies globally with the start of merchandising activities and to begin planning to meet forecasted demand for these products, AGT management has begun planning to meet forecasted demand for these products and is evaluating potential additional ingredient processing infrastructure in Turkey and possibly Canada. These initiatives would aim to capitalize on available capacity in some AGT processing facilities, where supply or logistical advantages exist. Additionally, AGT management is investigating India for added ingredient production where consumption of not only traditional pulses but other products that utilize pulse-based ingredients is viewed as providing potential opportunities. Furthermore, the previously announced pulses ingredient production plant in China is currently scheduled to be completed and commence commissioning activities in late 2013 or early 2014.

These products are increasingly being identified by customers as providing many characteristic and performance benefits for food companies in that they are non-GMO, gluten-free, nutrient dense, high in protein and fibre and can provide cost or performance advantages for food companies producing consumer or industrial products. To complement and support these market development endeavors, AGT has invested in laboratory facilities for collaborative research with food companies, as well as strategic quality analysis and new product development. These initiatives are ongoing and are also expected to provide future opportunity for the development of markets and customer supply agreements globally.

For AGT, these new platforms and products may additionally provide added margin opportunities, as these business lines are less susceptible to some of the issues and volatility currently being experienced in emerging markets which are typically traditional whole pulse and staple food consumption markets. AGT management believes that as these new business platforms grow, they may assist AGT in its initiative to smooth its earnings over non-traditional shipment periods for commodities and assist in maintaining a healthy and more predictable balance sheet to fund its growth and expansions from free-cash flow, debt and equity as required.

Strategy Implementation: Management Update

For the past number of quarters, AGT management has been focused on strategies to assist in cost reduction and normalization of AGT's core business in whole and value-added pulses and staple foods for export, as well as diversification to new lines of related business such as pulse ingredients and initiatives to improve the utilization and thereby profitability of its business and global operations. To date, as markets have improved, these strategies and initiatives have shown positive results and are expected by AGT management to continue, providing the support for the AGT as it continues to grow and diversify.

The continued strategy development and implementation of AGT is on track with the company accelerating its new platform growth initiatives in its business platform related to food ingredients and packaged foods. AGT management continues to build this new business platform focus through the development of its suite of pulses ingredients offerings for commercial sale from its newly commissioned pulse ingredient facility in Minot, North Dakota. As AGT continues in its efforts to build scale in the potentially higher-value pulses and grains packaged food and ingredient segment, it is attempting to implement a program that is seen to have multiple benefits to AGT's earnings and operational profile, including:

(1) Building on AGT's origination and supply position in multiple geographies as a strength to offer global supply chains of pulse ingredients and packaged foods to global customers and retailers.

(2) More intensive value-added ingredient processing is seen as a business line that may allow AGT to extract marketing premiums for differentiated ingredients and products depending on intended use in food, pet food, and branded feed ingredients.

(3) AGT's new research, development and innovation centre in Saskatoon is expected to lead to collaborative application development with major food customers that may allow AGT to build scale in this business.

(4) Revenue and margin streams are derived from geographic markets and customers who are exclusive of the current macro-economic and supply cyclical effects of AGT's legacy business of pulses and grains processing and export, balancing profit volatility.

(5) Revenue and margin are expected to be derived with less seasonality and customers are highly specialized leading to more consistent sales patterns and margins.

(6) AGT has significant management and processing expertise in pulses. When this is coupled with a scientific and application development team, commercialization success has the potential to achieve significant growth in coming years, providing the opportunity to boost average margins across AGT's business and allow AGT to convert surplus capacity in Canada (Regina), U.S. (Williston) and Turkey (Mersin) into food ingredients processing.

(7) Consumer trends in nutrition, health, natural products (non-GMO), gluten-free and consumer awareness of environmental footprint are leading food industry and retailers to develop and formulate or reformulate traditional products to meet the trends. Pulses are a complete fit for all of these trends.

The Minot, North Dakota facility is continuing its ramp-up and commissioning activities with the first production line of 35,000 mt reaching production levels equivalent to approximately two-thirds utilization when assuming twenty-four hour production. The product produced is meeting technical specifications and customer sales are continuing to the food segment by AGT directly and through Cargill to the pet food sector in North America. AGT management is optimistic in its ability to continue to develop sales opportunities to complete the ramp-up of this first phase of production so that decisions can be made on further planned expansions. It is AGT management's intention to work diligently to achieve further developments in this business to achieve scale in the coming periods. Global demand for natural vegetable protein is growing and sales opportunities continue to develop in North America, Europe, Asia and Africa. It is AGT management's belief that the growth trajectory of this business may allow it to be a material contributor to earnings in 2014-2015.

The legacy business continues its gradual recovery after the effects of the past three seasons of supply and economic effects. AGT management continues in its efforts to positively improve the performance of its traditional pulses and grains processing business. These management strategies and initiative include:

Margin Improvement through increased volumes, product mix changes and new platform growths: AGT has continued its focus on refining its global distribution and supply chain activities to maximize its profitability. The financial crises of 2008 and 2011 have contributed to the tuning of AGT's distribution network in regional markets as financially-able distribution channels have become stronger and weaker channels have been reduced or terminated.

This refinement of distribution has also led AGT to invest in distribution assets and staff in local markets to manage the flow of goods to the various market segments we service. Activities surrounding replenishment in key consumption markets have continued to replenish the estimated low or depleted market stocks and are expected to continue in traditional shipping periods, providing potential for margin and sales growth in the existing core pulses business for AGT. These expected increased volumes are being complemented by market development programs to develop enhanced utilization and market opportunities for pulses in new traditional markets, such as a focus on improvements in South America and the Caribbean and South Asia. As well, market opportunities exist for pulses in food and ingredient markets in Europe, North America and South East Asia (China, Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia) in pet food, aquaculture, food and industrial uses of pulses.

Programs aimed at diversified product opportunities, continuing the development of AGT's expanding bean and chickpeas market positions to balance AGT's lentil concentration globally, are ongoing and appear to be providing results. AGT management is confident in its ability to deliver steady improvements in gross margins per metric tonne through the balance of 2013 and into the traditional shipment periods in 2014. With the scale and size of operations, margin improvement on existing tonnes handled through AGT facilities is expected to have a material impact on improving earnings.

Working capital management: AGT management's ongoing working capital initiatives, which have been viewed as successful over the past four quarters, have aimed at the overall goal of increasing inventory and receivable turns to ensure that working capital debt is reduced as a percentage of revenues and equity capital programs. As AGT's business grows and market activities return to more traditional flows and volumes, AGT management expects earnings improvement and debt optimization strategies forecast to ensure that AGT maintains a healthy balance sheet to fund its growth and expansions from free-cash flows, debt and equity while maintaining its yield to shareholders. It is expected that as AGT improves its profitability, free cash flows will be utilized to reduce debt and fund expansions in the food ingredient and packaged food business. AGT management will continue to pursue strategies to reduce its global cost of debt capital across its mix of operating geographies. AGT has continued to achieve success in this area, as evidenced by the improvements reported in its inventory and receivables turn metrics in the period ended September 30, 2013 when comparing to the year end 2012 and the comparative period in 2012.

Increase capacity utilization: By using AGT's global origination base and strength in marketing and origination, AGT expects to boost its utilization of its asset base and examine alternatives to utilize its assets for new products and opportunities. In addition to its position in the global lentil trade, AGT has expanded into cereal grains and oilseeds in Australia and is expanding its focus on beans, chickpeas, green peas, flax seeds and canary seeds to utilize Canadian facilities more effectively and continues in its efforts to boost pulse and grain processing utilization in Turkey through origination programs for Turkey from Russia, Ukraine, Argentina, Canada and Australia. Facility throughput was increased marginally in the period ended September 30, 2013, in part building on gains in the first half of 2013 and also through increased export programs for AGT products in key consumption markets. Further meaningful improvement of overall annual utilization is expected in late 2013 as traditional supply and demand periods in Q4 and Q1 2014 demonstrate the return to historical business seasonality.

AGT management continues its analysis on the feasibility and costs of conversion of existing available capacity to assist AGT in ramping up its food ingredient platform in 2014 and 2015. This capacity conversion may assist in strategy implementation of both the capacity utilization strategy and the margin improvement strategy by converting tonnes of capacity from lower margin utilization to higher margin utilization. The analysis for conversion of capacity is based on results achieved in the new food ingredient platform using production from the new Minot facility and profitability estimates on targeted volume potential that may be achievable with the ability of additional capacity and commercial sales programs to off take additional production, such as the Cargill agreement and other AGT initiated sales and marketing programs.

Management will also focus on a modest cap-ex program in 2013 and 2014 to enhance utilization. Global cap-ex programs in 2014 are budgeted at a modest $10 million; a figure that is essentially equivalent to the replenishing cap-ex budgeted on depreciation expense of AGT consolidated operations. AGT management will continue to postpone large-scale capital allocation to major new projects until margins and earnings show a marked improvement to pre-financial crisis levels in the legacy business. Expansions in the food ingredients business will be paced with full utilization of existing built capacity. As AGT fills its capacity in food ingredients, new lines in converted facilities may be implemented, allowing this business to build scale with a lower capital cost than greenfield build projects and with a shorter timeline to commercial production.

In the absence of facility conversions to food ingredients, management capacity utilization targets are to achieve pre-crisis asset utilization levels of 67% (currently approximately 61%) in 2013 and boost that utilization through a steady 3% per annum program to achieve full utilization within five years. With a high fixed component business, additional gains in utilization contribute materially to incremental earnings. The pace of capacity utilization increase may be sped up dramatically by the strategy to take underutilized capacity from the Canada and Turkey platforms and convert to projected higher margin utilization in pulse food ingredients.

Continue to focus on efficiencies and costs: Initiatives surrounding cost-containment and reduction continue to be a focus of AGT management, with accountability on these items with each global plant manager at a geographic cost center level being measured on cost reduction programs and overall reductions in processing costs per metric tonne. Programs will continue to focus on management of fixed costs so that boosting utilization of AGT's asset base may indeed deliver a higher contribution to earnings per share and earnings. Continued success regarding relatively consistent general and administrative expenses when comparing periods is expected. Tonnages invoiced have increased while overhead costs remain static, implying that management cost containment programs are showing benefits through a reduction in fixed overheads.

Improve reporting and disclosure to the market: Ongoing efforts by AGT management continue to report the segments of its business to give meaningful disclosure to its shareholders and the capital markets globally. The unveiling of segmented reporting has allowed AGT to better communicate its gains in diversifying its earnings through its efforts to diversify its origins, products and markets. As system improvements allow, further segment introduction through the addition of a third reporting segment entitled Pulse Ingredients and Packaged Foods is planned in the fourth quarter of 2013.

With markets returning to normalized flow of products, potential for a return to traditional margins and earnings levels is anticipated. This is coupled with expanding and new business lines that may provide new opportunities for sales, earnings and margin growth in future periods.

By focusing on the core competencies and strengths of AGT's business, including the strength of the management team, the geographic diversification of AGT's assets, the Company's global reach for sales and distribution to virtually all pulse consumption markets around the globe, a clearly defined and executed risk management program, and adequate access to capital in a capital constrained global market, AGT management is optimistic about the company's ability to normalize business operations and strengthen shareholder value in the long term.

Summary of Quarterly Results (1)

(in thousands of Cdn. $ except as indicated, unaudited)

	3 Months Ended Sept 30, 2013	3 Months Ended June 30, 2013	3 Months Ended March 31, 2013	3 Months Ended Dec 31, 2012	3 Months Ended Sept 30, 2012	3 Months Ended June 30, 2012	3 Months Ended Mar 31, 2012	3 Months Ended Dec 31, 2011
Revenue	$ 240,485	$ 246,729	$ 276,440	$ 247,195	$ 208,957	$ 201,768	$ 197,405	$ 231,450
Less: cost of sales (2)	218,549	223,396	254,231	227,415	191,926	185,148	183,275	212,667
Gross profit	21,936	23,333	22,209	19,780	17,031	16,620	14,130	18,783
Add back: depreciation cost of sales	3,144	2,549	2,720	2,700	2,445	2,402	2,401	1,809
Add back: finance income	(329)	8	340	433	1,034	492	317	856
Adjusted gross profit	**24,751**	**25,890**	**25,269**	**22,913**	**20,510**	**19,514**	**16,848**	**21,448**
Deduct: General and administrative expenses	(6,938)	(8,365)	(9,118)	(9,008)	(7,051)	(6,975)	(6,738)	(8,226)
Deduct: Marketing, sales and distribution expenses	(4,916)	(4,616)	(4,327)	(4,204)	(3,113)	(4,266)	(4,769)	(9,023)
Add: Amortization in general and administrative expense	839	601	1,142	717	640	805	726	2,449
Add: Non-recurring and other costs (3)	639	388	608	2,073	505	184	80	2,566
EBITDA (*)	**14,375**	**13,898**	**13,574**	**12,491**	**11,491**	**9,262**	**6,147**	**9,214**
Deduct: Finance expense	(6,352)	(7,296)	(5,768)	(4,248)	(4,402)	(3,837)	(4,448)	(2,907)
Deduct: Depreciation and amortization	(3,983)	(3,150)	(3,862)	(3,417)	(3,085)	(3,207)	(3,127)	(4,255)
Add (Deduct): Provision for income taxes	685	1,434	1,180	(1,033)	(22)	(1,779)	(1,198)	(1,178)
Adjusted net earnings (loss) (*)	**4,725**	**4,886**	**5,124**	**3,793**	**3,982**	**439**	**(2,626)**	**874**
Adjusted basic net earnings (loss) per share	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.19	0.20	0.02	(0.13)	0.04
Adjusted diluted net earnings (loss) per share	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.19	0.20	0.02	(0.13)	0.04
Non-recurring and other costs (3)	(639)	(388)	(608)	(2,073)	(505)	(184)	(80)	(2,566)
Non-cash foreign exchange effect	(7,007)	(10,037)	(4,895)	72	(2,895)	1,415	5,473	1,001
Net earnings (loss) per financial statements	**(2,921)**	**(5,539)**	**(379)**	**1,792**	**582**	**1,670**	**2,767**	**(691)**
Basic net earnings (loss) per share	(0.15)	(0.28)	(0.02)	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.14	(0.03)
Diluted net earnings (loss) per share	(0.15)	(0.28)	(0.02)	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.14	(0.03)
Total assets	708,068	710,905	735,810	712,491	641,882	624,580	651,052	689,512
Bank indebtedness	120,023	112,277	132,362	205,549	170,649	171,227	185,782	197,868
Short term financing	-	2,622	12,714	12,402	17,936	21,073	40,436	42,371
Long-term debt including current portion	222,517	215,486	210,769	82,310	76,202	77,069	77,468	80,765
Shareholders' equity	240,655	253,923	267,892	269,848	268,960	274,598	273,742	270,965
Dividends declared per share	$ 0.150	$ 0.150	$ 0.150	$ 0.150	$ 0.150	$ 0.150	$ 0.150	$ 0.150
Pulses and grain processing tonnes invoiced (4)	235,182	297,302	278,199	231,206	221,107			
Supply chain management and distribution tonnes invoiced (4)	111,336	92,608	95,235	76,087	55,733			
Elimination tonnes	(50,862)	(65,809)	(17,794)	(38,911)	(17,749)			
Total tonnes invoiced	295,656	324,101	355,640	268,382	259,091	275,905	275,123	272,196
Gross profit per metric tonne	$ 74.19	$ 71.99	$ 62.45	$ 73.70	$ 65.73	$ 60.24	$ 51.36	$ 69.01
Adjusted gross profit per metric tonne	83.72	79.88	71.05	85.37	79.16	70.73	61.24	78.80
EBITDA (*) per metric tonne	48.62	42.88	38.17	46.54	44.35	33.57	22.34	33.85

Notes:

(1) Calculated from the condensed consolidated unaudited interim financial statements for the quarters ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, June 30, 2013 and 2012, March 31, 2013 and 2012 and September 30, 2011 and the audited IFRS annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

(2) Cost of sales includes depreciation on equipment used to process inventory. Total depreciation is added back for EBITDA*.

(3) Non-recurring costs deemed to be non-recurring by Management, relating to acquisitions, financing, severance costs and other.

(4) For a breakdown on segmented information, see the section entitled "Revenues, expenses and EBITDA* by reporting segment".

Discussion of Quarterly and Year to Date Results
(in thousands of Cdn. $ except as indicated, unaudited for the three month ended periods)

Revenue, Gross Profit and Adjusted Gross Profit

	3 Months Ended Sept 30			9 Months Ended Sept 30			3 Months Ended		
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change	Sept 2013	June 2013	Change
Revenue	240,485	208,957	31,528	763,654	608,130	155,524	240,485	246,729	(6,244)
Less: cost of sales	218,549	191,926	26,623	696,176	560,350	135,826	218,549	223,396	(4,847)
Gross profit	21,936	17,031	4,905	67,478	47,780	19,698	21,936	23,333	(1,397)
Add back: depreciation in cost of sales	3,144	2,445	699	8,413	7,248	1,165	3,144	2,549	595
Add back: finance income	(329)	1,034	(1,363)	18	1,844	(1,826)	(329)	8	(337)
Adjusted gross profit	24,751	20,510	4,241	75,909	56,872	19,037	24,751	25,890	(1,139)
Gross profit percentage	9.1%	8.2%	0.9%	8.8%	7.9%	0.9%	9.1%	9.5%	-0.4%
Adjusted gross profit percentage	10.3%	9.8%	0.5%	9.9%	9.4%	0.5%	10.3%	10.5%	-0.2%

Revenue was $240.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $209.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and compared to $246.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013. Revenue decreased for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2013 due to decreased tonnes invoiced. Revenue increased when comparing the three months ended September 30, 2013 to the three months ended September 30, 2012 due largely to increased utilization of processing facilities and resulting increased tonnes invoiced. In addition, commodity prices for dry edible beans and chickpeas have increased resulting in increased sales revenue. Revenue was $763.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $608.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Gross profit was $21.9 million or 9.1% for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $17.0 million or 8.2% for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and $23.3 million or 9.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2013. Adjusted gross profit was $24.8 million or 10.3% for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $20.5 million or 9.8% for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and $25.9 million or 10.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2013.

Gross profit was $67.5 million or 8.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $47.8 million or 7.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Adjusted gross profit was $75.9 million or 9.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $56.9 million or 9.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Gross profit and adjusted gross profit percentages improved when comparing the quarter ended September 30, 2013 to the quarter ended September 30, 2012. This is due to continued improvement in margins throughout the last half of 2012 and into 2013 with a continued transition in the product mix. Demand for value added pulses and staple foods such as green lentils, beans, chickpeas, pasta and food ingredients have replaced sales programs in commodities such as peas, flax seed, red lentils and canary seed.

Gross profit and adjusted gross profit percentages decreased when comparing the quarter ended September 30, 2013 to the quarter ended June 30, 2013. This is due largely to margin pressure in Australia and a requirement to fill empty railcars with low margin product to avoid empty rail car costs. As shown in the summary of quarterly results, gross profit and adjusted gross profit per metric tonne have improved, illustrating that commodity price escalation in certain handled products is skewing the ratio when calculating gross profit percentages.

EBITDA*

	3 Months Ended Sept 30			9 Months Ended Sept 30			3 Months Ended		
							Sept	June	
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change	2013	2013	Change
EBITDA*	14,375	11,491	2,884	41,847	26,900	14,947	14,375	13,898	477

EBITDA* was $14.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $11.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and $13.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013. EBITDA* increased by $2.9 million when comparing the three months ended September 30, 2013 to the three months ended September 30, 2012 and increased by $0.5 million when comparing the three months ended September 30, 2013 to the three months ended June 30, 2013. This increase is a result of improved grain gross margins when compared to prior quarters as well as continued focus on initiatives to generate earnings through cost reduction and earnings opportunities. This was partially offset by the late harvest in North America and the resulting decrease in overall invoiced tonnes.

EBITDA* was $41.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $26.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. When comparing the trailing twelve month EBITDA* for September 30, 2012 to September 30, 2013, EBITDA* improved from $36.1 million to $54.3 million, or an improvement of 50.5%.

Expenses

	3 Months Ended Sept 30			9 Months Ended Sept 30			3 Months Ended		
							Sept	June	
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change	2013	2013	Change
General and administrative expenses	6,938	7,051	(113)	24,420	20,764	3,656	6,938	8,365	(1,427)
Marketing, sales and distribution expenses	4,916	3,113	1,803	13,859	12,148	1,711	4,916	4,616	300

General and administrative expenses were $6.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $7.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and $8.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013. The decrease from the quarter ended September 30, 2012 and the quarter ended June 30, 2013 is due to a lower amount of general and administrative expense related one-time costs and continued efforts to reduce costs, partially offset by costs related to the food ingredients platform.

General and administrative expenses were $24.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $20.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

This increase when comparing the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to the same period in 2012 is due to additional costs and staff related to the food ingredients platform as well as additional costs related to growth in China and India.

Marketing, sales and distribution expenses were $4.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013, compared to $3.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and $4.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013.

Marketing, sales and distribution expenses were $13.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $12.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase is due largely to additional invoiced tonnes in the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period last year. In addition, the current year includes costs related to the food ingredient platform.

The combined cost of general and administrative expenses and marketing, sales and distribution expense was $11.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $13.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 demonstrating continued focus on cost cutting measures.

	3 Months Ended Sept 30			9 Months Ended Sept 30			3 Months Ended		
							Sept	June	
	2013	2012	Change	2013	2012	Change	2013	2013	Change
Finance expense	6,352	4,402	1,950	19,417	12,687	6,730	6,352	7,296	(944)
Depreciation and amortization	3,983	3,085	898	10,995	9,419	1,576	3,983	3,150	833
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes	(685)	22	(707)	(3,299)	2,999	(6,298)	(685)	(1,434)	749
Non-cash foreign exchange effect	7,007	2,895	4,112	21,938	(3,993)	25,931	7,007	10,037	(3,030)

Finance expenses for the three months ending September 30, 2013 were $6.4 million compared to $4.4 million for the three months ending September 30, 2012 and $7.3 million for the three months ending June 30, 2013. Finance expense increased when comparing the three months ended September 30, 2013 to the three months ended September 30, 2012 due to a larger platform and resulting higher debt levels. Finance expense decreased when comparing the three months ended September 30, 2013 to the three months ended June 30, 2013 as utilization of bank credits were lower throughout the quarter, prior to the late North American harvest.

Finance expenses were $19.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to $12.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This is due to a larger global platform and resulting higher debt levels in 2013 compared to the same period in 2012.

Depreciation expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2013 were $4.0 million compared to $3.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and $3.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013. Depreciation expense increased when comparing to the three months ended September 30, 2012 and the three months ended June 30, 2013 due to assets being put into use.

Depreciation expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were $11.0 million compared to $9.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This was due to capital assets being put to use and depreciated.

Provision for income tax shows a recovery of $0.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to an expense of $0.02 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and a recovery of $1.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013. The income tax expense is calculated for each subsidiary at the individual rate for that country, therefore can fluctuate depending on the earnings reported for each tax jurisdiction.

Provision for income tax shows a recovery of $3.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to an expense of $3.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This is due to utilization of various tax credits in certain jurisdictions.

AGT estimates an average tax rate in the range of 26% to 26.5%, depending on which jurisdiction has earnings or losses, and the tax treatment of various revenues or expenses.

Non-cash foreign exchange was an expense of $7.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013 compared to an expense of $2.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and an expense of $10.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013. The change in non-cash foreign exchange from the three months ended June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012 to the three months ended September 30, 2013 is due to changes in foreign exchange rates associated with certain foreign denominated loans, receivables, payables and derivative contracts.

Non-cash foreign exchange was an expense of $21.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to a recovery of $4.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase is due to changes in foreign exchange rates associated with certain foreign denominated loans, receivables, payables and derivative contracts. This amount includes the interest rate swap related to the high yield offering of $125 million.

Reporting Segments

As of July 1, 2012, improvements were made to management information systems to allow the review of AGT's operations and resource allocation by multiple business segments. Business segments are strategic business units with different products, processes and marketing strategies. AGT currently has two segments: (1) pulses and grains processing and (2) supply chain management and distribution.

The pulses and grains processing includes the operations of AGT factories across its global platform. The activities in this segment are viewed by management as the traditional and regular business of AGT: to source pulses and grains from producers, process them through its factories and sell these products through its network of clients in over 100 countries in the world. The segment includes all pulses processed in AGT factories in Canada, the United States, Australia, and a portion of the operations in Turkey. The segment is consistent with AGT in the periods prior to 2010 when AGT management began a strategy to establish certain distribution activities in key regional markets around the globe.

Supply chain management and distribution relates to AGT's activities aimed at bringing its range of pulses and specialty crops direct to wholesale and retail markets. The segment currently captures AGT operations in Canada, UK, Netherlands, Spain, Russia, a portion of the operations in Turkey, Ukraine and China. The segment also includes AGT operations in Southern Africa.

The segment was established to develop packaging, wholesale and retail clients for AGT products offering import, warehouse, logistics and quality management services and expanding market reach and penetration of certain client segments in Europe and Africa. The segment includes a trading group that sources products from South America, Africa, China, Russia and Ukraine for the food and feed client base. It also includes a birdseed ingredient distribution business in Europe with sales to leading packagers of bird food blends for retail clients globally.

AGT management anticipates that this segment will grow with product offerings in the areas of pet food ingredients, ground nuts, popcorn, chickpeas, dry beans and bakery product ingredients sourced from reliable, quality audited suppliers globally. The segment is expected to assist AGT in increasing the utilization of its core asset base in the Pulses and Grains Processing segment.

AGT's chief operating decision maker evaluates segment performance on the basis of EBITDA* (earnings before finance expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, non-recurring costs and any effects of non-cash foreign exchange adjustment). AGT provides some non-IFRS measures in its management discussion and analysis and other public documents as supplementary information that AGT management believes may be useful to investors to explain AGT's financial results.

Revenues, expenses and EBITDA* by reporting segment

Net Earnings by Reporting Segment	Pulses and Grain Processing				Supply Chain Management and Distribution			
	3 Months Ended Sept 30, 2013	9 Months Ended Sept 30, 2013	3 Months Ended June 30, 2013	Change Sept 30, 2013 to June 30, 2013	3 Months Ended Sept 30, 2013	9 Months Ended Sept 30, 2013	3 Months Ended June 30, 2013	Change Sept 30, 2013 to June 30, 2013
Quarterly comparisons								
Revenue	$184,031,581	$604,287,415	$221,954,586	$ (37,923,005)	$ 93,586,955	$ 275,760,520	$ 78,871,505	$ 14,715,450
Cost of sales	167,775,498	554,839,129	204,651,552	(36,876,054)	87,906,940	257,731,125	72,841,431	15,065,509
Gross profit	16,256,083	49,448,286	17,303,034	(1,046,951)	5,680,015	18,029,395	6,030,074	(350,059)
Add back: depreciation in cost of sales	3,045,296	8,080,106	2,435,055	610,241	98,698	332,789	114,228	(15,530)
Add back: finance income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted gross profit	19,301,379	57,528,392	19,738,089	(436,710)	5,778,713	18,362,184	6,144,302	(365,589)
General administrative expenses and other	3,205,549	12,021,701	4,045,182	(839,633)	2,162,824	6,469,087	2,276,485	(113,661)
Marketing, sales and distribution expenses	2,553,795	7,205,198	2,453,018	100,777	1,949,219	5,399,344	1,930,175	19,044
Segment earnings from operations	**13,542,035**	**38,301,493**	**13,239,889**	**302,146**	**1,666,670**	**6,493,753**	**1,937,642**	**(270,972)**
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segment earnings before income taxes	**13,542,035**	**38,301,493**	**13,239,889**	**302,146**	**1,666,670**	**6,493,753**	**1,937,642**	**(270,972)**
Net tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net segment earnings	**13,542,035**	**38,301,493**	**13,239,889**	**302,146**	**1,666,670**	**6,493,753**	**1,937,642**	**(270,972)**
Depreciation	447,784	1,385,424	514,897	(67,113)	53,994	126,595	29,556	24,438
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-recurring and other expenses	222,313	449,518	(297,406)	519,719		11,275	7,198	(7,198)
EBITDA*	**$ 14,212,132**	**$ 40,136,435**	**$ 13,457,380**	**$ 754,752**	**$ 1,720,664**	**$ 6,631,623**	**$ 1,974,396**	**$ (253,732)**
Total tonnes invoiced	235,182	810,683	297,302	(62,120)	111,336	299,179	92,608	18,728
Gross profit per metric tonnes	$ 69.12	$ 61.00	$ 58.20	$ 10.92	$ 51.02	$ 60.26	$ 65.11	$ (14.10)
Adjusted gross profit per metric tonne	82.07	70.96	66.39	15.68	51.90	61.38	66.35	(14.44)
EBITDA* per metric tonne	60.43	49.51	45.27	15.17	15.45	22.17	21.32	(5.87)

Net Earnings by Reporting Segment	Corporate and Eliminations				Consolidated			
	3 Months Ended Sept 30, 2013	9 Months Ended Sept 30, 2013	3 Months Ended June 30, 2013	Change Sept 30, 2013 to June 30, 2013	3 Months Ended Sept 30, 2013	9 Months Ended Sept 30, 2013	3 Months Ended June 30, 2013	Change Sept 30, 2013 to June 30, 2013
Quarterly comparisons								
Revenue	$ (37,133,487)	$ (116,394,318)	$ (54,097,197)	$ 16,963,710	$ 240,485,049	$763,653,617	$246,728,894	$ (6,243,845)
Cost of sales	(37,133,487)	(116,394,318)	(54,097,197)	16,963,710	218,548,951	696,175,936	223,395,786	(4,846,835)
Gross profit	-	-	-	-	21,936,098	67,477,681	23,333,108	(1,397,010)
Add back: Depreciation in cost of sales	-	-	-	-	3,143,994	8,412,895	2,549,283	594,711
Add back: Finance income	(329,196)	18,187	7,570	(336,766)	(329,196)	18,187	7,570	(336,766)
Adjusted gross profit	(329,196)	18,187	7,570	(336,766)	24,750,896	75,908,763	25,889,961	(1,139,065)
General administrative expenses and other	1,569,371	5,929,556	2,043,252	(473,881)	6,937,744	24,420,344	8,364,919	(1,427,175)
Marketing, sales and distribution expenses	413,373	1,254,840	232,763	180,610	4,916,387	13,859,382	4,615,956	300,431
Segment earnings from operations	**(2,311,940)**	**(7,166,209)**	**(2,268,445)**	**(43,495)**	**12,896,765**	**37,629,037**	**12,909,086**	**(12,321)**
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	7,006,813	21,938,400	10,036,716	(3,029,903)	7,006,813	21,938,400	10,036,716	(3,029,903)
Finance expense	6,352,279	19,416,607	7,295,927	(943,648)	6,352,279	19,416,607	7,295,927	(943,648)
Segment earnings before income taxes	**(15,671,032)**	**(48,521,216)**	**(19,601,088)**	**3,930,056**	**(462,327)**	**(3,725,970)**	**(4,423,557)**	**3,961,230**
Net tax expense	(685,475)	(3,298,978)	(1,433,678)	748,203	(685,475)	(3,298,978)	(1,433,678)	748,203
Net segment earnings	**(14,985,557)**	**(45,222,238)**	**(18,167,410)**	**3,181,853**	**223,148**	**(426,992)**	**(2,989,879)**	**3,213,027**
Depreciation	337,617	1,070,493	57,042	280,575	839,395	2,582,512	601,495	237,900
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	7,006,813	21,938,400	10,036,716	(3,029,903)	7,006,813	21,938,400	10,036,716	(3,029,903)
Finance expense	6,352,279	19,416,607	7,295,927	(943,648)	6,352,279	19,416,607	7,295,927	(943,648)
Net tax expense	(685,475)	(3,298,978)	(1,433,678)	748,203	(685,475)	(3,298,978)	(1,433,678)	748,203
Non-recurring and other expenses	416,535	1,174,555	677,424	(260,889)	638,848	1,635,348	387,216	251,632
EBITDA*	**$ (1,557,788)**	**$ (4,921,161)**	**$ (1,533,979)**	**$ (23,809)**	**$ 14,375,008**	**$ 41,846,897**	**$ 13,897,797**	**$ 477,211**
Total tonnes invoiced	(50,862)	(134,465)	(65,809)	14,947	295,656	975,397	324,101	(28,445)
Gross profit per metric tonnes					$ 74.19	$ 69.17	$ 71.99	$ 2.20
Adjusted gross profit per metric tonne					83.72	77.81	79.88	3.83
EBITDA* per metric tonne					48.62	42.89	42.88	5.74

AGT is reporting comparative segment information in order to provide metrics regarding the quarterly and annual performance of its reporting segments. In future periods, management will report current quarter to past quarter and current period to same period prior year.

When reviewing the Pulses and Grain Processing segmented results for the quarter ended September 30, 2013, gross profit per tonne increased however total tonnes invoiced decreased when comparing to the quarter ended June 30, 2013. This is a result of product mix decisions that resulted in higher margins per tonne being recognized.

The Supply Chain Management and Distribution segment showed a lower gross profit per tonne and increased tonnes invoiced in the quarter ended September 30, 2013 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2013. This segment includes traded tonnes at lower margins, which is offset by higher margin invoiced tonnes through the operations of Poortmans and Advance Seed. EBITDA* per tonne decreased when comparing the quarter ended September 30, 2013 to the quarter ended June 30, 2013 due to low margin sales executed out of Australia in order to make use of empty rail cars. AGT management continues to view the Supply Chain Management and Distribution segment as an important platform for new business development and development of opportunities to utilize capacity in AGT's Pulses and Grain Processing segment.

The combined results show improvement in gross profit and EBITDA* per metric tonne when comparing the quarter ended September 30, 2013 to the quarter ended June 30, 2013. This improvement further illustrates a gradual recovery of margins in AGT's core pulse and grain processing segment. It is important to consider the consolidated margin data which is inclusive of all metric tonnes that are transacted on an intercompany basis. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, corporate elimination metric tonnes, product that sold and/or transferred between AGT wholly owned subsidiaries, were 134,465 tonnes. When comparing adjusted gross profit and EBITDA* per metric tonne for the quarter ended September 30, 2013 to the quarter ended June 30, 2013, AGT demonstrated a 5% and 13% improvement in these margin measures on a consolidated basis.

Other reporting segment information

As at Sept 30, 2013	Pulses and Grain Processing	Supply Chain Management and Distribution	Corporate and Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets	$ 727,183,296	$ 170,517,570	$ (189,633,071)	**$ 708,067,795**
Liabilities	500,572,264	56,521,656	(89,681,069)	**467,412,851**
Intangible assets	5,093,944	3,829,157	-	**8,923,101**
Goodwill	43,637,165	13,966,814	-	**57,603,979**

Working Capital and Net Debt

Net working capital* decreased to $171.1 at September 30, 2013, compared to $187.8 at June 30, 2013 due largely to capital expenditures relating to the completion of the Minot, North Dakota food ingredient processing facility partially funded by working capital.

Net debt* is comprised of bank indebtedness, short term financing, long term debt and current portion of long term debt, less cash and totalled $319.6 million at September 30, 2013 compared to $296.1 million at June 30, 2013 and compared to $267.2 million at December 31, 2012 (see table on page 25). The increase in net debt of $23.5 million when comparing to June 30, 2013 is a result of increased bank indebtedness and lower cash levels due to significant cash requirements such as the posting of bid, performance and import tax bonds related to government, United Nations and non-governmental aid agency tenders and contracts. An increase in property, plant and equipment related mainly to the completion of the Minot facility also affected the net debt total as of September 30, 2013. Significant cash requirement at quarter end related to acceleration of product procurement activities in North America prompted by the late harvest season resulted in cash balance reductions. Metrics continue to be calculated for each facility and performance targets are being tied to inventory and accounts receivable turns at each plant and country operations level. Management initiatives continue to reduce net debt in periods going forward.

Current assets were $404.2 million at September 30, 2013 compared to $404.7 million at June 30, 2013 and compared to $417.9 million at December 31, 2012 (see table on page 25). The current asset base is largely accounts receivable and inventory. It is important to note that accounts receivables are largely insured by Export Development Canada, significantly reducing the risks associated with accounts receivable collection, since buyer risk is being replaced by Government of Canada risk through the export insurance.

Accounts receivable days outstanding decreased from an average of 70 days for the year ended December 31, 2012 and from 73 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 to 56 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Accounts receivable decreased to $145.8 million at September 30, 2013, compared to $176.7 million at June 30, 2013 and decreased compared to $167.1 million at December 31, 2012 (see table on page 25). Accounts receivable decreased by $30.9 million when comparing the quarter ended September 30, 2013 to the quarter ended June 30, 2013. This is due to the collection of accounts receivables from sales executed later in the quarter ended June 30, 2013 from Canada and Australia. In addition, tonnes invoiced from Canada decreased in the quarter ended September 30, 2013 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2013 due to the late harvest. When comparing the quarter ended September 30, 2013 to the quarter ended June 30, 2013, accounts receivables in Canada decreased by $13.7 million, decreased in Australia by $7.8 million and decreased in Turkey by $4.4 million. Accounts receivable at other subsidiaries decreased by $5.0 million.

Inventory days outstanding decreased from an average of 86 days for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 79 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 to 77 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The improvement in turns was partially offset by the later harvest in North America, and increase in inventory levels at September 30, 2013.

Inventory increased by $33.7 million, to $204.2 million at September 30, 2013, compared to $170.5 million at June 30, 2013. Inventory increased by $25.2 million in Canada, by $15.0 million in Turkey and by $2.7 million in the U.S. Inventory decreased by $10.6 million in Australia, which is seasonal and increased in other locations by $1.4 million. It is typical for inventory to increase in the third quarter for areas with a fall harvest. In addition, a ramp up in the sales program in Turkey has resulted in increased inventory levels.

The total of accounts receivable and inventory days outstanding has decreased from 156 days during the year ended December 31, 2012 and 152 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 to 133 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. AGT Management continues to monitor these metrics.

Working capital management in the areas of accounts receivable and inventory continue to be a focus of AGT management. While the inventory value is $204.2 million at September 30, 2013, this value represents a number of different commodities globally. Much of this inventory is also earmarked for sales contracts and will remain as inventory until substantial risks transfer from seller to buyer under AGT's revenue recognition policy. AGT management continues the practice of examining stock levels at each of its foreign operations to achieve an optimization of inventory levels. In addition, inventory management practices include book to physical inventory reconciliations monthly to ensure accurate recording of inventory values.

The majority of AGT sales are insured through Export Development Canada ("EDC") providing coverage on receivables in the event of customer default on payment. In addition, ownership of the original documents for the cargo in transit remains with AGT in most cases, due to the terms of sale. If a customer defaults on the contract, AGT can choose to resell the cargo to another customer or divert the cargo to another market. With extensive market reach and facilities or warehouses in key consumption markets, AGT has numerous options available to minimize or mitigate risk and exposure in these areas. AGT also has the option to make a claim to EDC to cover up to 90% of the receivable in question. AGT has extended its EDC coverage to all foreign operations, excluding China, to ensure that additional financial risks are largely mitigated in the current macro-economic environment.

Working capital and short-term debt, is typically used by AGT to finance its export program and customer orders due to the long transit times. In addition, costs associated with the goods, such as processing costs, payments to the farmer from whom raw materials were purchased and freight costs, must be paid prior to receiving payment for sale. Customer purchases are typically backed by irrevocable letters of credit (LC) or cash against document (CAD) terms and therefore payment risk is mitigated. The EDC policy remains in place to ensure that a catastrophic loss in any particular region will not hinder payment. Management has implemented steps to monitor accounts receivable aging and inventory turns at each facility. Metrics are calculated for each facility and correlate to facility compensation.

In addition, much of the bank financing availability is determined based on a borrowing base calculation and therefore this financing is backed by the inventory and accounts receivable.

AGT management will continue in its efforts to optimize capital utilization and debt levels to ensure a predictable return on deployed capital for shareholders. It is anticipated that with a predicted return to more seasonal flows in the global pulse and staple foods markets, AGT management may observe a potential de-levering of the balance sheet with a gradual ramp up of working capital in the last four months of the calendar year. This seasonal working capital trend has been observed in past years and reflects the normalized consumption patterns of markets for AGT's products.

Dividends - AGT paid a dividend in October 2013 of $3.0 million ($0.15 per share) in the aggregate to its shareholders of record.

It is currently anticipated that, going forward, AGT will continue to pay a quarterly dividend, the amount of which will be determined by the Board of Directors. AGT's dividend policy will be subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and may vary depending on, among other things, AGT's earnings, financial requirements, the satisfaction of solvency tests imposed by the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) for the declaration of dividends and other relevant factors. AGT and its predecessors have declared and paid the quarterly dividend each quarter since its inception in 2005. Management does not anticipate a reduction of the current dividend in the coming periods.

AGT's financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, but AGT's operating subsidiaries earn revenues and incur expenses in several currencies, including U.S. dollars ("**US$**" or "**USD**"), Turkish lira ("**TL**"), Australian dollars ("**A$**" or "**AUD**"), Pounds Sterling ("**£**" or "**GBP**"), Euros ("**€**" or "**EUR**"), South African rand ("**R**" or "**ZAR**"), Renminbi of the People's Republic of China (" **¥**" or "**RMB**") and the Indian Rupee ("**INR**").

Balance sheet accounts of subsidiaries are valued at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 foreign exchange rates as follows:

	Sept 30, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
USD/CDN	1.03030	0.99490
AUD/CDN	0.96070	1.03390
TL/CDN	0.51070	0.55740
GBP/CDN	1.66390	1.61780
EUR/CDN	1.39200	1.31180
ZAR/CDN	0.10240	0.11720
RMB/CDN	0.16800	0.15970
INR/CDN	0.01643	N/A

For each subsidiary, any difference between the September 30, 2013 exchange rate and the average exchange rate used to record revenues and expenses is recorded as other comprehensive income (loss) on AGT's Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity risk is the risk that AGT cannot meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they become due. Liquidity risk also includes the risk of not being able to liquidate assets in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

AGT has been able to generate sufficient cash from its operations and through access to equity, operating lines and other facilities to maintain its operations and development activities, and pay its declared dividends. AGT's ability to generate sufficient cash resources from its operations will depend, among other things, on future harvests of and demand for pulses and special crops. Please see "Discussion of Dividends" above, "Outlook" and "Appendix A" discussing geographic crop conditions for a discussion of these factors. Further information relating to the risks and uncertainties to which AGT and its subsidiaries are subject is summarized in AGT's most recent AIF, which is available, together with additional information relating to AGT, on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on AGT's website at www.alliancegrain.com.

AGT's working capital requirements fluctuate from quarter to quarter as the supply of pulses and special crops fluctuates, since payments to suppliers form the largest item of the working capital requirements. AGT's working capital requirements are met from its earnings, with its credit facility providing bridge financing until payments for sales are received.

At September 30, 2013, AGT had total operating lines and other facilities available of $249.8 million (December 31, 2012 - $289.8 million), a portion of which is secured by a general security agreement. Interest rates on CDN and USD operating credits and other facilities are LIBOR and prime rate based ranging from 1.44% to 4.25% with varying maturity dates. Since some facilities are denominated in local currency, the available amount in CDN dollar terms will vary.

The Canadian credit facilities have floating interest rates, and Management regularly monitors interest rates to make adjustments to its fixed versus floating interest rate management program. AGT also uses fixed rate banker's acceptances from time to time to mitigate a portion of its floating interest rate risk in its operating credit facilities. As a result of the low interest rates prevailing in Canada in recent years, management has decided to leave its Canadian credit facilities largely at floating interest rates. At September 30, 2013, AGT is in compliance with its financial covenants under all credit agreements.

AGT has implemented a global foreign exchange management program to effectively manage its net exposure to the U.S. dollar, while matching its local currency operations to minimize net exposure to any one foreign currency. AGT's operations in Canada, Australia and Turkey are managed such that net exposures to local currencies are mitigated through offsetting local currency receipts with local currency requirements and borrowings, and hedging programs where appropriate.

On January 24, 2013, AGT finalized an amended and restated credit agreement that provides for three facilities in an aggregate principal amount of $270 million ($300 million in the event that the $30 million accordion option is exercised in full) through AGT's wholly owned Alliance Pulse Processors Inc. ("APP") subsidiary through the Bank of Nova Scotia and a syndicate of six other lenders containing customary negative covenants and maintenance of certain ratios at the APP and AGT level.

On February 6, 2013 AGT submitted the first draw against a Master Receivables Purchase Agreement that was signed with The Bank of Nova Scotia on December 21, 2012. This agreement allows the sale of specific Turkish trade accounts receivable that are insured through EDC, to The Bank of Nova Scotia. AGT continues to be involved in the collection of the accounts receivables and submission of those collections to The Bank of Nova Scotia with any uncollected amounts resulting in EDC making a payment to the third party.

On February 14, 2013, an offering of $125 million aggregate principal amount of senior secured second lien notes due February 14, 2018 was completed with proceeds used to repay certain indebtedness of some of AGT's global subsidiaries and for general corporate purposes.

The combination of these credit arrangements is expected by AGT management to provide additional balance sheet certainty with regard to both duration and interest rates and additionally provide the capital required to execute AGT's business plan to expand global asset base utilization, commercialize AGT's new pulses based food ingredient platform and provide working capital requirements for additional operations in India, China and Russia which Management believes may assist in the incremental improvement in earnings and margins.

Capital Management

AGT manages its capital to ensure financial flexibility and to increase shareholder value through a combination of acquisitions and organic growth. This allows AGT to respond to changes in economic and/or marketplace conditions. AGT also strives to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the overall cost of capital. In the management of capital, AGT includes bank indebtedness, long term debt and shareholders' equity. It may be difficult to accurately predict market requirements for attracting capital. There were no changes in AGT's approach to capital management during the year.

AGT includes Net Debt* and shareholders' equity as components of its capital structure. The calculation of shareholders' equity, Net Debt* and capital is set out in the following table:

	Sept 30, 2013 (unaudited)	June 30, 2013 (unaudited)	Dec 31, 2012
Long term debt and finance leases	$ 216,368,960	$ 209,081,604	$ 76,558,126
Bank indebtedness, short term financing and current portion of long term debt and finance leases	126,170,337	121,304,339	223,702,732
Cash and cash equivalents	(22,908,834)	(34,249,736)	(33,109,951)
Net debt*	**$ 319,630,463**	**$ 296,136,207**	**$ 267,150,907**
Shareholders' equity	240,654,944	253,923,297	269,847,553
Capital	**$ 560,285,407**	**$ 550,059,504**	**$ 536,998,460**

Selected asset and liability information

	Sept 30, 2013 (unaudited)	June 30, 2013 (unaudited)	Dec 31, 2012
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 22,908,834	$ 34,249,736	$ 33,109,951
Accounts receivable	145,787,683	176,662,259	167,073,946
Inventory	204,180,882	170,481,380	188,881,727
Bank indebtedness, short term financing and current portion of long term debt and finance leases	126,170,337	121,304,339	223,702,732
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and deferred revenue [(1)]	103,089,545	91,790,004	122,257,362
Long-term debt and finance leases	216,368,960	209,081,604	76,558,126
Total current assets	404,243,800	404,673,035	417,935,344
Total current liabilities [(1)]	233,170,996	216,884,532	351,006,151
Net working capital*	171,072,804	187,788,503	66,929,193

[(1)] excludes derivative liabilities

Consolidated capitalization information

Consolidated capitalization information of AGT as of September 30, 2013 includes information on the operations of Alliance Pulse Processors, United Pulse, Australia Milling Group and Poortmans, consolidated ("APP Group") as well as information on AGT and other entities, and is set out in the following table:

Capital Structure

	Sept 30, 2013	f/s category
APP Group		
Senior secured APP bank facility	$ 107,502,840	bank indebtedness
Senior secured APP bank facility	101,902,289	long term debt
Poortman facility (GBP 11 million)	7,652,221	bank indebtedness
Leases	23,339	long term debt
	$ 217,080,689	
Arbel/Other Entities (excluding AGT)		
Arbel drafts [1]	$ -	short term financing
Senior secured Advance Seed facility	4,722,186	bank indebtedness
Arbel/Advance Seed/other debt	145,408	bank indebtedness
Leases	356,605	long term debt
	$ 5,224,199	
Alliance Grain Traders		
Notes offered	$ 120,234,409	long term debt
Total debt	$ 342,539,297	
September 30, 2013 financial statements		
Bank indebtedness	$ 120,022,655	
Short term financing [1]	-	
Long term debt, including current portion	222,516,642	
	$ 342,539,297	

[1] Arbel drafts were fully repaid in the quarter

Cash Flow Summary

	3 months ended March 31, 2013	3 months ended June 30, 2013	3 months ended Sept 30, 2013	9 months ended Sept 30, 2013	9 months ended Sept 30, 2012
Cash flow from operating activities	$ (39,887,788)	$35,389,728	$ (11,012,111)	$ (15,510,171)	$ 61,807,384
Cash flow from financing activities	52,298,980	(28,132,855)	9,845,208	34,011,333	(63,540,238)
Cash flow from investing activities	(10,384,307)	(8,605,207)	(9,560,596)	(28,550,110)	(21,519,872)
Effect of exchange rate changes on	1,637,071	(1,175,837)	(613,403)	(152,169)	(256,935)
Change in cash	$ 3,663,956	$ (2,524,171)	$ (11,340,902)	$ (10,201,117)	$ (23,509,661)

	3 months ended March 31, 2013	3 months ended June 30, 2013	3 months ended Sept 30, 2013	9 months ended Sept 30, 2013	9 months ended Sept 30, 2012
Non-cash working capital	$ (47,233,769)	$27,063,471	$ (15,769,470)	$ (35,939,768)	$ 41,420,776

Cash flow from operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was a decrease of $15.5 million compared to an increase of $61.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This change is due largely to a decrease in non-cash working capital for the quarter ended September 30, 2013 in the amount of $35.9 million compared to an increase for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 in the amount of $41.4 million. The change is due to increased inventory and prepaid levels as well as decreased accounts payable levels, partially offset partially offset by decreased accounts receivable. The decrease in accounts payable when comparing the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to the nine months ended September 30, 2012 is largely due to an increase in commercial purchases to satisfy government tenders and the resulting shorter payment terms.

Cash flow from financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was an increase of $34.0 million compared to a decrease of $63.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This change is a result of additional credit and term facilities due to the growth of AGT.

Cash flow from investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was a reduction of $28.6 million compared to a reduction of $21.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This is due mainly to increased purchases of property, plant and equipment in 2013 when compared to the same period in 2012.

Cash Flow Information – Non-Cash Working Capital:

Non-cash working capital for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 decreased by $35.9 million compared to an increase of $41.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This difference of $77.3 million is due primarily to increased inventory and prepaid expenses, and lower accounts payable levels as compared to the same period last year. This is partially offset by decreased accounts receivable levels. AGT continues to monitor working capital.

Accounts Payable and deferred revenue:

Accounts payable and deferred revenue increased by $11.3 million, from $91.8 million at June 30, 2013 to $103.1 million at September 30, 2013. AGT continues to review vendor payment terms.

Leases:

AGT classifies leases as either finance or operating. Leases that transfer substantially all of the benefits and risk of ownership to AGT are accounted for as finance leases. Assets under finance leases are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the terms contain a bargain purchase option in which case the asset is amortized over the asset's estimated economic life on a straight-line basis. Rental payments under operating leases are expensed as incurred.

Transactions with other related parties:

AGT has defined key management personnel as senior executive officers, as well as the Board of Directors, as they have the collective authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of AGT. The following table outlines the total compensation expense for key management personnel:

		Sept 30, 2013		Sept 30, 2012
Short term benefits (wage, bonus, vacation paid out, directors fees)	$	1,700,250	$	1,686,750
Post employment benefits (RRSP)		64,800		63,600
Other long term benefits including stock based compensation (long term incentive plan)		801,599		836,958
Total	$	2,566,649	$	2,587,308

Certain key management personnel, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities. The transactions were conducted in the normal course of business and were accounted for at the exchange amount.

Transactions with key management and corporations significantly influenced or controlled by AGT directors or key management

		Sept 30, 2013		Dec 31, 2012
Accounts receivable	$	379,065	$	801,143
Accounts payable		2,271,985		1,640,551

		Sept 30, 2013		Sept 30, 2012
Purchases	$	5,215,457	$	3,734,391

AGT contracted labour and construction support for ongoing construction projects. The amounts in the above table are largely attributable to these transactions.

Critical Accounting Estimates:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires AGT management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates, judgments and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Income Taxes:

AGT operates in a number of tax jurisdictions and is required to estimate its income taxes in each of these jurisdictions in preparing its financial statements. Significant judgment is required related to the classification of transactions and assessment of probable outcomes. Significant estimates are required in determining income tax provisions and the recoverability of deferred income tax assets. In calculating income taxes, consideration is given to items such as tax rates in each jurisdiction, deductibility of expenses, changing tax laws and management's expectations about future results. AGT estimates deferred income taxes based on temporary differences, income and losses for financial reporting purposes and income and losses determined under the substantively enacted tax laws and rates. The tax effect of these temporary differences is recorded as a deferred tax assets or liabilities in the financial statements. The calculation of income taxes requires the use of estimates. If these estimates prove to be inaccurate, future earnings may be materially impacted.

Impairment of Long-Lived and Intangible Assets

AGT assesses the carrying values of property, plant and equipment, intangibles assets, and goodwill annually. Recoverability is determined through assumptions and estimates regarding future cash flows, sustaining capital requirements, discount rates, and asset lives. A material change in assumptions may impact the potential recoverability of these assets, resulting in amounts charged against current earnings.

In assessing the recoverability of long-lived and intangible assets, judgment is required in the determination of the appropriate grouping of assets that generate cash inflows or cash generating units (CGU's). The determination of CGU's is based on management's assessment of independence of revenue earned, operating asset utilization, shared infrastructure, geographic proximity and similarity of risk exposures. AGT also uses significant judgment in evaluating if a triggering event occurs that would warrant an evaluation of impairment of long-lived and intangible assets based on the identified CGU's.

Functional Currency

The identification of functional currency for each of the legal entities involves significant judgment. AGT has utilized this judgment and summarized the results in note 3c of AGT's 2012 annual consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments:

AGT, as part of its operations, carries a number of financial instruments that include cash, bank indebtedness, short term financing, accounts receivable, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable, and long-term debt and finance leases. The fair value of cash, bank indebtedness, short term financing, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and dividends payable approximate their carrying value given their short-term maturities. The fair value of long-term debt and finance leases are not materially different than their carrying value. Available for sale assets are measured at fair value with changes therein recognized directly in other comprehensive income (loss).

To mitigate risks associated with certain financial assets, AGT utilizes sales terms such as letters of credit, cash against documents, prepayments and accounts receivable insurance. Sales are made to customers that management feel are creditworthy.

To mitigate risk associated with foreign currency, AGT enters into sales denominated in U.S. currency for which the related revenue and accounts receivable balances are subject to exchange rate fluctuations. AGT has entered into certain foreign exchange contracts with maturities of less than one year to manage risks associated with entering into new sales contracts denominated in U.S. dollars and Euros. For Arbel, transactions in foreign currencies expose AGT to foreign currency risk, arising mainly from the fluctuation of foreign currency used in the conversion of foreign denominated assets and liabilities into Turkish lira. Foreign currency risk arises as a result of trading transactions in the future and the difference between the assets and liabilities recognized. Management reviews the foreign currency open position and takes risk management measures if required.

To mitigate risk associated with fluctuations in the market price of the commodities AGT buys and sells, Management monitors inventory turns and overall grain position and enters into purchase contracts with suppliers and sales contracts with buyers.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures ("Disclosure Controls") are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information required to be disclosed in documents filed with securities regulatory authorities is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis, and is accumulated and communicated to AGT management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management, including the CEO and the CFO, do not expect that AGT's Disclosure Controls will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. The inherent limitations in all control systems are such that they can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud or error, if any, within the Company have been detected.

National Instrument 52-109 "Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings", issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA"), requires CEOs and CFOs to certify that they are responsible for establishing and maintaining Disclosure Controls for the issuer, that Disclosure Controls have been designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the issuer is made known to them, that they have evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's Disclosure Controls, and that their conclusions about the effectiveness of those Disclosure Controls at the end of the period covered by the relevant annual filings have been disclosed by the issuer. The Company's CEO and the CFO evaluated AGT's Disclosure Controls as at September 30, 2013 and concluded that the design of AGT's Disclosure Controls were effective.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

National Instrument 52-109 also requires the CEO and CFO to certify that they are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined by the CSA, that the ICFR have been designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that AGT has disclosed any changes in its ICFR during its most recent interim period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its financial reporting.

As discussed above, the inherent limitations in all control systems are such that they can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud or error, if any, have been detected. Therefore, no matter how well-designed, ICFR have inherent limitations and can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and may not prevent and detect all misstatements.

As at September 30, 2013, management, including the CEO and CFO, evaluated the design of AGT's ICFR. Based on the evaluation, the CEO and the CFO concluded that the design of AGT's ICFR was effective as at September 30, 2013.

There have been no other changes in AGT's ICFR that occurred during the period that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect AGT's ICFR.

New Standards and Interpretations

The International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") have issued the following standards and amendments that have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements, as their effective dates fall in annual periods beginning subsequent to the current reporting period.

Proposed standards	Description	Previous Standard	Effective Date
IAS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation	Issued in December 2011. Clarifies the presentation requirements related to the offsetting of financial assets and liabilities.	IAS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation	IAS 32- January 1, 2014
IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments	Initially issued in November 2009 to address the classification and measurement of financial assets. Additional guidance issued in October 2010 on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.	IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	January 1, 2015

Management is assessing the potential impact of standards and amendments effective in future years for impacts on both quantitative and qualitative disclosure. AGT does not expect any significant impact.

On January 1, 2013, AGT adopted the following new standards as issued by the IASB: IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities, and IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. None of these standards had a material impact on AGT's financial statements.

Additionally, AGT has early adopted an amendment to IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. This amendment reverses the unintended requirement in IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to disclosure the recoverable amount of every cash-generating unit to which significant goodwill or indefinite life intangible assets have been allocated. As a result of early adoption, AGT does not expect any significant impact to the financial statements.

Outstanding Share Data

As at the date hereof, there are issued and outstanding 19,865,521 common shares of AGT.

Risks and Uncertainties

Information relating to the risks and uncertainties to which AGT and its subsidiaries are subject is summarized in AGT's most recent AIF, which is available, together with additional information relating to AGT, on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on AGT's website at www.alliancegrain.com. Potential risks and uncertainties include operating requirements, volume, transportation and transloading, distribution and supply contracts, customer retention and competitive environment, foreign operations, integration of acquisitions, realization of benefits from acquisitions, acquisition and expansion, reliance on key personnel, localized decision making, potential undisclosed liabilities, uninsured and underinsured losses, global financial crisis and general economic conditions, wholesale price volatility, capital markets, leverage and capital requirements, financing and credit liquidity, reduced dividend payment, international agricultural trade, foreign exchange, counterparty and export, geographic and political, environmental protection, energy price fluctuation, information technology, regulatory oversight, financial reporting, control of AGT and dilution of shareholders. To management's knowledge, no significant changes to these risks and uncertainties have occurred in the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Commitments and Contingencies

AGT enters into contracts with producers. The contracts provide for delivery of specific quantities and include specific prices based on the grade that is delivered. The terms of the production contracts are not longer than one year.

At September 30, 2013, AGT had a letter of credit in favour of the Canadian Grain Commission in the amount of $10 million (December 31, 2012 - $12 million). The letter of credit is callable by the beneficiary in the event of a producer grain payment default. The letter of credit expires at December 31, 2014.

At September 30, 2013, AGT had a letter of credit in favour of Lloyd's Bank in the United Kingdom in the amount of $12.4 million (December 31, 2012 – nil). This letter of credit serves as security for the operating line in the United Kingdom and is callable in the event of a default by AGT's subsidiary.

AGT has various legal matters pending which, in the opinion of management, will not have a material effect on AGT's consolidated financial position or results of operations. Should the ultimate resolution of actions differ from management's assessments and assumptions, a material adjustment to AGT's financial position or results of operations could result. Should circumstances change, provisions could change materially.

Interest Rate Risk

Fluctuations in interest rates impact the future cash flows and fair values of various financial instruments. With respect to its debt portfolio, AGT addresses interest rate risk by using various floating rate instruments. The exposure is also managed by aligning current and long term assets with outstanding debt and making use of global credit facilities.

Commodity Price Risk

AGT is a significant processor and supplier of pulse crops and bears significant exposure to changes in prices to these products. A substantial change in prices will affect the Company's net earnings, working capital and operating cash flows. Prices for AGT's products are volatile and are influenced by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, such as supply and demand fundamentals, geographical events and weather.

AGT's sales contracting strategy focuses on reducing the volatility in future earnings and cash flow while providing protection against decreases in market price and retention of future market price increases. To mitigate the risks associated with the fluctuations in the market price for pulse crops, AGT maintains a portfolio of product sales contracts with a variety of delivery dates and pricing mechanisms that provide a degree of protection from pricing volatility.

Caution about forward looking statements

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those with respect to the price of lentils and other crops, the estimated size and quality of future harvests of lentils and other crops, costs of production, currency fluctuations, the growth of AGT's business, strategic initiatives, planned capital expenditures, plans and reference to future operations and results, critical accounting estimates and expectations regarding future capital resources and liquidity of the Company. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of AGT (including its operating subsidiaries) to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, the actual results of harvests, fluctuations in the price of lentils and other crops, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, accidents or labour disputes, risks relating to the integration of acquisitions or to international operations, as well as those factors referred to in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in AGT's most recent AIF, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on AGT's website at www.alliancegrain.com and which should be reviewed in conjunction with this document. Although AGT has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Although AGT believes the assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on these statements, which only apply as at the date of this MD&A. In addition to other assumptions identified in this MD&A, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things, Western Canadian, U.S. Northern Plains, Southern Australian crop and Turkish production quality; the volume and quality of crops held on-farm by producer customers in North America; demand for and supply of open market pulses; movement and sale of pulses in Australia and Turkey, particularly in the Australian states of South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria; agricultural commodity prices; demand for lentils, peas, chickpeas and bean crop products and the market share of these products that will be achieved; general financial conditions for Western Canadian, U.S. Northern Plains, Turkish and Southern Australian agricultural producers; market share of pulse deliveries and sales that will be achieved by AGT; the ability of the railways to ship pulses to port facilities for export without labor or other service disruptions; the ability to maintain existing customer contracts and relationships; the impact of competition; the ability to obtain and maintain existing financing on acceptable terms; and currency, exchange and interest rates.

AGT expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

AGT provides some non-IFRS measures as supplementary information that Management believes may be useful to investors to explain AGT's financial results. These non-IFRS measures include EBITDA* (earnings before finance expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, restructuring costs and any effects of non-recurring and other costs and foreign exchange adjustment), Adjusted Net Earnings* (earnings before any effects of non-recurring and other costs, restructuring costs and foreign exchange adjustments), Net Debt* (bank indebtedness, short term financing and long term debt less cash) and Net Working Capital* (current assets less current liabilities). Management believes that these are important measures in evaluating performance and in determining whether to invest in AGT. However, EBITDA*, Adjusted Net Earnings*, Net Debt* and Net Working Capital* are not recognized measures under IFRS and do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS. In addition, AGT may calculate these measures differently than other companies; therefore, such measures may not be comparable. Investors are cautioned that EBITDA*, Adjusted Net Earnings*, Net Debt* and Net Working Capital* should not be construed as an alternative to net earnings (loss) or cash flows as determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of AGT's performance or liquidity. For a reconciliation of net earnings (loss) determined in accordance with IFRS to EBITDA* and Adjusted Net Earnings*, see the table on page 36.

Market Share, Industry Data and Other Statistical Information

This MD&A includes market share, industry data and other statistical information that AGT has obtained from independent industry publications, government publications, market research reports and other published independent sources. Such publications and reports generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. Although AGT believes these publications and reports to be reliable, it has not independently verified any of the data or other statistical information contained therein, nor has it ascertained or validated the underlying economic or other assumptions relied upon by these sources and cannot, and does not, provide any representation or assurance as to the accuracy or completeness of the information or data, or the appropriateness of the information or data for any particular analytical purpose and, accordingly, disclaims any liability in relation to such information and data. AGT has no intention and undertakes no obligation to update or revise any such information or data, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Reconciliation of Net Earnings, Adjusted Net Earnings* and EBITDA* (CDN $)

	For the Three Months Ended Sept 30, 2013	For the Three Months Ended Sept 30, 2012
Net earnings (loss)	$ (2,920,846)	$ 581,698
Add (deduct):		
Income tax expense (recovery)	(685,475)	22,183
Depreciation and amortization expense	3,983,388	3,084,322
Finance expense	6,352,279	4,402,053
Non-cash foreign exchange	7,006,813	2,895,485
Non-recurring and other expenses (1)	638,848	504,677
EBITDA*	14,375,007	11,490,418
Less:		
Finance expense	6,352,279	4,402,053
Depreciation and amortization expense	3,983,388	3,084,322
Income tax expense (recovery)	(685,475)	22,183
Adjusted net earnings*	$4,724,815	$ 3,981,860
Basic adjusted net earnings* per share	0.24	0.20
Diluted adjusted net earnings* per share	0.24	0.20
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	19,865,521	19,808,852
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	20,087,529	20,005,473

(1) One time costs deemed to be non-recurring by management, relating to acquisitions, financing, severance costs and other

---

Reconciliation of Net Working Capital* and Net Debt*

	Sept 30, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
Current assets	$ 404,243,800	$ 417,935,344
Current liabilities(1)	233,170,996	351,006,151
Net working capital*	$ 171,072,804	$ 66,929,193
Long term debt and finance leases	$ 216,368,960	$ 76,558,126
Bank indebtedness and current portion of long term debt and finance leases	126,170,337	211,300,922
Short term financing	-	12,401,810
Cash and cash equivalents	(22,908,834)	(33,109,951)
Net debt*	$ 319,630,463	$ 267,150,907

(1) excludes derivative liabilities

AGT provides some non-IFRS measures as supplementary information that management believes may be useful to investors to explain AGT's financial results. These non-IFRS measures include EBITDA (earnings before finance expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, restructuring costs and any effects of non-recurring and other costs and foreign exchange adjustment), Adjusted Net Earnings* (earnings before any effects of non-recurring and other costs, restructuring costs and foreign exchange adjustments), Net Debt* (bank indebtedness, short term financing and long term debt less cash) and Net Working Capital* (current assets less current liabilities). Management believes that these are important measures in evaluating performance and in determining whether to invest in AGT. However, EBITDA*, Adjusted Net Earnings*, Net Debt* and Net Working Capital* are not recognized measures under IFRS and do not have standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS. In addition, AGT may calculate these measures differently than other companies; therefore, such measures may not be comparable. Investors are cautioned that EBITDA*, Adjusted Net Earnings*, Net Debt* and Net Working Capital* should not be construed as an alternative to net earnings (loss) or cash flows as determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of AGT's performance or liquidity.

APPENDIX 1 – REGIONAL AND PRODUCTION SUMMARY

North America – Canada and the U.S.

In the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture's ("SaskAg") October 3, 2013 crop report, SaskAg reports that Saskatchewan's lentil harvest, which according to the Saskatchewan Pulse Growers ("SPG") produces an estimated 96% of Canada's lentil production, was reported as 97% completed in the week of September 24 to 30, 2013 with yields outpacing the 5 year average, effectively signally the completion of harvest for that commodity. With the estimated quantities for all crops, the 2013 season may be the largest harvest in the history of Saskatchewan agriculture, with harvest weather reported as favourable, allowing producers to pull off well-above average yields and above average crop quality. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada ("AAFC") estimates an 8% increase in overall pulses production for the 2013 crop year. Other pulses harvest was reported by SaskAg as completed by October 21, 2013, also with higher than average yields and with all crops reported as rating average to above average in quality and falling within the top two quality grades. However, significant decreases in North American bean production are estimated for both Canada and the U.S. by Statistics Canada ("StatsCan") and the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA") due to a significant decrease in seeded acres. Chickpea or garbanzo bean production in North America is reported as reasonably flat for 2013 with slight gains in the U.S. and slight decreases in Canada.

Current StatsCan estimates for pulses production are as follows:

	Canadian Pulse Production 2013 (E) [(1)]			**Variance**
	Area (acres)	**Production (mt)**	**2012 Production**	**2013(E) to 2012 Production**
Lentils	2,380,000	1,708,800	1,537,900	11.11%
Dry Peas	3,345,000	3,781,000	3,340,800	13.18%
Edible Beans	245,000	203,100	274,300	-25.96%
Chickpeas	205,000	159,000	161,400	-1.49%
Faba Beans[(2)]	20,000	20,800	n/a	n/a

(1) Effective October 31, 2013 from data and estimates available from StatsCan and STAT Publishing ("StatPub").

(2) Estimates compiled by AGT based on 5 year historical data and internal estimates of production.

Near record production levels for lentils in Canada are expected to more than offset lower U.S. production, where a significant amount of U.S. acres were estimated to be in dry peas, decreasing lentil and dry bean production.

Current USDA estimates for pulses production are as follows:

	U.S. Pulse Production 2013 (E) [1]			Variance
	Area (acres)	Production (mt)	2012 Production	2013(E) to 2012 Production
Lentils	294,000	157,000	240,497	-34.72%
Dry Peas	817,000	815,000	493,151	65.26%
Edible Beans[2]	1,216,700	952,815	1,297,469	-26.56%
Chickpeas	215,900	162,852	150,640	8.11%

(1) Effective October 31, 2013 from data and estimates available from USDA and STAT Publishing ("StatPub").
(2) Excluding garbanzo beans or chickpeas.

Canadian pulse exports for the July - August 2013 period were increased by a total average of 10% year over year, with the most significant gains in lentils at a 38.5% increase and chickpeas at a 62.3% increase over the same period in 2012. September 2013 data was not available from StatsCan at the time of this report. Overall Canadian lentil exports for the January-August 2013 period are already increased 5.5% as compared to full-year 2012, with the traditional Q4 shipment period still to come. U.S. pulse exports were down overall by a total average of 37%; however, it should be noted that a significant amount of U.S. pulses are procured and sold within the USDA PL-480 Food Aid program.

Durum wheat production in Canada is estimated by AAFC to increase 21% to 5.58 million mt in 2013, the highest production levels since 2000-01. Strong world demand has been reported by AAFC, translating to higher Canadian exports for durum wheat, a principal ingredient in pasta production, and lowering carry-in stocks from 2012. U.S. production is expected to fall to 1.67 million mt, a 26% decrease from 2012 based on lower seeded acres. World durum production is estimated to increase by 1.2 million mt to 36.4 million mt; however, overall supply is forecast to rise by only 500,000 mt with higher usage.

Turkey

The current year lentil crop in Turkey is estimated at between 375,000 and 400,000 mt by compiling a variety of statistical sources and media outlets (StatPub based on data from TMO, USDA and private trade sources); however, AGT management continues to believe that production levels are potentially on the lower end of this range. These consistently lower production volumes over the past seasons appear to reaffirm the belief that Turkish farmers have continued to move production to crops with higher revenue potential, with markets knowing they can import required stocks of those products that are in shorter supply. Production at these levels could translate to continued imports to Turkey of red lentils, a staple consumption item in the country, to meet both domestic and regional supply requirements.

Turkey may be looked at to supply more red lentils for regional demand, with decreased or unclear production in Syria as a result of the ongoing civil unrest in that country. Chickpea production in Turkey is reported by StatPub as increased slightly over 2012 levels, effectively flat in the 400,000 mt range.

Durum wheat production in Turkey is estimated at 2.4 million mt by USDA Global Agricultural Information Network ("GAIN"), up slightly from earlier estimates; however, quality has been categorized as lower due to weather conditions at harvest. Ensuring durum wheat supply for pasta production and other uses through imports from traditional origins including Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan as well as Canada, Greece and Mexico is expected by USDA GAIN to allow Turkish pasta producers to allow pasta production facilities to use their extended capacity to meet the reported strong pasta exports and increased domestic use.

Good conditions are reported for paddy rice harvest, which commences in October; however, overall production levels may be decreased, as some farmers appear to have let land go to fallow, providing it an opportunity to regenerate and therefore resulting in expected lower overall yields. The last estimates from USDA GAIN for paddy production were in the 700,000 mt range, which would signal lower production for the season overall. Annual consumption demands in Turkey is expected to result in Turkey continuing to be an importer of paddy rice to meet high domestic consumption and regional exports in the near term as it has been for the recent past periods.

Australia

As has been reported in some past seasons in other pulses growing origins, the 2013 crop season in Australia is appears to be a rotational year, with the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences ("ABARES") estimating pulse production to drop almost 4% and seeded acres to drop even more. The most significant decreases are being reported in desi chickpeas; however, gains are expected in lentils and peas. With production at these levels, Australia is still forecast to produce over 2 million mt of pulses, placing it among the top production origins.

Current ABARES estimates for pulses production are as follows:

	Australian Pulse Production 2013(E) [1]			Variance
	Area (acres)	Production (mt)	2012 Production	2013(E) to 2012 Production
Lentils	415,137	248,000	233,500	6.21%
Field Peas (All)	632,590	376,000	319,000	17.87%
Chickpeas (All)	1,255,295	669,000	818,000	-18.22%
Chickpeas - Desi	1,082,321	590,100	740,000	-20.26%
Chickpeas - Kabuli	172,974	78,900	78,000	1.15%
Lupins (All)	956,298	459,000	458,700	0.07%
Faba Beans	439,848	374,000	377,000	-0.80%

(1) Effective October 31, 2013 from data and estimates available from ABARES and STAT Publishing ("StatPub").

Australian pulse exports continued down in the July-August 2013 period as a result of low supply available from remaining 2012 harvest. Robust export data in October-December 2012 for pulses, particularly chickpeas that were primarily destined to India and subcontinent markets, has resulted in low stocks available for export programs throughout the balance of the season.

Indian Subcontinent Markets

Due to reported lower pulses production in recent periods in India, imports of pulses, particularly lentils, to the region have been significant to global pulses markets given global supply positions and the high carry-in reported, particularly in Canada. Canadian lentil exports to India amounted for 35% of Canada's 2013 year-to-date (January – August 2013) exports and are increased by 14% over full-year 2012 export levels based on data available from StatsCan.

However, Indian government messaging regarding production levels of staple foodstuffs and grains, traditional parts of the Indian and subcontinent diets comprised largely of vegetable protein, may at times be categorized as overly optimistic to curb potential food inflation or public concern over shortfalls in supply. The Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry extended the export ban on pulses to March 31, 2014, with some chickpea varieties exempt from the ban, largely as a measure to maintain domestic supplies. With consumption estimated at 20.5 million mt for 2012/13 by USDA GAIN and StatPub reporting that population growth is currently pushing up base demand by about 280,000 MT per year, the implication is that India needs to import at least 3 million mt of pulses annually to meet the minimum dietary needs of its population, assuming maintenance of the current production and population levels. This may translate to continued increases to non-traditional buying activities in periods where India and subcontinent markets had typically been out of the market, although possibly not at the levels reported in 2013.

In fact, India is estimated by StatPub, based on information from the Indian Ministry of Agriculture, to produce over 18 million mt of pulses, the third highest amount reported by the Ministry. While production in India is estimated to return to more or less normal levels in 2013-14 season with adequate monsoon rains, India has traditionally been a buyer of pulses, particularly from Canada and more recently from Australia, in the periods between their harvests (rabi where lentils are produced and kharif where pulses such as tur dal or pigeon peas and other grams are grown). India returning to normal buying activity in traditional periods would simply reflect the expected trend towards normalization of global pulses and staple foods markets.

Russia and Ukraine

Based on compiled data from Russian State Statistical Service (Rosstat), StatPub and SaskPulse Growers, AGT management would estimate that Russian production could include as much as 50,000 to 75,000 mt of lentils, 1 to 1.5 million mt of peas and 175,000 to 250,000 mt of chickpeas in future periods. A further 500,000 mt of pulse production in Ukraine is estimated by AGT management, largely made up of pea production, which is consistent with levels estimated by StatPub and in SPG reports.

Production estimates for pulse production in the Russian Federation and Ukraine are difficult to obtain, as many sources including Rosstat and USDA simply include pulses with other grains, with specific details on these quantities in terms of product-specific breakdowns not provided. Based on export levels reported from USDA GAIN in a number of reports forecasting approximately 1 million mt of pulses and other grains exported, it would be reasonable to assume production supporting these levels.

With decreasing levels of pulses production in Turkey, supply of some pulses, principally chickpeas and some bean varieties from Russia, Ukraine and former Soviet republics such as Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, continue to be an important supply for Turkey both for domestic and regional markets. With year-round ports available through the Black Sea and the Bosphorus to processing destinations in Turkey, there are shipping advantages available from these countries for Turkish processors. AGT continues to be active in grain origination from its offices in Rostov-on-Don to assist with the flow of peas, chickpeas and beans from these origins to AGT's Arbel facilities in Turkey.

South Africa

Agricultural production in 2013 in South Africa as estimated by South Africa Grain Information Service ("SAGIS") indicates that the production of beans in 2013 is flat to 2012 levels. However, in earlier reports, StatPub comments that production remains well below the country's annual estimated consumption needs, pointing to continued demand for speckled beans from China and pulses from other origins. Corn, canola, sunflower and soybeans are also projected to see increases as farmers in Southern Africa try to take advantage of higher prices in the region for these products.

The Southern African region, with its significant availability of farmland, is viewed as a future production growth region in pulses and specialty crops for import substitution, growing and supply programs for local retail markets, capturing potential duty and tax advantages for locally produced products. In the near term, however, the region is a consumer of pulses. AGT's global operations and local distribution infrastructure provide the view of this region as a source of import/re-process/re-export opportunities to cross-sell with locally produced popcorn and other products produced by AGT in other origins such as Turkey.

China

China continues to emerge as a significant potential origin for pulses, particularly in the area of beans. Although limited official data on pulses production in China is available, information from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization ("FAO") reports 4.2 million mt of pulse production in 2012, including over 2 million mt of beans, comprised of broad beans, kidney beans, mung beans and adzuki beans, 1 million mt of peas, as well as 150,000 mt of lentils.

With a China producing pulses at this level, especially kidney beans and broad beans, China can be viewed as a significant potential export origin to major bean markets such as the U.S., Latin America, Europe, Southern Africa and India for light speckled kidney beans, black beans, navy beans, mung beans and white beans. North American production has been decreasing in past years and China may have opportunity to capture some of this demand.

Additionally, China presents business opportunities, with previously reported estimates of high levels of pea imports for domestic starch extraction for vermicelli noodle production, moon cakes and snack foods. This may provide an entry point for Canadian, U.S. and Australian whole green peas, pea starch, green pea powder and sprouting green peas as well as flax. Based on data from StatsCan, China is Canada's second-largest market for dry peas, accounting for approximately 28% of Canada's dry pea exports year-to-date in 2013.

Construction on a planned new bean processing plant has commenced, with the new facility located in Tianjin, 35 km from Beijing. The facility is planned for the processing and export of Chinese beans to AGT markets around the globe with additional capacity planned for AGT's new food ingredient division focused on pulses proteins, fibres, starches and flours. The facility is planned to commence commissioning in early 2014 with construction currently ongoing.