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**Committee on Subsidies
and Countervailing Measures**

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SUBSIDIES

New and Full Notifications Pursuant to Article XVI:1 of the GATT 1994 and
Article 25 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures

CANADA

The following communication, dated 30 April 1999, has been received from the Permanent Mission of Canada.

Canada's notification comprises agricultural and industrial goods programmes, including assistance for research and development, shared cost federal/provincial assistance and regional development assistance. The notification process is intended, for the purposes of transparency, to clarify the operation of programmes or measures. In this regard, further to Article 25.7 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM), the notification does not prejudge the legal status, nature or effects of notified programmes or measures under the ASCM and GATT 1994.

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I. ABORIGINAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES

1. Programme: The Aboriginal Business Development and Joint Venture and Aboriginal Capital Corporation Programmes.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of these programmes is to increase commercial enterprise activity by Aboriginal Canadians as a major step towards enhancing their economic self-reliance. They provide financial and advisory assistance at various stages and for several aspects of enterprise development. It is expected that Aboriginal Canadians can gain substantial advantages from these programmes in the form of an increase in the rate of enterprise formation, as well as greater survival and growth, and better performance of enterprises.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Assistance is provided in the form of repayable or non-repayable contributions. The programmes have a number of specific elements, with specific maximum cost-sharing ratio related to each. In 1995/96, the average contribution represented 32 per cent of the project cost.
6. The programmes provide assistance for business development promotion, and joint ventures and capital corporations owned by Aboriginal Canadians.
7. Industry Canada disbursed \$40,140,588 in FY 1995/96 and \$24,505,075 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programmes were created in 1990.

II. ATLANTIC ENTERPRISE PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The Atlantic Enterprise Programme (AEP).
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of the AEP was to encourage long-term economic growth in the Atlantic region of Canada through assistance measures which promote capital investment.
4. The assistance was provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act, which has been replaced with the Department of Industry Act.
5. Assistance was provided to business in two forms: contributions to reduce interest costs by up to 6 percentage points; and special loan insurance which covered up to 95 per cent of the value of a loan with the concurrence of Minister of Finance (normal maximum 85 per cent). Loan insurance is subject to an annual insurance fee of 1 per cent payable by the lender.
6. The AEP is a broadly-based programme that provided financial assistance to businesses in the Atlantic Canada region across a wide range of industry sectors. The

programme was directed at the establishment of economically viable facilities as well as expansion or modernization projects which could not otherwise be carried out.

7. Industry Canada's expenditures totalled \$1,427,993 in FY 1995/96 and \$1,067,792 in FY 1996/97. For its part, Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency's expenditures amounted to \$55,690 in FY 1995/96 and \$4,100 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was created in 1986. The last date for government financial commitments under this programme was 31 December 1990.

III. BUREAU DE PROMOTION DES INDUSTRIES DU BOIS (BPIB)

1. Programme: Bureau de promotion des industries du bois programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of this programme is to assist in market development activities undertaken by industry associations so as to broaden the base of overseas markets; to reduce the dependence of commodity wood products such as lumber, plywood and other wood-based panel products on the highly cyclical North American market; to improve access in overseas markets; and to encourage better utilization of resources through the production and export of wood products.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Assistance is provided in the form of non-repayable contribution to BPIB, which is a private, not-for-profit organization, based in Québec. BPIB's role is to expand penetration of eastern Canadian wood producers in offshore markets, particularly Europe.
6. The programme provides assistance to projects that would involve activities intended to expand the market for commodity and manufactured wood products industries.
7. Programme expenditures totalled \$290,000 in FY 1995/96 and \$68,000 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was approved in November 1995 and government commitments will be made until December 1999.

IV. CANADIAN INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED RESEARCH

1. Programme: The Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIAR) programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objectives of the financial assistance under the CIAR programme are for the enhancement of national productivity in research, development and education, productivity improvement in the manufacturing and service industries, and the development of future generations of information technologies.
4. The programme is administered under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.

5. Financial assistance is granted to the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research which is a non-profit private institution. From 1986 through 1993, assistance was in the form of grants. Since 1994, assistance has been in the form of non-repayable contributions. The formula for calculating federal assistance has varied over the years. It is currently calculated on the lesser of (a) 50 per cent of eligible costs, (b) 50 per cent of total revenues received by CIAR from all non-federal sources, or (c) a fixed amount (approximately \$3.5 million).
6. The Institute supports networks of outstanding researchers across Canada to explore long-term, complex problems of scientific, social and economic significance.
7. The programme expenditures totalled \$3,361,342 in FY 1995/96 and \$3,500,000 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was established in 1986.

V. CANADIAN NETWORK FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF RESEARCH, INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION (CANARIE)

1. Programme: The Canadian Network for the Advancement of Research, Industry and Education (CANARIE) Programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objectives of this not-for-profit organization are (a) enhancement of national productivity in research, development and education; (b) productivity improvement in the manufacturing and service industries; and (c) development of future generations of information technologies.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Assistance is provided in the form of non-repayable contributions. Maximum assistance is either 50 per cent or 100 per cent of eligible costs depending on the type of project.
6. Financial assistance is provided to CANARIE Inc., a not-for-profit organization responsible for planning, implementation and management of the CANARIE network for research and development projects that address the development and testing of future generations of information technologies, and the diffusion and application of these technologies across industrial sectors.
7. The expenditures totalled \$19,351,013 in FY 1995/96 and \$19,996,303 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was approved in April 1993 and government commitments will be made until March 1999.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY R&D INCENTIVE PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The Communications Technology R&D Incentive Programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.

3. The objective was to help businesses in Canada to develop critical mass and unique expertise, and to encourage them to become leaders in media technologies, electronic data interchange, and advanced communications.
4. This programme was administered under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.
5. The programme has several elements, however, on average the sharing ratio is 50 per cent of eligible costs.
6. This programme promoted economic growth by helping businesses develop communications technology and encouraging them to become or remain competitive.
7. The expenditures totalled \$2,905,935 in FY 1995/96 and \$978,931 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was created in 1992 and terminated in February 1995.

VII. DEFENCE INDUSTRY PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The Defence Industry Productivity Programme (DIPP).
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The primary objective of this programme is to enhance Canada's economic growth through the promotion of viable defence or defence-related products. Supporting objectives are to provide a defence industrial base and to develop and maintain a defence technological capability.
4. The programme is administered under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Assistance is provided in the form of contributions, repayable contributions or conditionally repayable contributions, which represent up to 50 per cent of eligible costs.
6. Assistance is for research and development (defence and defence-related products and associated technologies), source establishment (qualified Canadian suppliers of defence and defence-related products), capital assistance (the acquisition of advanced product equipment and modernization or upgrading of engineering or manufacturing capabilities) and market feasibility studies (specifications for defence-related products and market characteristics for products).
7. The expenditures totalled \$93,017,872 in FY 1995/96 and \$1,732,102 in FY 1996/97.
8. DIPP was developed in 1959 and has undergone numerous modifications since that time. No new financial commitments have been made since 1 March 1995.

VIII. ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS/GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS (ERDA)

1. Programme: In 1984, a series of framework agreements were negotiated and signed by the federal government with each province. The programme is administered as well by a regional development agency.

2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of these agreements is to improve the economic and regional development of each Province and to create an environment in which each Province can achieve its own economic potential through, in particular, the enhancement of their own competitiveness, the development and strengthening of enterprises, and the creation of jobs.
4. These agreements were administered under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act and its predecessors.
5. All of the agreements were co-chaired by the Provinces and assistance included grants, non-repayable and repayable contributions and loans.
6. Under ERDAs, there were and continue to exist various sub-agreements that provide assistance to activities in a number of areas such as industrial development, science and technology, communications, tourism, small business development, etc.
7. Industry Canada's expenditures totalled \$68,563,558 in FY 1995/96 and \$39,962,687 in FY 1996/97. For its part, Western Diversification Office's expenditures incurred no expenditures in FY 1995/96 and \$15,651 in FY 1996/97.
8. All of the sub-agreements, referred to in paragraph 6, were approved at different dates and no new financial commitments are being made under most of these sub-agreements.

IX. ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The Environmental Technology Commercialization (ETC).
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective is to provide new solutions to environmental problems and stimulate Canadian economic activity by sharing the financial risks of developing, demonstrating and commercializing new technologies through the use of first-time pilot and demonstration projects.
4. The programme is administered under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Maximum contributions for studies are the lesser of 75 per cent of eligible costs or \$50,000; and for development/demonstration projects, the lesser of 50 per cent of eligible costs or \$5 million. When the support exceeds \$100,000, the assistance is repayable, usually through profits generated by the commercialization of the technology.
6. The programme provides financial assistance to joint ventures and consortia formed by for-profit corporations. The partners may include environmental industry firms, universities and research institutions. The group must have the capability to successfully demonstrate and commercialize new environmental technologies.
7. The expenditures totalled \$1,366,983 in FY 1995/96 and \$248,573 in FY 1996/97.

8. This programme was created in October 1991, and the last date for new applications was 31 March 1997.

X. INDUSTRIAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The Industrial and Regional Development programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective was to promote regional industrial development through support of projects, industries and technologies having the greatest potential for economic return, sustained growth and competitiveness.
4. The assistance is provided under the Industrial and Regional Development Act.
5. The programme made financial assistance available to business and non-profit organizations through grants, contributions, repayable contributions, and loan guarantees. Maximum grants and contributions varied between 25 per cent and 100 per cent; maximum loan guarantees were 90 per cent of principle and interest.
6. The programme provided assistance to a wide variety of projects, including feasibility studies, product and process innovation, new plant establishment, modernization or expansion of existing plant facilities and marketing.
7. The Western Diversification Office's expenditures amounted to \$3,038,252 in FY 1995/96 and \$81,044 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was created in 1983. The last date for government financial commitments was 30 June 1988. The expenditures noted above are from commitments made prior to June 1988.

XI. MICROELECTRONICS AND SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The Microelectronics and Systems Development programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of this programme is to enhance the international competitiveness and growth of the manufacturing, processing and service microelectronic industries in Canada. The programme strategy is to encourage Canadian systems development and microelectronics companies to further the objective by sharing with them the risk of developing appropriate advanced microelectronic technologies and information technologies and systems.
4. The programme is administered under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Programme assistance is in the form of contributions and repayable contributions to a maximum of 50 per cent of eligible costs, (25 per cent for costs of special purpose equipment).
6. Assistance is for all companies with in-house systems engineering capabilities, companies specializing in systems integration, and developers of advanced microelectronics systems.

7. Expenditures totalled \$714,917 in FY 1995/96. There was no expenditure in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was created in 1987, and the last date for receipt of applications was 31 May 1995.

XII. NATIONAL BUSINESS NETWORKS DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The National Business Networks Demonstration Programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of the financial assistance is to help small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) overcome barriers to the formation of business networks.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Assistance is provided in the form of non-repayable contributions. The maximum assistance is 50 per cent of eligible costs incurred by participating firms.
6. Assistance is provided to the Chamber of Commerce for implementation of the National Business Networks Demonstration Project to illustrate the benefits to SMEs of forming business networks.
7. Expenditures totalled \$974,499 in FY 1995/96 and \$1,182,861 in FY 1996/97.
8. This programme was created in 1994, and no eligible costs may be incurred after 31 March 1998.

XIII. NORTHERN ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

1. Programme: The Business Incentive programme, the Cooperative Tourism Marketing Initiative and Economic Development Initiative.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objectives are to encourage the growth and diversification of the Northern Ontario economy by providing financial assistance and other support to small- and medium-sized private sector enterprises and supporting tourism activities in Northern Ontario.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Assistance is in the form of contributions or repayable contributions. The programme has a number of elements each with specific maximum sharing ratios and these have varied over the years between 35 per cent and 90 per cent.
6. Assistance is provided, directly or indirectly, to small- and medium-sized businesses in Northern Ontario. Eligible projects include: research and development; quality, technology and management development; establishing new businesses; expanding or modernizing existing businesses; marketing; and feasibility studies.

7. Expenditures totalled \$5,502,227 in FY 1995/96 and \$7,861,515 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programmes were created in 1987.

XIV. ONTARIO BASE CLOSURES ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The Ontario Base Closures Adjustment Programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective is to assist communities affected by the closure of military bases to deal with the economic impact of such closure. The programme will assist communities to undertake planning studies, evaluate economic development opportunities, and implement economic development measures.
4. This programme is administered under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Assistance is provided in the form of repayable and non-repayable contributions. Maximum assistance is either 50 per cent or 90 per cent of eligible costs depending on the type of project.
6. Financial assistance is provided to projects that address the economic development needs of communities affected by military bases closures in Ontario.
7. Expenditures totalled \$317,926 in FY 1995/96 and \$2,312,242 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was created in 1994 and no government commitments will be made after 31 March 1999.

XV. ONTARIO COMMUNITY FUTURES PROGRAMME

1. Programme: Ontario Community Futures programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of this programme is to provide financial support to selected Ontario communities to assist them in developing and diversifying their economies by: organizing their resources to assess local problems; developing human, institutional and physical infrastructures; implementing entrepreneurial, employment and economic development strategies; developing local economy through the creation of private sector employment; and delivering a range of business and information services to the small and medium business community in non-metropolitan areas of Ontario.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Assistance is provided in the form of repayable contributions.
6. The programme provides development and expansion capital through repayable loans, equity financing or loan guarantees to new or expanding businesses, it provides technical and counselling advice to new or existing small businesses within the

community and, by working with other local partners, it develops and oversees the implementation of a community economic development plan.

7. Industry Canada's expenditures totalled \$5,000,944 in FY 1995/96 and \$13,618,106 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was created in 1986, and government commitments will be made on an on-going basis under this programme.

XVI. SECTOR CAMPAIGNS (SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS INITIATIVES)

1. Programme: The Sector Campaigns Programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of the Sector Campaigns was to enhance the international competitiveness of Canadian industry in selected sectors through cooperation between government and industry. It was to enhance the competitive position of certain industrial sectors through leverage of increased R&D activity undertaken by companies, suppliers, research institutes and universities. It shifted government support away from new capacity or conventional technology toward increased R&D, innovation and market development.
4. This programme was under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.
5. Assistance was in the form of contributions or repayable contributions. Maximum contribution ratios for the various elements varied over the years but were typically 50 per cent or 75 per cent.
6. The initiatives provided assistance for: consultation, information exchange, advocacy, innovation projects and studies. The assistance was provided to the following industrial sectors : advanced manufacturing technologies, automotive components, environmental industries, fashion apparel, furniture, forest products, medical devices, microelectronics, telecommunications equipment, and software products.
7. Expenditures totalled \$18,594,120 in FY 1995/96 and \$6,951,688 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme began in 1988 and was terminated in February 1995.

XVII. SMALL BUSINESS LOANS ACT

1. Programme: The Small Business Loans Act (SBLA).
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective is to encourage private sector lenders to increase the availability of loans for the purpose of the establishment, expansion, modernization and improvement of small business enterprises.
4. Assistance is provided under the SBLA.
5. Up to \$250,000 can be borrowed in respect of equipment, land and premises. The maximum term of these business improvement loans is ten years. Lenders are levied

a 2 per cent guarantee fee which is normally passed on to the borrowers in respect of all loans made and the government/lender sharing ratio for loan losses is a ratio of 90:10. Farming businesses are not eligible under SBLA. All loans made after 31 March 1995, are subject to an annual fee of 1.25 per cent calculated on the average amount of loans outstanding and payable by the lender to the government to make the programme cost-recoverable.

6. A firm is eligible for consideration for a business improvement loan under the Act if it estimates that its gross revenues will not exceed \$5 million in the year the loan is approved by the lender.
7. Expenditures totalled \$24,133,952 in FY 1995/96 and \$43,915,705 in FY 1996/97.
8. The Small Business Loans Act has been in force since January 1961.

XVIII. ST-LAWRENCE RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The St-Lawrence River Environmental Technology Development Programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective was to encourage Canadian companies to participate in the St-Lawrence River Action Plan by sharing with them the risk of developing and applying new and improved technologies that would achieve industrial pollution abatement.
4. This programme was under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.
5. Assistance was in the form of non-repayable contributions of up to 50 per cent of eligible costs to a maximum of \$2 million per project.
6. The programme encompassed two elements: (1) feasibility studies that supported initial studies conducted over a 6-month period, either to investigate the technical feasibility of projects or to determine the production, or the economic market feasibility of targeted technological products; (2) development and application projects which supported the development and application of innovation technologies for use by industry in the vicinity of the St-Lawrence River.
7. Expenditures totalled \$221,995 in FY 1995/96. There was no expenditure in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was created in 1988. The last date for government commitments was 31 December 1992.

XIX. STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The Strategic Technologies programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 in 1996/97.

3. The objective of this programme is to enhance the competitiveness of Canadian industry through the development, acquisition, application and diffusion of technology. The programme encourages and supports pre-competitive R & D alliances and technology application alliances designed to accelerate the transition to building the technology base essential for competitiveness.
4. The programme is under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Assistance is in the form of non-repayable contributions to a maximum of 50 per cent of eligible costs (25 per cent of special purpose equipment).
6. The assistance is provided to strategic technology fields, namely advanced industrial materials, biotechnology, and information technologies.
7. Expenditures totalled \$15,360,683 in FY 1995/96 and \$9,584,334 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was created in 1988.

XX. TECHNOLOGY OUTREACH PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The Technology Outreach Programme (TOP).
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of TOP was to improve the productivity and competitiveness of Canadian industry by providing a supporting infrastructure to accelerate the acquisition, development and diffusion of technology and critical skills within Canadian industry, especially in the small- and medium-sized business sector.
4. TOP was administered under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry, Science and Technology Act.
5. Assistance under TOP was in the form of non-repayable contributions to a maximum of 50 per cent averaged over a five-year period. Maximum contributions for particular elements varied over the years between 50 per cent and 90 per cent.
6. TOP provided assistance to foster the development of a more integrated national network of technology diffusion support in cooperation with industry, universities, provincial research organizations and federal agencies operating internal technology centres.
7. Total expenditures under this programme totalled \$12,830,702 in FY 1995/96 and \$8,840,183 in FY 1996/97.
8. TOP was created in 1986 and was terminated in February 1995.

XXI. TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The Technology Partnerships programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.

3. The objective of this programme is to provide support to enable Canadian small and medium-sized enterprises to enter into partnerships with university laboratories to develop university research to the point where it can be exploited by industry.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Assistance is provided in the form of grants.
6. The programme provides assistance to universities or university researcher groups as well as small and medium sized enterprises.
7. The programme expenditures totalled \$988,416 in FY 1995/96 and \$2,027,393 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was approved in August 1994 and the last date for government commitments was 31 March 1997.

XXII. INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The Industrial Research Programme (IRAP).
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective is to stimulate innovation in Canadian small- and medium-sized enterprises.
4. The programme is administered under the legislative authority of the National Research Council Act.
5. Assistance to firms is provided through short-term non-funded technical advice and non-repayable contributions.
6. The programme has no restrictions as to company ownership, industry sector, region in Canada or technical field. Company-proposed projects are reviewed and approved according to objective criteria. Assistance is provided through short term non-funded technical advice and non-repayable contributions to approved industrial research and development projects, usually less than 50 per cent of project costs. Assistance is for technical work only, not for capital, commercialisation or other business expenses.
7. Expenditures were \$59.0 million in FY 1995/96 and \$58.5 million in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was initiated in 1962, and has undergone various administrative modifications since that time.

XXIII. ATLANTIC CANADA OPPORTUNITIES AGENCY (ACOA) ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

1. Programme: ACOA Action Programme (AAP) and Business Development Programme (BDP).
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.

3. The objective of this programme is to foster the development of entrepreneurship, increase the rate of new business formation and improve the competitiveness of small and medium-sized businesses.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.
5. Assistance is provided in the form of repayable or non-repayable contributions. Since 1995, all assistance to business is in the form of repayable contributions. The programme has a number of elements, with specific maximum cost-sharing ratio related to each. Individual contribution ranges from 50 per cent to 75 per cent.
6. The programme provides assistance to any small- and medium-sized enterprises in Atlantic Canada to start-up, expand, modernize and become more competitive. Non-profit organizations providing support to the business community may also qualify, and may receive assistance, generally, in the form of non-repayable contributions.
7. ACOA has disbursed \$84.2 million in 1995/96 and \$ 28.9 million in FY 1996/97 under the Action programme. It has spent \$20.8 million in FY 1995/96 and \$70.4 million in FY 1996/97 under BDP.
8. The Action programme was created in 1988. The last date for government financial commitments under this programme was 31 March 1995. BDP replaced the Action Programme in 1995.

XXIV. COOPERATION PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The COOPERATION Programme includes all ACOA cost-shared federal-provincial agreements. ACOA COOPERATION agreements (prior to 1989 known as Economic and Regional Development Agreements) have been consolidated into a single, broadly based regional economic development agreement in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In Newfoundland, existing agreements continue to operate until their respective termination dates.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 in 1996/97.
3. The objective of this programme is to improve the environment for economic growth in Atlantic Canada through cooperation with all levels of government, the private sector and institutions.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.
5. Assistance is usually provided in the form of a non-repayable contribution. Each agreement has its own terms and conditions. Each agreement contains several elements. The cost-sharing ratio may vary by programme element.
6. The programme provides assistance to provincial and municipal governments, economic development and business associations, universities, research institutes and businesses principally in five strategic areas, entrepreneurship, innovation and technology transfer, in human resource development, marketing and trade development, and the environment.

7. ACOA disbursed \$81.9 million in FY 1995/96 and \$70.2 million in FY 1996/97. These disbursements include payments to the four Atlantic provinces valued at \$70.7 million in FY 1995/96 and \$56.0 million in FY 1996/97. The balance was in the form of assistance to businesses.
8. The programme was created in 1989. These multi-year cost-shared agreements are usually in effect for a five-year period from the time of signing. As of 1 May 1997, there were 13 such agreements in effect in Atlantic Canada.

XXV. FISHERIES ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMME (FAP)

1. Programme: Fisheries Alternative Programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of this programme is to provide financial assistance to projects or activities which lead to the long-term diversification of affected fishery-dependent communities and/or to employment for workers displaced by the downturn in the fishing industry.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.
5. The programme's financial support is available in the form of grants and contributions toward eligible costs, loan insurance and interest buy-downs. The maximum contribution per project is 65 per cent.
6. This programme offers an enhanced level of assistance over what may be available under existing programmes to eligible projects or activities. Eligible activities may include the establishment of new businesses, expansion or modernization of existing ones, development of new products or services, and the development of business infrastructure to achieve economic diversification or economic expansion in affected fishery-dependent areas of Atlantic Canada.
7. ACOA has disbursed \$8.1 million in FY 1995/96 and \$1.6 million in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was created in 1990, and terminated in February 1995.

XXVI. PRISOM

1. Programme: Industrial Rehabilitation Programme for South-West Montreal (PRISOM).
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of the PRISOM programme is to reinforce the local industrial structure, to diversify the industrial base, to attract new investments and to foster the development of new enterprises in South-West Montreal.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act and its predecessors.
5. Financial assistance may be provided in the form of repayable or non-repayable contributions.

6. The programme was essentially intended for manufacturing enterprises, for research and development establishments and for enterprises active in the telecommunications and space technology sectors. Financial contributions of up to 35 per cent could be granted for the development of a new establishment or for the enlargement and modernization of existing enterprises. Projects for the design or development of new products were also eligible for contributions covering up to 60 per cent of allowable costs. Finally, studies carried out by consultants in connection with capital construction projects or innovation projects were also eligible for financial assistance.
7. Outlays by BFDR(Q) for this programme totalled \$3,324,000 during the fiscal year 1995/96 and \$1,700,000 during the fiscal year 1996/97.
8. The programme was terminated on 31 March 1995.

XXVII. PRIEM

1. Programme: Industrial Rehabilitation Programme for East Montreal (PRIEM).
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of the PRIEM programme was to reinforce the local industrial structure, to diversify the industrial base, to attract new investments and to foster the development of new enterprises in East Montreal.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act and its predecessors.
5. Financial assistance may be provided in the form of repayable or non-repayable contributions.
6. The PRIEM programme essentially provided for contributions to studies by consultants (up to 75 per cent), to projects for the design or development of products (up to 60 per cent), and to the development of new establishments or the enlargement or modernization of existing establishments. The projects had to be implemented in the designated territory of East Montreal.
7. Outlays by BFDR(Q) for this programme totalled \$4.2 million during the fiscal year 1995/96, and \$1.5 million during the fiscal year 1996/97, in the latter case in response to previously assumed obligations under this programme.
8. The PRIEM programme was terminated on 31 March 1994.

XXVIII. CANADA-QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF QUEBEC REGIONS

1. Programmes administered by the BFDR(Q): Business Development Programme, Programme for Boosting Manufacturing Productivity, Programme of Assistance to Depressed Areas, Innovation Assistance Programme, Programme for the Economic Development of Salmon, Support Programme for Business Reception Infrastructure, Support Programme for Tourist Attraction and Infrastructure Projects, Support Programme for Major Regional Facilities, Support Programme for Technological Development Assistance Centres, Fashion Design Support Programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.

3. The Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of Quebec Regions was concluded on 9 June 1988 in order to establish a concerted and harmonized programme of activities to meet the specific needs of the Quebec regions and to agree on a flexible and efficient management and cooperation mechanism to carry out the programme.
4. The assistance was provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act and its predecessors.
5. Assistance was provided in the form of repayable or non-repayable contributions.
6. The programmes under this Subsidiary Agreement provided for the grant of financial aid to manufacturing or tourist enterprises in all of the regions of Quebec. The aid was granted to projects relating to technological studies, innovation and development, capital construction or marketing. Financial aid could also be granted to facilitate the launch and development of small firms engaged in technological innovation, to increase the possibilities of recreational fishing, and to support the establishment of infrastructure to facilitate the setting up of manufacturing or tourism enterprises. The aid thus granted represented a percentage of allowable costs and varied from one programme to another. However, the average amount of aid calculated for all of the business development programmes amounts to about 24 per cent.
7. Outlays by the BFDR(Q) for these programmes totalled \$34.2 million during the fiscal year 1995/96 and \$16.1 million during the fiscal year 1996/97.
8. The programmes administered by the BFDR(Q) in the framework of the Canada-Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on the Economic Development of Quebec Regions were terminated on 31 March 1995.

XXIX. FUND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MONTREAL

1. Programme: Fund for the Development of Montreal (FDM).
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of the FDM was to intensify efforts by the Federal Government to support the economic development of Montreal through the implementation of structuring projects in seven priority areas: international activities, high technology, finance and international trade, design, cultural industries, tourism and transport.
4. Assistance was provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act and its predecessors.
5. The FDM programme provided for the grant of repayable or non-repayable contributions as well as subsidies. The amount of aid varied according to the project, but the average calculated for all of the projects authorized was about 25 per cent of allowable costs.
6. The programme was designed to make it possible to offer financial aid to any commercial or non-commercial enterprise, to the Government of Quebec, to a municipal corporation or to a State company implementing an eligible project in the territory of the Montreal Urban Community. Eligible projects included, *inter alia*, studies by consultants, research and development activities, the setting up,

modernization or enlargement of public establishments and infrastructures capable of acting as a driving force for economic development in the territory in question.

7. Outlays by the BFDR(Q) for this programme totalled \$8.0 million during the fiscal year 1995/96 and \$5.3 million during the fiscal year 1996/97.
8. The FDM programme was terminated on 31 March 1995.

XXX. WESTERN DIVERSIFICATION PROGRAMME

1. Programme: the Western Diversification Programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of the programme is to develop and diversify the western Canadian economy through support of projects in areas such as research and development, productivity improvements, marketing, new products or technology development, new markets or emerging industries, such as ocean industries and medical technologies.
3. The assistance is provided under the Western Diversification Act.
4. Until April 1995, the programme provided financial assistance to businesses through repayable and conditionally repayable contributions. Contributions were usually between 25 per cent and 50 per cent of eligible project costs. Financial assistance to businesses was largely eliminated in April 1995.

However, the programme continues to provide assistance to industry organizations and associations, small business and emerging industries through repayable or conditionally repayable or non-repayable contributions. Contributions are between 25 per cent and 75 per cent of eligible project costs.

5. The programme provides financial assistance to industry organizations and associations to undertake industry wide initiatives involving projects designed to assist with product research and feasibility studies, market development, productivity improvement, and projects in strategic areas of western Canadian economy, such as small business and emerging industries.
7. Expenditures totalled \$69,107,547 in FY 1995/96 and \$54,013,174 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was established in August 1987.

XXXI. IDÉE-PME

1. Programme: Innovation, Entrepreneurship Enhancement and Exports Programme (IDÉE) for small- and medium-sized enterprises.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of the programme is to enable Quebec SMEs to increase their business opportunities and thus participate more actively in achieving the regional development potential. Financial assistance may be provided to enterprises to carry out projects in the following priority areas: innovation, research and development and design; market development; entrepreneurship enhancement and business climate.

4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. The assistance is provided in the form of repayable or non-repayable contributions. Since January 1996, the assistance provided is generally repayable. For the year 1996/97, the average contribution represented 29 per cent of allowable costs of authorized projects.
6. The IDÉE-PME programme provides financial aid for Quebec SMEs for activities in priority areas. Financial assistance can also be granted to bodies providing support to SMEs wishing to undertake activities in these priority areas.
7. Outlays by BFDR(Q) for this programme totalled \$11.7 million during the fiscal year 1995/96 and \$33.0 million during the fiscal year 1996/97.
8. The programme entered into force on 1 April 1995.

XXXII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (PDC)

1. Programme: Community Development Programme (PDC).
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of the programme is to create jobs by facilitating the establishment of new enterprises or the expansion of existing enterprises. The programme is based on 54 Community Development Assistance Companies (SADCs) established in the depressed rural areas of Quebec. In particular, the SADCs provide SMEs in their area with financing in the form of share capital or repayable loans.
4. Financial assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. The programme defrays the operating costs of the 54 SADCs and contributes to the financing of the operations of eight Economic and Community Development Corporations (CDEC) in urban areas. Financial assistance is also provided to each of the SADCs for establishing an investment fund.
6. The programme provides financial assistance to these non-profit-making bodies, which are managed by volunteer boards of trustees supported by permanent staff.
7. Outlays by the BFDR(Q) for this programme totalled \$15.7 million during the fiscal year 1995/96 and \$12.4 million for the fiscal year 1996/97.
8. The Community Development Programme has been in force since 1986.

XXXIII. COASTAL QUEBEC

1. Programme: Special Economic Development and Adjustment Fund for Quebec Fishing Communities (FSQC).
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.

3. The objective of this programme is to speed up the adjustment and long-term economic development of the fishing communities most affected by the decline of bottom-living fish stocks.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. The financial assistance may be provided in the form of repayable or non-repayable contributions.
6. The programme provides support for SME investment projects or studies and for the organization of various business activities by non-profit-making bodies pursuing economic development objectives. The territorial area covered by the programme is confined to certain Côte-Nord (North Coast) municipalities, the Gaspésie and Îles-de-la-Madeleine administrative region, and fishing communities adjoining the Gaspésie affected by fisheries restructuring.
7. Développement Economique Canada did not make any outlays for this programme in 1995/96, as the first applications were submitted only at the end of the fiscal year. However, the Department made outlays of \$0.9 million for the fiscal year 1996/97.
8. The programme entered into force on 25 July 1995 and outlays under it must be made by 31 March 2000 at the latest.

XXXIV. TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIPS CANADA

1. Programme: Technology Partnerships Canada (TPC).
2. The programme is notified for transparency purposes only as it was created in fiscal year 1996/97.
3. The objective of this programme is to invest in pre-market product and process technology research and development with a view to stimulating economic growth and creating jobs in Canada. TPC's investments are made in research, development, demonstration, and market development activities on condition of private sector participation and full partnership in key technologies, such as environmental technologies, advanced manufacturing, information technology, biotechnology, aerospace and defence industries, and defence conversion.
4. Investments are made under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Return is on the basis of royalties earned on the sales of final products. The government's investment ratio will normally vary between 25 per cent and 30 per cent of the eligible costs of each project. Where justified by the potential economic benefits, the maximum sharing ratio may reach 50 per cent if it is essential to the success of the project. The overall sharing ratio for TPC as a whole is 33 per cent. The royalty/repayment schedule includes a provision for the repayment of the original capital contribution and a return on TPC's investment. The TPC's actual return is a direct function of the project's market success.
6. Investments are in entities that can demonstrate their ability to successfully complete the project, to cause the successful commercial exploitation of the results of the supported projects, and thereby to provide for a satisfactory return on government's

investments. Recipients include private sector companies, partnerships and business associations and alliances.

7. No investments were made under the programme in FY 1995/96. The Department invested \$73,148,952 in FY 1996/97.
8. The TPC came into effect on 1 April 1996.

XXXV. COMMUNITY FUTURES PROGRAMME - WESTERN CANADA

1. Programme: Community Futures Programme.
2. The notification period covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of this programme is to assist rural communities in western Canada to develop and diversify their economies through: assisting communities to formulate economic development strategies and action plans, delivering a range of business and information programmes and services to small and medium sized businesses in non-metropolitan communities, and administering loan programmes to provide assistance to small and medium sized businesses within a Community Futures programme geographical area.
4. Assistance is provided under the authority of the Western Diversification Act.
5. Financial assistance is provided in either non-repayable contributions to not-for-profit corporations or repayable contributions to small businesses.
6. Non-repayable contributions are provided to over 90 independent, locally run, not-for-profit Community Futures Development Corporations (CFDC's) to support their administrative and business service activities. Repayable contributions are provided to the CFDC's to establish capital funds with which to provide small business with loans of up to \$75,000 on commercial terms.
7. The department of Western Economic Diversification's expenditures on non-repayable contributions towards the operating costs of CFDC's totalled \$14,329,704 in FY 1995/96 and \$15,211,099 in FY 1996/97. Expenditures on repayable contributions towards the capitalization of loan funds totalled \$25,800,000 in FY 1995/96 and \$16,470,000 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was created in 1986.

XXXVI. COMMUNITY FUTURES PROGRAMME - ATLANTIC PROVINCES

1. Programme: Community Futures Programme.
2. The notification period covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objective of this programme is to assist rural communities in Atlantic Canada to develop and diversify their economies through: delivering a range of business and information programmes and services to small- and medium-sized businesses; and administering loan programmes to provide assistance to small- and medium-sized businesses within a Community Futures programme geographical area.

4. Assistance is provided under the authority of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Act.
5. Financial assistance is provided in the form of non-repayable contributions to not-for-profit corporations.
6. Non-repayable contributions are provided to 40 independent, locally run, not-for-profit Community Business Development Corporations (CBDC's) to support their administrative and business service activities. Non-repayable contributions are provided to the CBDC's to establish capital funds with which to provide small business with loans of up to \$75,000 on commercial terms.
7. The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency's expenditures on non-repayable contributions towards the operating costs of CBDC's totalled \$4.8 million in FY 1995/96 and \$6.1 million in FY 1996/97. Expenditures on non-repayable contributions towards the capitalization of loan funds totalled \$4.2 million in FY 1995/96 and \$11.1 million in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was created in 1986.

XXXVII. ENVIRONMENTAL INDUSTRY PROGRAMME

1. Programme: The Environmental Industry Programme.
2. The notification covers the fiscal years 1995/96 and 1996/97.
3. The objectives of this programme are to achieve improvement in the competitive position of the Canadian environmental industry where such improvement is likely to yield significant economic payoff in terms of output and employment through improved viability, market share or growth; and to encourage the implementation of concepts of sustainable economic development and of pollution prevention.
4. Assistance is provided under the legislative authority of the Department of Industry Act.
5. Assistance is provided in the form of repayable or non-repayable contributions. Typically the assistance would not exceed 50% of eligible costs incurred by eligible commercial enterprises and 75% of eligible costs incurred by eligible not-for-profit organization.
6. The programmes provide assistance primarily for activities targeted at competitiveness and productivity; marketing; sector structuring; sustainable development and pollution prevention.
7. Industry Canada made no payment in FY 1995/96 and disbursed \$614,957 in FY 1996/97.
8. The programme was created in 1995.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

A. COMPONENTS OF THE FARM INCOME PROTECTION ACT

1. Crop Insurance

1. Crop Insurance.
2. Crop years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.
3. Crop Insurance stabilizes a farmer's income by moderating the economic effects of crop losses caused by natural hazards such as drought, flood, hail, frost, excessive moisture and insects.
4. Farm Income Protection Act (FIPA), Section 4.
5. Contribution.
6. Producers and federal and provincial governments pay premiums into crop insurance accounts. Payouts are based on a farmer's average crop yield and are triggered when a farmer suffers a yield loss due to a covered hazard. FIPA authorizes crop insurance through separate crop insurance agreements. For Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario, the producer share of crop insurance premiums is 50 per cent and the federal and provincial government shares are 25 per cent each. For the others, the level of coverage desired by the producer determines the cost sharing arrangement (i.e. the higher the level, the less the government contribution).
7. Federal Crop Insurance Contributions

Crop Year	Total Contributions (millions) * **	Per Insured Producer
1995-96	\$122.30	\$1,095
1996-97	\$151.38	\$1,491
1997-98	\$167.66	\$1,686

Note: *These figures include the CI premium contributions and waterfowl compensation payments.

8. The programme was established in 1959 and revised in 1990. In April 1991, the Crop Insurance Act was revoked and incorporated into the Farm Income Protection Act.

2. National Tripartite Stabilization Plan

1. The National Tripartite Stabilization Programme (NTSP) for Sugar Beets.
2. Crop years 1994, 1995 and 1996.
3. NTSP payments help stabilize sugar beet producers' income by reducing the impact of short-term price disruptions in market conditions.
4. Farm Income Protection Act (FIPA), Section 4.
5. Contribution.

6. The support levels for sugar beets are set at a percentage of the Indexed Moving Average Price (IMAP). The IMAP is the provincial average market price, adjusted to account for inflation for the preceding 15 years. A payment of the difference is made when the provincial average market price falls below the calculated support price. The programme cost is shared equally between the federal government, the province and producers, therefore government contributions represent two-thirds of total payments.

7. Total Payment Per Unit (per tonne)

1994-95	\$ 0.13 in Alberta
1995-96	\$ 0
1996-97	Data not available. ¹

Total Amount of Payment (millions)

1994-95	\$0.11
1995-96	\$0
1996-97	Data not available. *

Note: The crop year extends from September 1 to the time at which all sugar sales from that crop are completed.

8. The NTSP for sugar beets will be terminated at the end of the 1996-97 crop year.

3. Industrial Milk Subsidy

1. Industrial Milk Subsidy.
2. Dairy years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97.
3. The objectives of the federal dairy subsidy are to contribute to a sound, healthy and viable dairy industry and to provide consumers with a reasonably priced supply of high quality dairy products.
4. Farm Income Protection Act (FIPA), Section 12.
5. Contribution.
6. The subsidy is paid directly to producers of industrial milk and cream on their production within a quota designed to meet Canadian domestic requirements. Domestic milk production in Canada is restricted through farm level production quotas. The national supply management system for industrial milk is governed by a joint federal/provincial agreement administered by the Canadian Dairy Commission (CDC).
7. The direct subsidy payments by the CDC on industrial milk and cream were:

¹ As of 30 June 1998, all of the sugar processed from the 1996-97 sugar beets in Manitoba has not been sold yet, so the final producer price is not yet known.

Dairy Year ²	Subsidy Rate (per hectolitre)	Total Payments
1994-95	\$5.43	\$225 million
1995-96	\$4.62	\$185 million
1996-97	\$3.80	\$150 million

8. Following reductions announced in the February 1995 Federal Budget, programme expenditures were reduced by 15 per cent on 1 August 1995 and by another 15 per cent on 1 August 1996 for a total of 30 per cent.

The 1996 Federal Budget announced further reductions to the dairy subsidy which is now scheduled to decrease by \$0.76/hl each 1 February starting in 1998, such that it will be eliminated by February 2002.

4. Apple Transition Programme

1. National Transition Plan for Apples in Quebec and Nova Scotia.
2. Fiscal years 1996-97 and 1997-98.
3. The programme was designed to provide transitional assistance to apple producers in Quebec and Nova Scotia as a result of the early termination of the National Tripartite Stabilization Plan (NTSP) for apples.
4. Farm Income Protection Act (FIPA), Section 12.
5. Grant and Contribution.
6. Producers registered in the NTSP for apples as of 31 July 1995 were eligible to receive payments based on their production of apples in the 1993 and 1994 crop years. The cost was shared equally by federal and provincial governments.

7.	Fiscal Year	Total Payment ('000)	Per Tonne	
	1996-97	\$1,363	Quebec	\$17.00
			Nova Scotia	\$ 7.50
	1997-98		Terminated	

8. The programme was terminated 31 March 1997.

5. Province-Based Safety Net Initiatives

Companion Programmes.

Fiscal years 1996-97 and 1997-98.

The Companion Programmes are transitional programmes to assist producers to adapt to increased responsibility for risk management associated with agriculture.

Farm Income Protection Act (FIPA), Section 12.

Contribution.

²The dairy year extends from 1 August to 31 July.

To address agricultural development in regions, the federal government has allocated funds for province-based initiatives including research and development activities by industry groups; adaptation initiatives to help address structural adjustments; and initiatives to complement existing programmes. The subsidy may be in the form of a contribution such as to a research fund or as a payment to producers.

Total amount of subsidy paid ('000)

1996-97	\$172,797
1997-98	\$111,807

Companion programmes came into effect in fiscal year 1996-97 for a three year period ending in 1998-99.

B. LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS

1. Feed Freight Assistance Adjustment Fund

1. Feed Freight Assistance Adjustment Fund (FFAAF).
2. Fiscal year 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.
3. The FFAAF was established as transitional assistance to contribute to the ability of livestock farming operations and industries in affected areas to adapt to the loss of the Feed Freight Assistance Programme.
4. The Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Act - sub-section 4 (a).
5. Grant.
6. Payments from the FFAAF were made to provincial farm organizations representing livestock producers. These organizations utilized the funds for a combination of direct payments to producers and payments to specific industry organizations for development initiatives. The funds were divided among nine jurisdictions (seven provinces and two territories) on the basis of their respective average annual use under the FFA Programme over the period from 1990-91 to 1994-95, inclusive.

Within each jurisdiction, the amount provided through direct payments to producers or to specific industry organizations was determined by the provincial farm organization, based on consultation amongst the affected sectors. Direct payments were to assist livestock producers to adjust to the loss of the FFA subsidy.

7.

Fiscal Year	Payout
1995-96	\$20.0 million
1996-97	\$24.2 million
1997-98	\$14.5 million
8. The \$58.7 million fund is being paid out in three instalments. The final payment was made in the 1997-98 fiscal year.

C. CROPS

1. **Farm Support and Adjustment Measures I & II**

1. Farm Support and Adjustment Measures I & II (FSAM I & II).
2. Fiscal years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.
3. FSAM I & II provided financial assistance to horticulture producers for long-term restructuring and/or development of the horticulture sector.
4. Farm Income Protection Act, Section 12.
5. Contribution.
6. FSAM I & II provided funds for the management of land, soil and related water resources, and special measures for the horticulture sector.
7. Amount of Payment

Fiscal year	Total Payment (\$'000) ³
1995-96	\$1,654
1996-97	\$ 989
1997-98	\$ 379

Given the variation in the components of FSAM, average payments per producer or per unit are not meaningful.

8. FSAM I was established in April 1991, and FSAM II was established in October 1991. FSAM I & II will provide assistance to the horticulture sector until 1998.

2. **Cash Flow Enhancement Programme**

1. Cash Flow Enhancement Programme (CFEP).
2. Crop years 1994-95, 1995-96, and 1996-97.
3. CFEP provides income assistance through an interest-free benefit on advances up to \$50,000, for advances under the Advance Payments for Crops Act (APCA) and the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act (PGAPA).
4. Advance Payments for Crops Act, Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act.
5. Interest Rebate.
6. CFEP provides non-taxable rebates for interest paid on the first \$50,000 of advances for participants in the APCA and PGAPA. The programme was developed in the 1990-91 crop year and has since been extended on a year-to-year basis.

³On a cash accounting basis.

APCA is a voluntary programme applying to all storable crops grown in Canada (except wheat and barley grown in the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) designated area, which is covered by PGAPA). It provides guarantees on principal and interest, thereby allowing producer organizations to make a cash advance to individual producers up to \$250,000. Advances are repaid when the crops are marketed. The commodity secured loan provides producers with financial flexibility to defer marketing to a more favourable time during the year.

PGAPA is a voluntary programme applying to wheat and barley grown in the CWB designated area. It allows producers to receive a cash advance prior to crop sales/delivery when sales opportunities are restricted due to delivery and marketing problems. The programme is administered by the CWB. Under the PGAPA, advances to individual producers are available up to \$250,000, minus advances taken under the Advance Payments for Crops Act, based on crops in storage. The advances are repaid as the crops are sold, either by deduction from CWB initial payments or by cash. The PGAPA provides a federal guarantee on the funds advanced and associated interest costs.

7. For the 1996-97 crop year, 38,300 producers participated in the CFEP programme through PGAPA, and 13,700 producers participated through APCA .

Cost of Interest Rebate on Advances under CFEP (\$ million)

Crop year*	APCA	PGAPA
1994-95	\$ 6.3	\$ 15.0
1995-96	\$ 5.7	\$ 12.6
1996-97	\$ 4.4	\$ 11.9

Average per Participating Producer

Crop year ⁴	APCA	PGAPA
1994-95	\$ 529	\$ 451
1995-96	\$ 438	\$ 393
1996-97	\$ 321	\$ 311

8. CFEP had been extended on a year to year basis since its inception. APCA was enacted in 1977 and PGAPA was enacted in 1957. In April 1997, CFEP was amalgamated along with APCA and PGAPA into the Agricultural Marketing Programmes Act.

3. Western Grain Transition Payments Programme

1. Western Grain Transition Payments Programme (WGTPP).
2. Fiscal year 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.
3. To assist the grains sector in western Canada in the transition to an unsubsidized transportation environment, the Government of Canada established the WGTPP.

⁴The crop year for the PGAPA extends from 1 August to 31 July. The 12 month crop year for the APCA varies according to the crop harvested.

Under this adjustment measure, a one-time capital payment of up to \$1.6 billion was made to owners of prairie farmland, as of 28 February 1995, in recognition of the impact on land values that was expected to result from the termination of the long-standing Western Grain Transportation Act (WGTA) freight subsidy.

4. Budget Implementation Act, 1995 (Bill C-76).
Western Grain Transition Payments Act, 1995.
Western Grain Transition Payments Regulations, 1995.
5. Contribution.
6. The one-time \$1.6 billion payment was allocated amongst the western provinces on the basis of their historical shares of the WGTA subsidy over the past 9 years (1985-86 to 1993-94). The provincial shares reflect historical shipments of WGTA commodities.

The payments to eligible landowners within each of these regions were based on eligible acres in 1994, land productivity and distance from port. The acres eligible for payment included all farmland on which an eligible annual crop of grain was grown in 1994, including summer fallow, provided that, in the case of summer fallow, an eligible annual crop of grain was grown on the land in 1993. Eligible crops were those crops covered under the WGTA. Ineligible farmland included forage land, natural pasture, land under government grazing leases, uncultivated land, wasteland, yard sites and land that was newly broken in 1994. Eligible farmland did not include cultivated land that, in 1994, grew an ineligible crop (e.g. sugar beets, potatoes). Land productivity was based on provincial crop insurance historical yield data and regional crop rotations. In addition, the distance factor used in calculating individual payments recognized that the WGTA subsidized freight rates were distance-related (the subsidy per tonne provided for under the WGTA increased with distance from port) and, hence, the distribution of the benefit reflected the location of land relative to the west coast and Thunder Bay.

This programme meets the criteria for exemption from reduction commitments under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture as decoupled income support consistent with the provisions of Annex 2, paragraph 6. A notification, describing the programme in relation to these criteria, has been provided to the WTO Committee on Agriculture (G/AG/N/CAN/5).

7. Amount of Payment

Fiscal year	Total Payment
1995-96	\$889.0 million
1996-97	\$707.6 million
1997-98	\$ 1.8 million

Including the final payment made in the 1997-98 fiscal year, the average payment per landowner was \$7,490.

8. The programme was terminated during the 1997-98 fiscal year.

4. Dehydrated Alfalfa and Compressed Hay Adjustment Programme

1. The Dehydrated Alfalfa and Compressed Hay Adjustment Programme (DACHAP).

2. Fiscal years 1996-97 and 1997-98.
3. DACHAP was created to help alfalfa and hay processing plants adjust their operations and improve their competitiveness in response to the termination of transportation subsidies as of 31 July 1995.
4. Budget Implementation Act, 1995 (Bill C-76).
5. Grant.
6. A total of \$44 million in one-time grants were paid to alfalfa and hay processing plants. The total grant was split between the two industries on the basis of historic shares of the Western Grain Transportation Act subsidy during the crop years 1992-93 to 1994-95. Payments to each industry's individual processing plants in each industry were then allocated based on actual production during the 1994-95 crop year.
7. Amount of Payment

Fiscal year	Payment (\$'000)
1996-97	\$ 43,648
1997-98	\$ 139
8. The programme will terminate at the end of the 1997-98 fiscal year.

5. Freight Cost Pooling Assistance Programme

1. Freight Cost Pooling Assistance Programme (FCPAP) (Phase I and Phase II)
2. Fiscal years 1996-97 and 1997-98.
3. FCPAP provides assistance to producers in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan as a result of changes in the Canadian Wheat Board's (CWB) freight cost pooling formula which were announced after the crops were seeded in 1995. The FCPAP served two functions: (1) Phase I funds were used to offset the increase in freight costs for that particular year; and (2) Phase II funds were used to help those same producers adapt their operations to the long-term effects of the new freight cost pooling formula used by the CWB.
4. Budget Implementation Act, 1995 (Bill C-76).
Western Grain Transportation Adjustment Fund.
5. Grant.
6. Phase I funds to offset the increase in freight costs were paid out based on each producer's deliveries of wheat and barley during the 1995-96 crop year.

Phase II funds to assist in the adaptation to the change were distributed in Saskatchewan using the same method. In Manitoba, the funds were distributed based on gross farm sales (two thirds of the payment was based on the gross sales of wheat and barley, one third of the payment was based on the gross sales of all commodities).

7. Amount of Payment

Fiscal year	Payment (\$'000)
1996-97	\$104,079
1997-98	\$ 921

8. The programme terminated during the 1997-98 fiscal year.

TABLE 1
Milk Products – Supply and Disposition

Product	Dairy Year Aug/Jul	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Domestic disappearance	Exports	Units 000 kg.
							Ending stocks
Creamery butter	93/94	5,469	85,135	1,036	76,925	2,290	12,424
	94/95	13,929	90,600	558	85,565	1,036	18,485
	95/96	18,485	96,230	2362	81,690	15,074	20,314
	96/97	20,314	89,922	2909	72,964	15,567	24,613
Cheddar cheese	93/94	26,483	119,025	1,227	109,689	5,331	32,076
	94/95	33,092	114,529	1153	109,963	5,880	32,931
	95/96	32,931	117,999	923	118,308	5,209	28,335
	96/97	28,335	122,534	2,572	109,883	8,973	34,585
Variety cheeses	93/94	10,902	159,309	16,581	172,475	2,736	11,581
	94/95	11,338	164,464	15,970	175,494	4,242	12,036
	95/96	12,306	169,463	15,234	178,919	6,928	178,919
	96/97	10,887	180,088	17,826	187,641	8,560	187,641
Concentrated whole milk	93/94	3,403	47,204	74	38,357	4,923	7,401
	94/95	4,003	56,854	59	47,394	9,845	3,678
	95/96	3,678	56,280	35	33,908	20,761	5,324
	96/97	5,324	71,299	909	30,609	36,632	10,210
Skim milk powder	93/94	9,045	54,589	6,975	27,020	25,826	17,764
	94/95	15,924	67,133	4,107	31,845	41,870	13,449
	95/96	13,449	70,800	2,979	31,811	39,290	16,127
	96/97	16,127	61,862	1,149	28,215	28,063	22,860

Source: "Dairy Review". Catalogue number 23-001, Statistics Canada.
July-September 97, July-September 96, July-September 95.

TABLE 2

Pork – Supply and Disposition

(in metric tonnes)

Calendar year	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports for consumption	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Manufacturing	Waste	Domestic disappearance
1993	12,767	1,194,322	22,138	1,229,227	302,952	10,827	27,470	792,432	792,432
1994	10,827	1,229,380	27,251	1,267,458	301,424	15,472	28,276	823,935	823,935
1995	15,472	1,275,755	27,188	1,318,415	357,042	15,204	29,342	102,372	814,766
1996	15,204	1,227,763	38,581	1,281,548	372,216	13,227	28,238	98,221	769,646
1997	13,227	1,257,275	59,183	1,329,640	416,202	19,702	28,917	100,582	764,237

Source: "Livestock Statistics", May 98. Catalogue number 23-603-UPE, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 3

Beef – Supply and Disposition

(in metric tonnes)

Calendar year	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports for consumption	Total Supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Domestic disappearance
1993	14,666	822,309	265,748	1,102,723	187,977	23,311	891,435
1994	23,311	861,862	280,707	1,165,880	216,587	30,088	919,205
1995	30,088	887,913	252,200	1,170,201	215,477	24,024	930,700
1996	24,024	976,080	234,817	1,234,921	282,078	21,981	930,862
1997	21,981	1,033,292	248,805	1,304,078	355,386	22,615	826,077

Source: "Livestock Statistics", May 98. Catalogue number 23-603-UPE. Statistics Canada.

TABLE 4

Veal – Supply and Disposition

(in metric tonnes)

Calendar year	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports for consumption	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Domestic disappearance
1993	643	37,322	3,801	71,766	2,497	647	38,622
1994	647	37,596	5,247	43,490	3,821	1,275	38,394
1995	1,275	40,294	3,578	45,147	4,110	626	40,411
1996	626	40,253	2,517	43,396	4,247	682	38,467
1997	682	42,174	3,076	45,932	4,207	635	41,090

Source: "Livestock Statistics", May 98. Catalogue number 23-603-UPE, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 5

Mutton and Lamb – Supply and Disposition

(in metric tonnes)

Calendar year	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports for consumption	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Domestic disappearance
1993	2,004	10,926	13,520	26,450	79	1,759	24,612
1994	1,759	10,496	14,484	26,739	97	2,800	23,842
1995	2,800	10,228	12,967	25,995	83	2,168	23,744
1996	2,168	10,671	11,264	24,103	78	1,641	22,384
1997	1,641	10,033	12,401	24,075	229	1,890	21,956

Source: "Livestock Statistics", May 98. Catalogue number 23-603-UPE, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 6

Grains and Oilseeds - Supply and Disposition

(in metric tonnes '00(0))

Crop Years (a)	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports(b)	Food and industrial use (c)	Other domestic use	Domestic disappearance	Total ending stocks	Average price (\$/tonne)
<u>Durum</u>										
1992-93	2,206	3,138	0	5,344	2,279	180	828	1,008	2,057	\$158.36
1993-94	2,057	3,358	8	5,423	2,903	166	652	818	1,703	\$228.00
1994-95	1,703	4,635	0	6,337	4,028	154	693	847	1,463	\$269.00
1995-96	1,463	4,648	5	6,116	3,222	179	743	922	1,973	\$238.02
1996-97	1,973	4,627	0	6,599	4,094	185	827	1012	1,493	\$135.43
<u>All wheat excluding durum</u>										
1992-93	7,860	26,741	23	34,623	18,049	2,079	4,229	6,306	10,136	\$156.82
1993-94	10,136	23,874	19	34,029	16,401	2,190	6,024	8,213	9,414	\$164.00
1994-95	9,414	17,658	2	27,715	16,743	2,334	4,422	6,755	4,216	\$194.00
1995-96	4,216	20,369	15	24,601	12,976	2,269	4,599	6,868	4,755	\$217.02
1996-97	4,755	25,174	118	30,049	15,272	2,409	4,620	7,027	7,750	\$152.78
<u>All wheat</u>										
1992-93	10,066	29,879	23	39,967	20,328	2,259	5,057	7,314	12,193	-
1993-94	12,193	27,232	27	39,452	19,304	2,356	6,676	9,031	11,117	-
1994-95	11,117	22,293	2	34,052	20,771	2,488	5,115	7602	5,679	-
1995-96	5,679	25,017	20	30,717	16,198	2,448	5,342	7,790	6,728	
1996-97	6,728	29,801	118	36,648	19,366	2,594	5,447	8,039	9,243	

Crop Years (a)	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports(b)	Food and industrial use (c)	Other domestic use	Domestic disappearance	Total ending stocks	Average price (\$/tonne)
<u>Barley</u>										
1992-93	2,614	11,032	3	13,648	3,013	428	6,936	7,365	3,271	\$86.50
1993-94	3,271	12,972	8	16,250	4,217	375	8,281	8,657	3,376	\$90.30
1994-95	3,376	11,690	8	15,074	3,506	336	9,411	9,747	1,820	\$121.86
1995-96	1,820	13,035	10	14,866	2,336	441	9,851	10,291	1,749	\$205.49
1996-97	1,749	15,562	19	17,330	4,002	383	9,826	10,208	3,119	\$113.50
<u>Corn</u>										
1992-93	1,520	4,883	1239	7,641	184	1,347	4,862	6,208	1,250	\$108.90
1993-94	1,250	6,501	561	8,311	493	1,451	5,788	7,239	580	\$129.60
1994-95	580	7,043	1,090	8,713	359	1,493	6,159	7,651	703	\$121.80
1995-96	704	7,271	819	8,794	565	1,490	6,289	7,779	450	\$150.21
1996-97	450	7,542	795	8,787	316	1,554	5,898	7,451	1020	\$157.78
<u>Oats</u>										
1992-93	542	2,829	3	3,373	776	114	1,796	1,909	689	\$109.50
1993-94	689	3,549	2	4,240	1,217	100	2,015	2,115	908	\$105.60
1994-95	908	3,638	4	4,549	1,472	133	2,204	2,337	739	\$113.50
1995-96	739	2,858	6	3,603	1,264	113	1,815	1,928	411	\$204.52
1996-97	411	4,361	7	4,778	1,737	160	2,068	2,229	812	\$130.52
<u>Rye</u>										
1992-93	193	278	0	471	215	76	100	176	81	\$114.00
1993-94	81	319	0	400	154	67	72	139	102	\$113.10
1994-95	112	399	0	511	187	59	181	239	80	\$114.60
1995-96	85	310	0	395	170	73	109	181	43	\$134.84
1996-97	43	309	0	353	153	60	88	148	52	\$158.18

Crop Years (a)	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports(b)	Food and industrial use (c)	Other domestic use	Domestic disappearance	Total ending stocks	Average price (\$/tonne)
Total-Coarse Grains (d)										
1992-93	3,349	14,139	6	17,492	4,004	618	8,832	9,450	4,041	-
1993-94	4,040	16,840	10	20,890	5,588	542	10,370	10,911	4,396	-
1994-95	4,396	15,727	12	20,134	5,165	528	11,796	12,324	2,645	-
1995-96	2,645	16,202	16	18,863	4,260	619	11,783	12,402	2,201	
1996-97	2,203	20,233	26	22,461	5,892	603	11,983	12,585	3,984	
Canola										
1992-93	734	3,872	112	4,719	1,876	1,913	237	2,151	692	\$321.6
1993-94	692	5,525	23	6,240	3,347	2,196	367	2,563	330	\$391.6
1994-95	330	7,233	42	7,604	3,912	2,513	591	3,102	589	\$414.6
1995-96	589	6,436	97	7,123	2,804	2,753	576	3,329	920	\$407.5
1996-97	990	5,062	103	6,156	2,519	2,712	421	3,134	503	\$391.08
Flaxseed										
1992-93	435	337	0	772	436	n.a.	n.a.	85	250	\$255.9
1993-94	250	627	0	878	605	n.a.	n.a.	119	154	\$262.6
1994-95	154	968	1122	849	848	n.a.	n.a.	173	101	\$308.4
1995-96	101	1,105	1	1,207	842	n.a.	n.a.	175	190	\$306.54
1996-97	190	851	1	1,042	678	n.a.	n.a.	283	80	\$328.30
Soybeans										
1992-93	190	1,455	226	1,871	211	n.a.	n.a.	1,547	114	\$256.5
1993-94	111	1,851	57	2,019	492	n.a.	n.a.	1,438	90	\$313.2
1994-95	90	2,251	67	2,408	542	n.a.	n.a.	1,742	123	\$270.5
1995-96	168	2,293	70	2,511	589	n.a.	n.a.	1,927	15	\$333.47
1996-97	15	2,170	232	2,416	478	n.a.	n.a.	1,859	80	\$368.28

Crop Years (a)	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports(b)	Food and industrial use (c)	Other domestic use	Domestic disappearance	Total ending stocks	Average price (\$/tonne)
<u>Total Oilseeds (e)</u>										
1992-93	1,359	5,664	338	7,362	2,523	n.a.	n.a.	3,783	1,056	n.a.
1993-94	1,053	8,003	80	9,137	4,444	n.a.	n.a.	4,120	574	n.a.
1994-95	574	10,452	1,231	10,861	5,302	n.a.	n.a.	5,017	813	n.a.
1995-96	858	9,834	168	10,841	4,235	n.a.	n.a.	5,431	1,125	n.a.
1996-1997	1,195	8,083	336	9,614	3,675	n.a.	n.a.	5,276	663	n.a.
<u>Total Grains and Oilseeds (f)</u>										
1992-93	16,294	54,565	1,606	72,462	27,039	n.a.	n.a.	26,755	18,540	n.a.
1993-94	18,536	58,576	678	77,790	29,829	n.a.	n.a.	31,301	16,667	n.a.
1994-95	16,667	55,515	2,335	73,760	31,597	n.a.	n.a.	32,594	9,840	n.a.
1995-96	9,886	58,324	1,023	69,215	25,258	n.a.	n.a.	33,402	10,504	n.a.
1996-97	10,576	65,659	1,275	77,510	29,249	n.a.	n.a.	33,351	14,910	n.a.

(a) Aug-July crop year except corn and soybeans which are Sept-Aug.

(b) Includes exports of wheat, barley and oat products. Excludes exports of oilseed products.

(c) Grand total excludes food and industrial use of oil-seeds.

(d) Coarse Grains: Barley, Oats, and Rye.

(e) Total Oilseeds: calculated sum of Canola, Flax, and Soybeans.

(f) Total Grains and Oilseeds: calculated sum of Total Oilseeds, Coarse Grains, Corn, and All Wheat.

Source: "Cereal and Oilseeds Review". Catalogue number 22-007-XPB, Statistics Canada. February 1998, December 1997, December 1996, December 1995.

TABLE 7

Fresh Fruit – Supply and Disposition

(in metric tonnes (a))

Commodity		Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Processed	Net supply	End stocks
Apples	1992	191,240	566,210	90,470	847,930	74,540	197,170	327,090	235,500
	1993	235,500	488,400	97,040	820,940	65,900	195,080	311,480	235,500
	1994	235,500	553,740	102,800	892,030	69,020	191,620	404,610	209,920
	1995	209,920	608,220	101,670	91,980	89,940	211,620	393,560	208,289
	1996	208,280	483,410	103,100	794,790	109,710	142,880	334,900	193,350
	1997	193,350	502,553	111,054	n.a.	88,212	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cherries (sweet and sour)	1992	n.a.	10,900	9,930	20,820	390	8,200	11,260	n.a.
	1993	n.a.	9,490	6,520	16,010	250	6,430	8,590	n.a.
	1994	n.a.	13,120	6,540	19,660	380	7,790	10,560	n.a.
	1995	n.a.	11,280	3,820	15,110	200	6,050	8,150	n.a.
	1996	n.a.	9,840	3,020	12780	170	4,730	7,330	n.a.
	1997	n.a.	10,748	7,466	n.a.	242	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peaches	1992	n.a.	39,980	23,190	63,170	n.a.	7,570	52,260	n.a.
	1993	n.a.	38,030	21,730	59,750	n.a.	5,850	50,670	n.a.
	1994	n.a.	43,640	21,440	65,080	n.a.	5,060	56,420	n.a.
	1995	n.a.	41,000	20,810	61,810	n.a.	8,530	50,090	n.a.
	1996	n.a.	37,750	16,150	53,900	n.a.	7,970	43,170	n.a.
	1997	n.a.	27,993	24,221	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pears	1992	n.a.	21,150	47,060	68,210	260	5,290	59,520	n.a.
	1993	n.a.	18,130	51,000	69,130	680	4,090	61,140	n.a.
	1994	n.a.	15,790	59,150	74,940	360	4,250	66,810	n.a.
	1995	n.a.	15,900	57,970	73,870	790	2,250	67,290	n.a.
	1996	n.a.	14,960	58,230	73,190	590	3,630	65,520	n.a.
	1997	n.a.	15,610	64,910	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Quinces	1992	n.a.	n.a.	70	70	n.a.	n.a.	70	n.a.
	1993	n.a.	n.a.	200	200	n.a.	n.a.	190	n.a.
	1994	n.a.	n.a.	120	120	n.a.	n.a.	120	n.a.
	1995	n.a.	n.a.	100	100	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.
	1996	n.a.	n.a.	210	210	n.a.	n.a.	190	n.a.
	1997	n.a.	n.a.	213	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Plums	1992	n.a.	3,150	28,860	32,000	20	120	30,270	n.a.
	1993	n.a.	2,900	25,570	28,460	20	110	26,920	n.a.
	1994	n.a.	3,880	27,460	31,340	60	170	29,560	n.a.
	1995	n.a.	5,040	17,200	22,240	40	50	21,040	n.a.
	1996	n.a.	4,870	25,260	30,130	10	130	28,490	n.a.
	1997	n.a.	3,790	26,837	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) data accurate to the nearest 10 tonnes.

Source: "Food Consumption in Canada, Part II, 1996". Catalogue number 32-320. Statistics Canada.

TABLE 8

Dry Beans

(in 000 metric tonnes)

Crop Year	Production	Imports	Exports
92/93	73.2	16.5	80.4
93/94	130.8	15.3	110.0
94/95	170.7	18.0	129.1
95/96	200.4	19.1	173.2
96/97	123.2	26.3	123.1

Source: Cereals and Oilseeds Review', Catalogue No. 22-007, Statistics Canada; (editions: December 1997, December 1996, December 1995, December 1994). Dry beans include: HS 0713.31, 0713.32, 0713.33, 0713.39, 0713.50, 0713.90 [mung, black or green gram beans; small red or adzuki beans; white pea beans, broad and horse beans; and other dry beans].