

**GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE**

RESTRICTED

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STATE TRADING

Notifications Pursuant to Article XVII:4(a)

CANADA

The following communication, dated 31 May 1982, has been received from the delegation of Canada.

This notification replaces all past Canadian notifications, the last full version of which was made in document L/4466/Add.9 of 22 June 1977.

1. Enumeration of enterprises

The following Canadian enterprises have "special or exclusive privileges" within the meaning of Article XVII:

- A. Canadian Wheat Board: wheat, barley, oats;
- B. Canadian Dairy Commission: butter;
- C. Canadian Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation: freshwater fish including: Whitefish, Northern Pike, Pickerel, Mullet, Sauger, Carp, Trout, Tullibee, Perch, Inconnu, and Sturgeon;
- D. Canadian Saltfish Corporation: cured or salted fish, including Cod, Hake and Pollock;
- E. Provincial Liquor Control Authorities: intoxicating beverages including beer, wines and distilled beverages.

CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

A. II. Reasons and purpose for introducing and maintaining enterprise

The Canadian Wheat Board was established under the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935, which defined the object of the Board as the "marketing in an orderly manner, in interprovincial and export trade, of grain grown in Canada." To that end, the Wheat Board's powers include authority to buy, take delivery of, store, transfer, sell, ship or otherwise dispose of grain.

Except as directed by the Governor-in-Council, the Wheat Board was not originally authorized to buy grain other than wheat but, since August 1, 1949, it has also been able to buy oats and barley if authorized to do so by Regulation approved by the Governor-in-Council. Only grain produced in the designated area, which includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and parts of British Columbia, is purchased by the CWB, which controls the delivery of grain into elevators and railway cars in the area, as well as in the interprovincial movement, and export of wheat, oats and barley generally.

A. III. Description of the functioning of the enterprise

Whether the enterprise deals with exports or with imports or with both.

The Canadian Wheat Board undertakes to market in interprovincial and export trade on behalf of producers, wheat, oats and barley grown in the "designated area" of western Canada offered by producers for sale. From 1943 to 1974 the Canadian Wheat Board controlled the disposition of over 95 percent of all wheat marketed commercially in Canada. It has purchased from the grower during the 1949-1974 period only a slightly lower proportion of the barley and oats entering into interprovincial or export trade. However, with the introduction by the Federal Government of a new domestic feed grain policy in 1974, the proportion of commercial grain marketings controlled by the Canadian Wheat Board has been reduced to about 80% for wheat, 10% for oats and 45% for barley. Under the new policy the sale of western feed grain for use as animal feed within Canada was extended to the open market from the sole jurisdiction of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Whether private traders are allowed to import or export and, if so, on what conditions. Whether there is free competition between private traders and the enterprise.

- The Canadian Wheat Board has exclusive privileges to licence or undertake imports and exports of wheat, oats and barley to and from Canada. In its operations the Board will either make a sale directly by itself or employ private trading companies to act as sales agents. The difference between the two methods, however, is rarely clear-cut.

Most sales involve both Wheat Board and private traders and, where special credit is involved, the Canadian Government. The degree of participation by any one of these agencies depends upon the customer. For example, in sales to the USSR and the People's Republic of China, negotiations to establish grade, quantities, prices, shipping periods and other terms and conditions are carried out entirely by the Wheat Board. Once main contract terms have been established, private trading companies, acting as export agents for the Wheat Board, obtain the necessary documentation and supervise ship loading. If the buyer wishes to accept delivery at the port of destination, that is, if it is a c.i.f. sale, the private trading company arranges ocean freight.

For straight commercial sales, however, such as those to the mills in western Europe, the private trading company, acting as the Wheat Board's agent, conducts all negotiations, buys the grain from the Wheat Board on a cash basis, and assumes responsibility for its foreign exchange, documentation, and ocean freight, if required. But, even in commercial sales, the Wheat Board is normally involved whether it be in market development or assisting with negotiations and some aspects of the contract bid itself.

The criteria used for determining the quantities to be exported and imported.

- The Canadian Wheat Board makes sales of wheat, oats and barley for export in line with commercial considerations such as price, quality, availability, marketability, and transportation. It permits imports in line with market needs.

How export prices are determined. How the markup on imported products is determined. How export prices and resale prices of imports compare with domestic prices.

- The Canadian Wheat Board in its sales determines product prices in line with prevailing market circumstances.

Whether long-term contracts are negotiated by the enterprise.
Whether the enterprise is used to fulfill contractual obligations entered into by the Government.

- In the past, long-term grain contracts have been entered into with a number of grain importing countries (including the USSR and the People's Republic of China). These have involved government-to-government trade and agency-to-agency and/or sometimes credit arrangements, with the Wheat Board playing the major role in fulfilling Canadian obligations.

CANADIAN DAIRY COMMISSION

B. II. Reason and purpose for maintaining enterprise

The Canadian Dairy Commission (CDC) was established by the Canadian Dairy Act which came into force on October 31, 1966 and became operational with the start of the dairy support year on April 1, 1967.

The statutory object of the Dairy Commission is to provide efficient Canadian producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of obtaining a fair return for their labour and investment, and to provide consumers of dairy products with a continuous and adequate supply of dairy products of high quality. To that end, the Dairy Commission has, among other things, the power to "purchase any dairy product and package, process, store, ship, insure, import, export or sell or otherwise dispose of any dairy product purchased by it."

B. III. Description of the functioning of the enterprise

Whether the enterprise deals with exports or with imports or with both.

- The Canadian Dairy Commission has "exclusive or special privileges" within the meaning of Article XVII in regard to imports of butter into Canada.

Whether private traders are allowed to import or export and, if so, on what conditions. Whether there is free competition between private traders and the enterprise.

- Import permits for butter issued under the Export and Import Permits Act are granted exclusively to the Canadian Dairy Commission. Private traders are not involved in this trade.

The criteria used for determining the quantities to be exported and imported.

- The Canadian Dairy Commission purchases butter for import into Canada in line with market needs as related to such commercial considerations as price, quality, availability, marketability and transportation.

How export prices are determined. How the markup on imported products is determined. How export prices and resale prices of imports compare with domestic prices.

- The Canadian Dairy Commission in its sales determines product markups in line with price support levels established for butter in Canada.

Whether long-term contracts are negotiated by the enterprise.
Whether the enterprise is used to fulfill contractual obligations entered into by the Government.

- Not applicable.

FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING CORPORATION

C. II. Reason and purpose for maintaining enterprise

The Canadian Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation was established in 1969 for the purpose of marketing and trading in inland fish, fish products and by-products, and is given the exclusive right in inter-provincial and export trade to market the products of the commercial fishery of provinces participating in the program. The object of the Corporation is to market fish in an orderly manner, increase returns to fishermen, promote markets and increase interprovincial and export trade.

As provided for by Section 25 of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Act, agreements between the Government of Canada and the Provinces established the participation of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Northwest Territories. The agreement with Ontario covers only production from an area of Northern Ontario bordering the province of Manitoba.

C. III. Description of the functioning of the enterprise

Whether the enterprise deals with exports or with imports or both.

- The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation is concerned with orderly marketing of freshwater fish in interprovincial trade and export markets.

Whether private traders are allowed to import or export and, if so, on what conditions. Whether there is free competition between private traders and the enterprise.

- The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation is given exclusive right to market fish in interprovincial and export trade only from those areas which have agreed to the arrangement. The Corporation competes both in domestic markets and in export markets with private trade.

The criteria used for determining the quantities to be exported and imported.

- The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation sells fish for export as determined by commercial considerations such as price, quality, availability, marketability, and transportation.

How export prices are determined. How the markup on imported products is determined. How export prices and resale prices of imports compare with domestic prices.

- The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation in its sale determines export prices in line with prevailing market circumstances.

Whether long-term contracts are negotiated by the enterprise. Whether the enterprise is used to fulfill contractual obligations entered into by the Government.

- Not applicable.

CANADIAN SALTFISH CORPORATION

D. II. Reason and purpose for maintaining enterprise

The Canadian Saltfish Corporation was established under the Saltfish Act and became operative on May 4, 1970. Its main purpose is to improve the earnings of fishermen and other primary producers of salt cured fish, through the production or purchase, processing and marketing of salt cod or the purchase of fresh cod for salting in participating provinces. To that end, the Corporation is given the exclusive right in interprovincial and export trade to market cured fish and the by-products of fish curing from participating provinces.

By section 25 of the Saltfish Act, the Provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec are eligible to participate in the Canadian Saltfish Corporation. The Corporation currently purchases, processes and markets the saltfish production of the fishermen of Newfoundland and Labrador and the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the province of Quebec.

D. III. Description of the functioning of the enterprise

Whether the enterprise deals with exports or with imports or both.

- The Canadian Saltfish Corporation is concerned with orderly marketing of saltfish in interprovincial trade and export markets.

Whether private traders are allowed to import or export and, if so, on what conditions. Whether there is free competition between private traders and the enterprise.

- The Canadian Saltfish Corporation is given exclusive right to market salt fish of the cod family in interprovincial and export trade only from those provinces which have agreed to the arrangement. The Corporation competes both in domestic markets and in export markets with private trade from provinces not participating in the Corporation.

The criteria used for determining the quantities to be exported and imported.

- The Canadian Saltfish Corporation exports fish in line with commercial considerations such as price, quality, availability, marketability, and transportation.

How export prices are determined. How the markup on imported products is determined. How export prices and resale prices of imports compare with domestic prices.

- The Canadian Saltfish Corporation in its sales determines product prices in line with prevailing market conditions.

Whether long-term contracts are negotiated by the enterprise.
Whether the enterprise is used to fulfill contractual obligations entered into by the Government.

- Not applicable.

PROVINCIAL LIQUOR CONTROL AUTHORITIES

E. II. Reason and purpose for introducing and maintaining enterprise

Importation and interprovincial trade in alcoholic beverages in Canada is controlled by the federal Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act. Under this act, liquor deemed intoxicating by the law of any Canadian province may be imported or transported between provinces only by a provincial board, commission, officer or governmental agency vested by the province with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The exceptions to this requirement relate to the importation of alcoholic beverages for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage. The marketing and retail sale of alcoholic beverages within provinces is controlled by independent boards and agencies in the 10 provinces and 2 territories of Canada as regulated by Provincial Statutes and Territorial Regulations.

The federal Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act was enacted in the 1920's and relates to the period of prohibition from 1919 to the early 1930's. The original objective was in relation to the control of consumption of alcoholic beverages in Canada for moral and health reasons.

E. III. Description of the functioning of the state trading enterprises

Whether the enterprise deals with exports or with imports or both.

- Provincial liquor control authorities deal with the importation and domestic marketing of alcoholic beverages. Production and exportation of alcoholic beverages are controlled by federal excise regulations.

Whether private traders are allowed to import or export, and if so, on what conditions. Whether there is free competition between private traders and the enterprise.

- Private traders may import alcoholic beverages for retail sale in Canada if they hold permits issued by provincial liquor control authorities. An exception exists for persons duly licensed by the Government of Canada to carry on the business or trade of a distiller or brewer where the intoxicating liquor is imported solely for the purpose of being used for blending with or flavoring the products of the business or trade of that person.

The criteria used for determining the quantities to be exported and imported.

- Provincial liquor control authorities purchase or permit the purchase of alcoholic beverages in line with market needs as related to such commercial considerations as price, quality, availability, marketability, transportation and other conditions of purchase or sale.

How export prices are determined. How the markup on imported products is determined. How export prices and resale prices of imports compare with domestic prices.

- The "Provincial statement of intent with respect to sales of alcoholic beverages by provincial marketing agencies in Canada" developed in the MTN applies to the listing and mark-up policies of the individual provincial liquor control agencies.

Whether long-term contracts are negotiated by the enterprise. Whether the enterprise is used to fulfill contractual obligations entered into by the Government.

- Not applicable.

E. IV. Statistical information

The relevant statistical information is attached.

E. V. Reason why no foreign trade has taken place (if this is the case) in the products affected

Not applicable.

E. VI. Additional information

None.

NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XVII

CANADA

Statistics

COMMODITY	UNITS	YEAR	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			CANADIAN PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
			TOTAL		TOTAL		By Art. XVII Enterprise		By Art. XVII Enterprise		Quantity	\$1,000
			Quantity	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
A. Canadian Wheat Board												
Wheat 1/	('000 tonnes grain equiv.)	1976	-	-	-	10,552	1,707,623	7,253	1,177,901	23,587	2,487,374	
		1977	-	-	-	14,268	1,826,224	9,169	1,369,598	19,841	2,063,176	
		1978	-	-	-	14,417	1,910,154	12,889	1,707,678	21,145	2,975,725	
		1979	-	-	-	11,691	2,179,182	9,926	1,850,125	17,184	3,075,936	
		1980	-	-	-	16,757	3,886,028	14,813	3,435,249	19,131	n/a	
Barley	('000 tonnes grain equiv.)	1976	-	-	-	4,329	542,362	2,034	254,910	10,513	927,075	
		1977	-	-	-	2,790	312,347	1,256	140,117	11,799	910,419	
		1978	-	-	-	3,569	380,462	3,030	323,012	10,387	863,487	
		1979	-	-	-	3,933	509,038	2,521	326,293	8,460	947,520	
		1980	-	-	-	2,732	404,180	1,615	238,870	11,041	n/a	
Oats	('000 tonnes grain equiv.)	1976	-	-	-	448	50,232	99	11,461	4,831	369,631	
		1977	-	-	-	322	31,174	60	7,212	4,303	292,962	
		1978	-	-	-	83	7,843	24	2,259	3,620	262,891	
		1979	-	-	-	61	5,829	46	4,412	2,978	273,976	
		1980	-	-	-	160	20,122	116	14,629	3,028	n/a	

1/ Excluding seed wheat and wheat flour

SOURCE: Statistics Canada
Canadian Wheat Board

Market & Policy Analysis Division
Grain Marketing Office
March 1981

NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XVII:4

CANADA

STATISTICS

INDUSTRY AND/OR COMMODITY	UNITS (1)	YEAR (2)	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			CANADIAN PRODUCTS		
			TOTAL			TOTAL			BY ART. XVII		
			QUANTITY (3)	\$1,000 (4)	ENTERPRISE QUANTITY (5)	QUANTITY (6)	\$1,000 (7)	ENTERPRISE QUANTITY (8)	QUANTITY (9)	\$1,000 (10)	QUANTITY (11)

B. Canadian Dairy Commission

<u>Dairy Products</u>												
1,000 LBS	1979	1980	17.3	11.0	17.3	11.0	44.5	52.0	44.5	52.0	217,615	
1980	1980	1980	19.5	22.0	19.5	22.0	140.5	155.0	140.5	155.0	N/A	
Creamery Butter											N/A	N/A

Commodity	IMPORTS						EXPORTS				CANADIAN PRODUCTION		
	1	2	3	By Art. XVII		7	8	By Art. XVII		11	12		
				Quantity	\$1000			Quantity	\$1000			Quantity	\$1000
				Total	Total	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
				\$1000	\$1000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)
				4	5	6							
				Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
				\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000	\$1000
				Enterprise	Enterprise	Enterprise	Enterprise	Enterprise	Enterprise	Enterprise	Enterprise	Enterprise	Enterprise
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				2,938	NIL	NIL	23,801	37,100	10,480	16,600	42,479	20,944	20,944
Freshwater Fish M. Tons	1975	1,658	2,938	NIL	NIL	23,801	37,100	10,480	16,600	42,479	20,944	20,944	20,944
	1976	1,815	3,658	NIL	NIL	20,350	36,629	11,116	19,500	39,667	24,164	24,164	24,164
	1977	NA	NA	NIL	NIL	21,335	36,926	10,345	21,750	47,035	31,091	31,091	31,091
	1978	NA	NA	NIL	NIL	27,600	44,400	12,500	24,000	47,571	32,959	32,959	32,959
	1979	2,107	5,679	NIL	NIL	29,800	68,200	15,640	31,300	49,155	43,234	43,234	43,234
	1980*	3,500	7,500	NIL	NIL	27,723	63,433	14,415	29,179	53,000	47,000	47,000	47,000

C. FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING CORP.

(1) Includes Fish in Fresh, Frozen, Filleted and Block Forms

(2) Landed Weight

(3) Value of Landings, excludes value added through Processing into Products

*1980 figures are preliminary

Commodity	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						CANADIAN PRODUCTION	
	1	2	3	4	By Art. XVII		7	8	9	10	11	12	Quantity	\$1000
					Year	Enterprise								
Units	Year	Quantity	\$1000	Quantity	\$1000	Quantity	\$1000	Quantity	\$1000	Quantity	\$1000	Quantity	\$1000	
D. CANADIAN SALTFISH CORP.														
Salted Cod and Related Species	M. Tons	1975	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	9,221	17,898	4,303	8,915	11,977	22,879		
		1976	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	14,776	27,618	5,314	10,751	18,408	34,407		
		1977	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	20,524	40,900	8,998	17,308	24,057	53,981		
		1978	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	24,335	57,444	8,250	20,300	25,000	60,700		
		1979	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	26,319	68,772	9,935	23,700	29,287	72,258		
		1980	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	40,687	95,362	22,230	55,000	42,000	98,000		
	Pickled Herring	M. Tons	1975	380	391	NIL	20,341	11,256	NIL	NIL	13,880	10,417		
			1976	290	362	NIL	16,190	14,271	1,300	765	20,885	16,243		
			1977	NA	NA	NIL	14,969	12,623	1,580	1,100	18,585	17,011		
			1978	251	362	NIL	15,437	15,945	1,430	2,000	25,177	27,286		
		1979	130	192	NIL	14,042	14,895	1,630	2,300	19,254	26,791			
	1980	NIL	NIL	NIL	13,891	16,138	1,000	1,550	16,300	25,000				

NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XVII:4

CANADA

STATISTICS

INDUSTRY AND/OR COMMODITY	UNITS	YEAR	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			CANADIAN PRODUCTS			
			TOTAL		BY ART. XVII ENTERPRISE		TOTAL		BY ART. XVII ENTERPRISE			
			QUANTITY	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	

E. PROVINCIAL LIQUOR CONTROL AUTHORITIES

Breweries												
Ale, lager, porter and stout	1,000 gallons	1974	1,847	4,297	n.a.	n.a.	7,517	10,133	-	-	-	-
		1975	2,464	6,284	n.a.	n.a.	10,701	16,580	-	-	-	442,930
		1976	2,682	6,441	n.a.	n.a.	15,279	26,865	-	-	-	444,594
		1977	3,671	8,529	n.a.	n.a.	19,694	33,730	-	-	-	448,552
		1978	13,092	26,243	n.a.	n.a.	26,858	44,027	-	-	-	453,463
		1979	3,737	8,566	n.a.	n.a.	37,705	68,264	-	-	-	-
		1980	13,006	25,063	n.a.	n.a.	41,312	89,839	-	-	-	-
Wineries												
Grape wines, still table strength	1,000 gallons	1974	8,467	41,800	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1975	11,073	58,382	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1976	12,643	57,959	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1977	17,750	90,767	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1978	20,274	116,943	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1979	19,645	114,425	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1980	21,133	125,286	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sherry	1,000 gallons	1974	765	4,083	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1975	699	4,139	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1976	627	3,460	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1977	677	3,811	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1978	688	4,421	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1979	582	3,992	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1980	575	4,503	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XVII:4

CANADA

STATISTICS

INDUSTRY AND/OR COMMODITY	UNITS (1)	YEAR (2)	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			CANADIAN PRODUCTS			
			TOTAL		BY ART. XVII ENTERPRISE		TOTAL		BY ART. XVII ENTERPRISE			
			QUANTITY (3)	\$1,000 Quantity (4)	Quantity (5)	\$1,000 Quantity (6)	Quantity (7)	\$1,000 Quantity (8)	Quantity (9)	\$1,000 Quantity (10)	Quantity (11)	\$1,000 Quantity (12)
E. PROVINCIAL LIQUOR CONTROL AUTHORITIES												
Wineries (Cont'd)												
Vermouth	1,000 gallons	1974	1,218	4,968	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1975	1,234	6,036	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1976	1,563	6,691	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1977	1,505	6,516	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1978	1,703	10,313	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1979	947	5,790	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1980	921	5,964	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grape Wines, Still	1,000 gallons	1974	867	4,574	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1975	830	5,294	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1976	819	4,830	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1977	1,061	6,502	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1978	540	3,909	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1979	637	5,170	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1980	640	5,649	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermented Alcoholic Beverages n.e.s.	1,000 gallons	1974	243	954	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		1975	282	1,172	n.a.	n.a.	83	342	342	342	342	342
		1976	282	1,119	n.a.	n.a.	154	612	612	612	612	612
		1977	278	1,097	n.a.	n.a.	88	341	341	341	341	341
		1978	343	1,644	n.a.	n.a.	359	1,087	1,087	1,087	1,087	1,087
		1979	310	1,754	n.a.	n.a.	720	3,275	3,275	3,275	3,275	3,275
		1980	381	2,387	n.a.	n.a.						

NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XVII:4

CANADA

STATISTICS

INDUSTRY AND/OR COMMODITY	UNITS	YEAR	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			CANADIAN PRODUCTS			
			TOTAL		BY ART. XVII ENTERPRISE		TOTAL		BY ART. XVII ENTERPRISE			
			QUANTITY	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	

E. PROVINCIAL LIQUOR CONTROL AUTHORITIES

Wineries (Cont'd)												
Total Wines	1,000 gallons	1974	12,288	63,130	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	16,529	28,145
		1975	14,803	83,999	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	83	-	-	16,251	39,467
		1976	17,093	83,759	n.a.	n.a.	154	342	-	-	14,312	36,564
		1977	23,578	123,232	n.a.	n.a.	88	341	-	-	14,565	41,695
		1978	25,090	153,085	n.a.	n.a.	359	1,087	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
		1979	22,141	131,131	n.a.	n.a.	720	3,275	-	-	-	-
		1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Distilleries

Brandy	1,000 proof gallons	1974	1,312	13,851	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1975	1,283	19,237	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1976	1,274	16,308	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1977	1,265	19,487	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1978	1,403	23,491	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1979	1,042	18,249	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1980	1,066	22,082	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gin	1,000 proof gallons	1974	978	6,799	n.a.	n.a.	25	143	-	-	-	-
		1975	1,072	8,522	n.a.	n.a.	16	104	-	-	-	-
		1976	958	6,107	n.a.	n.a.	10	60	-	-	-	-
		1977	898	6,500	n.a.	n.a.	14	116	-	-	-	-
		1978	1,063	9,605	n.a.	n.a.	11	81	-	-	-	-
		1979	702	7,785	n.a.	n.a.	6	48	-	-	-	-
		1980	711	9,785	n.a.	n.a.	14	138	-	-	-	-

NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XVII:4

CANADA

STATISTICS

INDUSTRY AND/OR COMMODITY	UNITS	YEAR	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			CANADIAN PRODUCTS		
			TOTAL		BY ART. XVII ENTERPRISE		TOTAL		BY ART. XVII ENTERPRISE		
			QUANTITY (3)	\$1,000 (4)	Quantity (5)	\$1,000 (6)	Quantity (7)	\$1,000 (8)	Quantity (9)	\$1,000 (10)	Quantity (11)

E. PROVINCIAL LIQUOR CONTROL AUTHORITIES

Distilleries (Cont'd)

Rum	1,000 proof gallons	1974	3,813	11,009	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1975	2,224	7,701	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1976	2,984	9,674	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1977	2,338	8,540	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1978	3,048	11,499	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1979	3,491	13,290	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1980	2,544	9,700	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiskey	1,000 proof gallons	1974	3,339	22,137	n.a.	n.a.	27,919	193,699	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1975	3,605	26,240	n.a.	n.a.	33,933	242,147	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1976	3,167	21,182	n.a.	n.a.	30,878	222,588	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1977	3,212	26,492	n.a.	n.a.	33,107	270,741	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1978	3,014	32,272	n.a.	n.a.	33,539	268,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1979	2,619	36,252	n.a.	n.a.	33,854	299,266	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1980	2,615	40,831	n.a.	n.a.	34,342	308,969	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquers	1,000 proof gallons	1974	642	13,150	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1975	703	16,503	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1976	828	18,635	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1977	989	24,000	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1978	1,095	27,724	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1979	939	31,355	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1980	946	37,320	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XVII:4

CANADA

STATISTICS

INDUSTRY AND/OR COMMODITY	UNITS	YEAR	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			CANADIAN PRODUCTS		
			TOTAL		BY ART. XVII ENTERPRISE		TOTAL		BY ART. XVII ENTERPRISE		
			QUANTITY	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000	Quantity	\$1,000	Quantity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

E. PROVINCIAL LIQUOR CONTROL AUTHORITIES

Distilleries (Cont'd)
Distilled Beverages

1,000 proof gallons	1974	480	1,779	n.a.	n.a.	260	1,240	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	464	2,168	n.a.	n.a.	257	1,819	-	-	-	-	-
	1976	428	2,088	n.a.	n.a.	336	1,955	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	388	2,366	n.a.	n.a.	473	3,284	-	-	-	-	-
	1978	485	2,779	n.a.	n.a.	520	3,742	-	-	-	-	-
	1979	621	3,370	n.a.	n.a.	373	2,353	-	-	-	-	-
	1980	731	4,563	n.a.	n.a.	494	3,457	-	-	-	-	-
Total Distilleries	1974	10,564	68,725	n.a.	n.a.	28,204	195,082	-	-	-	84,442	48,840
	1975	9,306	80,461	n.a.	n.a.	34,206	244,070	-	-	-	69,399	500,482
	1976	9,639	73,994	n.a.	n.a.	31,224	224,603	-	-	-	65,181	503,857
	1977	9,090	87,385	n.a.	n.a.	33,594	274,141	-	-	-	62,390	567,145
	1978	10,108	107,370	n.a.	n.a.	34,070	272,723	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
	1979	9,414	110,301	n.a.	n.a.	34,227	301,619	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
	1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.

