

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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## SUBSIDIES

### Notifications Pursuant to Article XVI:1

#### CANADA

The following notification has been received from the Permanent Mission of Canada.

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The following notifications cover cover subsidies paid during the fiscal or crop year 1981-82.

#### I. GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS

##### Feed Freight Assistance Program

##### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

###### (a) Background and Authority

This program was instituted in 1941. The federal government authorized partial payment of the transportation costs incurred in shipping feed grains from the Prairie Provinces to British Columbia and part of Eastern Canada.

The program is administered by the Canadian Livestock Feed Board.

###### (b) Incidence

The freight assistance rates are set for various zones or regions based upon the weighted average cost of transportation from the lakehead over the least cost route.

###### (c) Amount of the Subsidy

Expenditures on feed grains freight assistance during the crop year 1981-82 were \$15.4 million for the shipment of 1.9 million tonnes of grain.

Expenditures by Province are as follows:

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Province	Expenditure (in \$)
Yukon and North West Territories	8,370
British Columbia	5,951,820
Ontario	75,570
Quebec	3,364,325
New Brunswick	1,693,924
Nova Scotia	2,400,099
Prince Edward Island	502,163
Newfoundland	1,371,842
TOTAL	15,368,113

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(d) Estimated Subsidy Per Unit

During the 1981-82 crop year, the average expenditure per tonne was \$7.91.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

The feed freight assistance program reduces the freight cost of transporting feed grains to eligible areas.

## Local Feed Grain Security Program

### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

#### (a) Background and Authority

This program, announced in March 1978, is designed to assist in the development of grain storage at feed mills in grain deficit areas of Eastern Canada and British Columbia. The federal government will pay storage and interest charges on any additional grain stocks resulting from new storage capacity built and financed by feed companies.

This program is administered by the Canadian Livestock Feed Board in collaboration with Agriculture Canada.

#### (b) Incidence

Under this program, Agriculture Canada will provide financial assistance to any commercial establishment in a grain deficit area producing at least 500 tonnes of formula feeds per year. Eligible feed mills may claim on a quarterly basis, assistance for the carrying charges of grain, provided they have constructed new storage space and show they are holding higher stocks than in previous years.

Assistance, under this program, will be provided up until the point at which additional inventories are equivalent to the new storage space created or the point at which additional inventories reach a level of 1,100 tonnes, whichever is less. Any planned expansion of less than 65 tonnes of storage space will not be eligible for assistance under this program.

This program is available for grain inventories carried in storage facilities constructed between April 1, 1977 and March 31, 1984. Those who qualify for assistance prior to March 31, 1980 may be eligible for quarterly carrying charges on the additional inventories for a five year period. Those qualifying after that date will receive less total assistance since no payment will be made after March 31, 1985. Applications will not be accepted after March 31, 1984.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

In 1981-82, contributions were made by the federal government for the realization of 58 projects, covering 35,184 tonnes of grain. These contributions totalled \$580,415 for the 1981-82 fiscal year.

(d) Estimated Amount Per Unit

The estimated amount per project is approximately \$7,530. The estimated amount per additional tonne stored is approximately \$12.50.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

This program should encourage the feed industry to increase local stocks which in turn will benefit livestock producers in areas where local grain production is insufficient to meet the needs of the livestock and poultry industry.

## Inland Elevator Programs

### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

#### (a) Background and Authority

Two programs announced in June 1978 are designed to assist in the development of grain storage facilities at inland elevators in grain deficit areas of Eastern Canada<sup>1</sup> and British Columbia. They involve both the construction of new elevators and improvement of storage capacities in existing ones.

The programs are administered by Agriculture Canada in collaboration with the Canadian Livestock Feed Board.

#### (b) Incidence

Agriculture Canada, under the New Inland Elevator Program, provides financial assistance to elevator operators constructing new inland elevator facilities in feed grain deficient areas.

Eligible operators will receive a contribution of either \$500,000 or 50 percent of the eligible capital costs, whichever is less. Forty percent of the contribution will be repaid in the fourth to tenth years of operation. This program ran for a period of five years, and ended on March 31, 1983.

Under the program for the expansion of Existing Inland Elevators, Agriculture Canada will provide financial assistance to eligible firms to expand feed grain storage, cleaning and drying capacity in feed

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<sup>1</sup>All the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and certain specified parts of Ontario

grain deficient areas. Eligible firms will receive a contribution of either a maximum of \$150,000 or 30 percent of capital costs for expansion, whichever is less. These contributions are grants that do not require reimbursements.

This program ran for a period of four years, and ended on March 31, 1982.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

In 1981-82, a total of \$3,553,001 was distributed by the federal government. \$2,883,990 was allocated for the realization of 10 projects under the New Inland Elevator Program. There were eight projects in Ontario which together received \$2,440,520 and two projects in Quebec using \$443,470. A total amount of \$669,011 was distributed for the realization of seven projects under the program for the expansion of Existing Inland Elevators. Four of these projects were undertaken in Ontario and three in Quebec, utilizing \$259,815 in Ontario and \$409,196 in Quebec.

(d) Estimated Amount per Unit

The average amount per project distributed in 1981-82 for the New Inland Elevator Program was \$288,399 and \$95,573 for the program of expansion of Existing Inland Elevators.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

These programs were expected to encourage the development of an additional estimated 128,330 tonnes of storage capacity (on a barley basis), 31,830 tonnes under the Existing Inland Elevator Program and 96,500 tonnes of additional storage capacity under the New Inland Elevator Program.

The programs were also expected to encourage the development of larger feed grain inventories in areas where local grain production was insufficient to meet the needs of the livestock and poultry industries.

Feed Freight Assistance Adjustment Fund for Ontario

1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

(a) Background and Authority

The fund was established in 1977 as a result of adjustments to the Feed Freight Assistance Policy regarding the shipment of feed grains from Western Canada to Ontario. Two programs were designed to improve the production and utilization of feed grain in Ontario by offering inventories for capital expenditures. The fund is administered by the Farm Development Division of Agriculture Canada in cooperation with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Under the Grain Storage, Handling and Feed Preparation Program, Agriculture Canada will provide a total of \$13.5 million to producers to improve feed grain production and utilization.

Under the Innovator Incentive Program, Agriculture Canada will provide a total of \$600,000 to producers to encourage the purchasing of new equipment and machinery or the use of new techniques.

Under the terms of the Canada-Ontario Agreements the programs are administered by the Province of Ontario in collaboration with Agriculture Canada.

(b) Incidence

Under the Grain Storage, Handling and Feed Preparation Program, eligible producers received a contribution equivalent to 30 percent of the eligible expenditures to a maximum of \$1,500 per producer.



Under the Innovator Incentive Program, eligible producers receive a contribution to 50 percent of the eligible expenditures to a maximum of \$10,000 per producer.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

During the 1981-82 fiscal year, there were no expenditures under the Grain Storage Handling and Feed Preparation Program as all funds have been allocated. Approximately \$135,000 was distributed under the Innovator Incentive Program.

(d) Estimated Amount Per Unit

The Innovator Incentive Program has to date spent a total of \$500,000 throughout its operation from 1977 to 1982. This provided assistance to about 50 innovative projects (8 were approved in 1981/82) that were designed to conserve energy, save labour and generally increase grain and forage production. The level of assistance per project to date is estimated to be roughly \$10,000.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

The program should encourage the development of permanently installed structures and equipment for the on-farm storage, handling and processing of grain and livestock. It should also encourage energy conservation, labour savings, feed production or feed utilization efficiency.

Feed Freight Assistance Adjustment Fund for Quebec

1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

(a) Background and Authority

The fund was established in 1978 as a result of adjustments to the feed freight assistance policy regarding the shipment of feed grains from Western Canada to Quebec. Four programs were designed to improve the livestock feed production capacity in the province of Quebec. The federal government will allocate a total of \$33.5 million to the programs by 1983.

Under the terms of the Canada-Quebec Agreement, the programs are administered by the province of Quebec in collaboration with Agriculture Canada.

(b) Incidence

The assistance under the Canada-Quebec Agreement is as follows:

Program 1: On-Farm Grain Storage

- Grain bins                      50 percent of cost; maximum of \$27 per cubic metre of capacity
- Aeration systems              75 percent of cost; \$500 maximum per unit
- Corn cribs                      \$30 per metre; maximum of \$1,000 per crib

Program 2: Grain Harvesting Equipment

- Combines                      30 percent of purchase cost; maximum of \$12,000; payable to groups of 3 or more producers only in the regions of Lower St. Lawrence - Gaspé, Saguenay - Lake St. John, Quebec North-West, Quebec City Region.

Program 3: Forage Conservation

- Silos                              30 percent of cost; maximum of \$5,000 per silo
- Hay driers                      75 percent of cost; maximum of \$500 per unit

Program 4: Seed Quality and Quality Improvement

Capital assistance to improve or expand establishments authorized under the Canada Seeds Act; 50 percent of eligible project costs to a maximum of \$250,000.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

The total amount paid by the federal government towards the Quebec program was \$6.3 million during the 1981-82 fiscal year.

(d) Estimated Subsidy Per Unit

In 1981/82, \$2.2 million was allocated under the On Farm Grain Program and this contributed to the purchase and construction of 1,221 silos, 91 dryers and 87 corn cribs. The average level of assistance per project was therefore \$1,573.

Under Program 2, Specialized Grain Harvesting Equipment, 175 producers received an average of \$12,000 to assist with the purchase of combines. Total program expenditures amounted to \$2.097 million.

Program 3 beneficiaries received a total of \$1.8 million for the purchase of 305 dryers, 357 vertical silos and 42 horizontal silos. The average subsidy per project unit under the Improved Forage Conservation Program was therefore \$2,557.

There were no projects assisted by the Improved Seed Production Program in 1981-82.

## 2. Effect of the Subsidy

These programs should encourage the development of permanently installed structures and equipment for the on-farm storage, handling and processing of grain and livestock feed.

## Feed Freight Assistance Adjustment Fund for British Columbia

### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

#### (a) Background and Authority

This program was designed in response to revisions in the Feed Freight Assistance Program which reduced the level of transportation assistance for feed grains in certain areas. The fund supports research in feed grains and through extension and demonstrations supports efforts to increase the province's independence in feed supplies.

The fund, formalized by the Canada-British Columbia Agreement, was established in 1978. It is coordinated and authorized by Agriculture Canada in cooperation with the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

#### (b) Incidence

Three program areas of research and demonstration are defined in the Agreement:

- (1) investigations and demonstrations to farmers of the source and utilization of various food wastes as livestock feed;
- (2) demonstrations of improved utilization of grains and forages for livestock and poultry;
- (3) development and demonstrations to farmers of improved feeding systems, including training in management and technology.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

Total payments from this fund for the 1981-82 fiscal year were \$288,504.

Between 1978 and 1982, \$1.04 million has been paid out for this program.

(d) Estimated Subsidy Per Unit

Five projects have been financed under Program 1. The first project was approved on January 30, 1979 and a total of \$224,819 was spent on these five projects by the end of 1981/82. This amounted to \$44,964 per project over the course of the program.

Similarly for Program 2, eight projects were assisted and the average amount of funding per project was equal to \$97,725.

Three projects have been authorized under Program 3. From January 1979 to date 1981/82, this amounted to a per unit subsidy of \$24,516 per project.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

This program should reduce the reliance of the livestock industry of British Columbia on out of province feed supplies.

## Freight Charges Equalization

### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

#### (a) Background and Authority

Authorized by Industry, Trade and Commerce, appropriations under this program, are designed to equalize freight charges between Eastern and Western Canada on the transport of flour for export markets.

#### (b) Incidence

Payments are issued to millers in Western Canada in order to equalize the freight "stop-off" charges between Eastern and Western Canada on the grain which is processed into flour for export.

#### (c) Amount of the Subsidy

Payments under this program for the 1981-82 fiscal year totalled \$851,600.

#### (d) Estimated Subsidy Per Unit

Approximately 129,611 tonnes of flour processed in Western Canada benefited from the Freight Charges Equalization scheme. The rates or levels of equalization changed three times throughout the year and the lengths of 'stop overs' vary substantially. The per unit estimate of subsidy, therefore, must be considered as only an approximation. Despite this the estimated subsidy per unit is approximately \$6.84 per tonne.

## 2. Effect of the Subsidy

This payment provides Western Canadian millers with equal access with Eastern millers to export flour markets. It removes the disadvantage that western millers would be constrained by the lower statutory freight rates on the transport of raw grain.



## Cash Advances on Farm Stored Grains

### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

#### (a) Background and Authority

The Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act allows cash advances to be made to grain producers in direct relationship to anticipated grain deliveries for the crop year while ensuring repayment at the same rate when the grain is delivered. These cash advances are, in effect, a prepayment of a portion of the initial payments guaranteed by the Government on the basic grades of wheat, oats and barley.

#### (b) Incidence

Advances are made for farm held grain to be repaid on delivery of the grain to the Canadian Wheat Board. The maximum advance in 1981-82 was \$15,000 per individual permit holder. Partnerships were eligible for advances up to \$30,000 while multi-farmer units of three or over were eligible for advances of up to \$45,000. The time-limit of the advance is variable as repayment must begin as soon as grain can be delivered to elevators under the quota.

The Governor-in-Council is also empowered to provide two types of emergency payments to producers. One payment is made in the event of extreme conditions; specifically towards the drying of tough and damp grain. The maximum payment in this category is \$1,500 per producer. Another form of emergency advance may be provided, up to a maximum of \$7,500 per producer for grain left unthreshed in the fall.

Rates of advance for the 1981-82 Program were:

Wheat: \$115 per tonne, to a maximum of 270 kilograms per acre

Barley: \$82 per tonne, to a maximum of 435 kilograms per acre

Oats: \$70 per tonne, to a maximum of 230 kilograms per acre

Advances made to producers totalled \$333.7 million in 1981-82.

The government bears the interest on money advanced and assumes liability for defaulted advance accounts. Administration costs are borne by the producer through a charge on the Canadian Wheat Board's pool accounts.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

Interest costs paid by the Federal Government for the 1981-82 crop year amounted to \$15.6 million. Payments for defaulted accounts totalled \$273,000.

(d) Estimated Amount Per Unit

For the crop year 1981-82, approximately 33,300 applications were accepted averaging about \$467.00 in interest costs per applicant.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

As a result of this program, farmers were able to obtain partial payment for their grain when delivery opportunities were restricted. This minimizes the burden of borrowing money at commercial interest rates during periods when the cash flow to the grains sector is critical but restricted due to reduced marketings.

## Initial Payments

### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

#### (a) Background and Authority

Under the terms of the Canadian Wheat Board Act, Initial Payments for the basic grades of wheat, oats and barley are established each crop year by the Government. They are set according to current and prospective market conditions and to any other circumstances which may render a specific level of initial payments advisable. These initial payments are the prices payable to producers upon delivery and are, in effect, Federal Government guaranteed floor prices, since any deficit incurred by the Canadian Wheat Board in its marketing operations is paid by the Government. If the sales price obtained by the Board is insufficient to cover its operating costs plus the initial payments already received by producers, the deficit is met by the Government.

#### (b) Incidence

Very few payments have been necessary to cover deficits since the program was implemented in 1935. When a deficit in a pool account occurs, the Government payment is made directly to the Canadian Wheat Board with the benefit accruing to the producers in the Wheat Board designated area who have grown the grain under the particular Pool Account.

#### (c) Amount of the Subsidy

Historically, Pool Account deficits amounted to \$1.0 million for the 1977-78 Oats Pool Account and \$0.8 million for the 1979-80 Oats Pool Account. In 1981-82 a deficit on operations also occurred on the Oat Pool Account. The Government of Canada paid \$2.3 million to meet this deficit.

(d) Estimated Amount per Unit

There were 343,761 tonnes of oats purchased by the Canadian Wheat Board for export or domestic sale. The deficit on Pool Operations in 1981-82 therefore amounted to \$6.66 per tonne.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

Guaranteed Initial Payments enable producers to make seeding decisions with preliminary indications of the final returns per crop. Although these programs serve as floor prices, historically only unusual and unforeseen market disruptions will cause the average selling price to fall below the initial price. In general they are designed to serve as market indicators, providing preliminary estimations of the relative profitability of the various crops.

## Western Grain Stabilization

### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

#### (a) Background

This voluntary program, enacted in April 1976, is jointly supported by Western grain farmers and the Federal Government. The major objective of the program is to provide a measure of protection against severe variation in the net cash flow from sales of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax and rapeseed caused by short-term market disruptions or shifts in yields and production cost patterns.

This program is administered by the Western Grain Stabilization Administration and the Federal Government pays all administrative costs.

#### (b) Incidence

When the calculated aggregate net cash income to producers of the covered commodities is below the previous five-year average, a payment approximately equal to the difference is triggered from the Stabilization Fund. The share of the total payment accruing to each individual producer is directly in proportion to his contribution into the program over the last three-year period. Participating producers pay a levy into the Fund at a rate of two percent of eligible grain sale proceeds.

#### (c) Amount of the Subsidy

The aggregate net cash flow for 1981-82 was higher than the previous five-year average and consequently there was no payments issued for this period. Producer levy contributions totalled \$47.16 million for

the 1981-82 fiscal year, while federal levy contributions totalled \$94.32 million. Administrative costs borne by the Federal Government for this period were \$704,600.

Stabilization payments were issued to producers in 1977 and 1978 totalling \$115 million and \$252.9 million respectively.

(d) Estimated Amount Per Unit

Stabilization payments issued in 1977 and 1978 averaged \$896 per recipient and \$1,843 per recipient respectively.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

While compensating producers for uncertainty and variation in their returns due to temporary market fluctuations, the program leaves them with the responsibility of making their individual production and marketing decisions without interfering with resource allocation or market operations. The program should stimulate competitive growth and development of the grain sector in Western Canada.

Grain Embargo Compensation Program

1. Nature and Extent of Subsidy

(a) Background and Authority

Following the United States Government's announcement of the partial embargo of grain shipments to the USSR, Canada agreed to support the action by restraining Canadian exports to the USSR to normal and traditional levels. The Government also agreed to "compensate grain producers for any losses in income which could be legitimately attributed to governmental action". It was later determined that losses did arise due to lower world prices and therefore producers were compensated.

Although the funds made available to compensate producers were appropriated independently for this unique purpose, the Western Grain Stabilization Board and the Agricultural Stabilization Board provided the subsidy processing and pre-audit services for payment of applications.

(b) Incidence

This program was instigated to address a specific and unusual need. The federal government agreed to compensate producers if low world grain prices, resulting from the embargo, caused incomes to fall.

(c) Amount of Subsidy

Producers of wheat, oats, barley and corn received compensation of approximately \$78 million.

(d) Subsidy per Unit

Export wheat	\$5.79/tonne
Feed wheat	\$5.67/tonne
Corn	\$5.55/tonne
Barley	\$5.11/tonne
Oats	\$4.84/tonne
Average for Program	\$5.86/tonne

2. Effect of the Subsidy

To maintain producer incomes from any adverse effect of the government's action in support of the American embargo on grain to the USSR.



Agricultural Stabilization for Grains and Oilseeds  
Outside the Canadian Wheat Board Designated Area

1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

(a) Background and Authority

Under authority of the Agricultural Stabilization Act, the Agricultural Stabilization Board must support the prices of corn, barley, oats and soybeans grown outside the Canadian Wheat Board area. Support prices are set at a minimum of 90 percent of the previous 5 year average market price, indexed for changes in the cash costs of production. In addition, other commodities such as wheat can be designated for similar support.

During the 1979, 1980, and 1981 crop years, average market prices for these commodities were higher than the established support prices so no deficiency payments were required. During the 1981-82 fiscal year, deficiency payments were made with respect to eastern wheat, corn and barley produced in 1977 and corn produced in 1976.

(b) Incidence

For named commodities, deficiency payments were made directly to producers for the difference between the annual average market price and 90 percent of the previous five year average market price for each commodity. For designated commodities the level of support is determined annually by an Order-in-Council.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

Adjustment payments made during the 1981-82 fiscal year for eastern wheat totalled \$2,331 on 73 tonnes to 3 producers. These payments brought total program expenditures to \$24 million on 753,203 tonnes to 16,035 producers.

Payments issued in 1981-82 to cover the 1977 corn crop totalled \$13,005 on 2,360 tonnes to 4 producers. This brought the total program expenditures to \$11.8 million on 2.1 million tonnes to 9,969 producers.

Deficiency payments made on the 1977 barley crop amounted to \$147 in 1981/82. This brought the total payments on the 1977 barley crop to \$315,408 on 42,913 tonnes to 913 producers.

Adjustment payments issued for the 1976 corn crop totalled \$1,744 on 738 tonnes to three producers. This brought total program expenditures to \$3.74 million on 1.6 million tonnes to 9,987 producers.

(d) Subsidy Per Unit Covered by Total ASB Payments Per Program

For the Crop Year 1977

Eastern Wheat:	\$31.97 per tonne
Corn:	\$ 5.62 per tonne
Barley:	\$ 7.35 per tonne

For the Crop Year 1976

Corn:	\$ 2.34 per tonne
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2. Effect of the Subsidy

Agriculture Stabilization Board payments help stabilize producer incomes and minimize the impact of short term price shocks. By insulating incomes against short term disruptions in weather or market

conditions, this program helps prevent the misallocation of long term resource adjustment resulting from short term price or income stimuli. As long term price movements are allowed to prevail the long term viability of the industry should be enhanced.

## II OILSEED PRODUCTS

### Freight Assistance for Prairie Rapeseed Processors

#### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

##### (a) Background and Authority

This program was instituted in 1976 to provide financial assistance for the development of the rapeseed processing industry and to mitigate the effect of impending freight rate increases for prairie rapeseed processors.

##### (b) Incidence

This program is designed to compensate rapeseed crushing plants on the prairies for higher freight rates charged by the railways for rapeseed products as compared to unprocessed rapeseed. The assistance is paid on rapeseed oil and meal moving either east or west from the prairies, for both domestic use and export.

##### (c) Amount of the Subsidy

For the 1981-82 fiscal year, \$3 million was paid out by the Federal Government. Estimates to date for the 1981-82 period suggest the following distribution.

Rapeseed meal moving east:	\$1,350,000
Rapeseed oil moving east:	\$1,200,000
Rapeseed meal moving west:	\$ 225,000
Rapeseed oil moving west:	\$ 225,000

(d) Estimated Subsidy Per Unit:

Rapeseed meal moving east, approximately: \$ 6.75 per tonne

Rapeseed oil moving east, approximately: \$10.00 per tonne

Rapeseed meal moving west, approximately: \$ 5.00 per tonne

Rapeseed oil moving west, approximately: \$ 2.25 per tonne

2. Effect of the Subsidy

This program has reduced the transportation cost to prairie rapeseed crushers for the movement of processed rapeseed from the prairies to other regions of Canada.

### III DAIRY PRODUCTS

#### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

##### (a) Background and Authority

The Canadian Dairy Commission (CDC) was established by the Canadian Dairy Commission Act in 1966. The Commission's responsibilities include the purchase and disposal of surplus production, the making of direct payments to producers, the promotion of dairy products, and the investigation of any matter relating to the dairy industry. Since 1970, the Commission has added to its operations the administration of a federal-provincial supply management program under which each producer is allocated a share of the market. Under the Act, dairy support programs are funded by the Agriculture Stabilization Board under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, R.S.C. 1970.

##### (b) Incidence

Federal dairy stabilization policy consists of supporting the market prices of butter and skim milk powder through an offer-to-purchase program and making direct subsidy payments under a quota system to farmers for milk and cream used for the manufacture of industrial dairy products. In order to finance the Commission's losses on skim milk powder exports, a levy is collected against all eligible producers' deliveries of milk.

##### (c) Amount of the Subsidy

In the 1981-82 fiscal year, the amount of direct subsidy payments by the C.D.C. on manufactured milk and cream was \$282.3 million.

The support prices of butter and skim milk powder between April 1979 and April 1981 have been as follows:

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	Butter (\$ per kg)	Skim Milk Powder (\$ per kg)
Between January 1980 and April 1980	3.26	1.94
Between April 1980 and August 1980	3.34	2.01
Between August 1980 and January 1981	3.51	2.13
Between January 1981 and April 1981	3.63	2.20
Between April 1981 and July 1982	3.78	2.28

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(d) Estimated Amount Per Unit

In 1981-82, the rate of direct subsidy payments to producers was \$6.03 per hectolitre of industrial milk.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

A fundamental objective of the Canadian dairy support program is to provide milk producers 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 high quality dairy products.

#### IV FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

##### Agricultural Stabilization for Fruits and Vegetables

##### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

##### (a) Background and Authority

Under the Agricultural Stabilization Act various fruits and vegetables have been designated for support. While the Programs are specified for a particular crop year or harvest period, payments are often not made until after the end of the corresponding fiscal year when market prices, returns and costs are available. In addition to these delays, submission of producer requests and allocation of assistance often delay payments still further. While designated commodity prices are generally supported at the same level as named commodities, each program level is individually set by an Order-in-Council.

During the 1981-82 fiscal year payments were made under the Agricultural Stabilization Act on sour cherries, apples and cucumbers designated for support in 1980. There were no commodities designated for support from the 1981 crop. Payments were also issued in 1981-82 for potatoes grown in 1979; and for onions, white beans and eastern potatoes grown in the 1978 crop year.

One of the functions of the Agricultural Products Board, as established under the Agricultural Products Board Act, is to support the market stabilization activities of the Agricultural Stabilization Act. By buying surplus commodities and selling them later, the Board's activities help stabilize farm incomes. The Board can only sell products at prices lower than the purchase price plus handling and storage, if authorized by the Governor in Council. In 1981-82, a purchase program was announced for 1981 grapes and the appropriate losses were recorded. Net losses attributing to a purchase program for the 1980 grape crop were also recorded in 1981-82.



(b) Incidence

Under the Agricultural Stabilization Act deficiency payments were made directly to producers for the difference between the annual average market price and a percentage (decided by the Governor in Council) of the previous five year indexed average market price for each product.

The incidence and extent of Product Board purchase programs varies with the commodity and the market conditions preceding the purchase.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

Payments made in the 1981-82 fiscal year under this program for each designated commodity are specified below:

For the Crop Year 1981-82

1) Grape Purchase Program

The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to purchase up to 2,720 tonnes of Ontario red hybrid grapes, to have them processed and to resell at a price that would not incur a loss of more than \$306,000. By March 31, 1982 the Board had purchased 2,049 tonnes. The Board sold 1.1 million litres of wine and 1,213 litres of grape concentrates, but 800,891 litres of wine and 31,349 litres of grape concentrate remained in inventory on March 31, 1982. The net loss recorded as of March 31, 1982 was \$247,088.

For the Crop Year 1980-81

1) Sour Cherries

Payments under this program were set at 90 percent of the five year average indexed for cash costs of production. Average market price

was \$0.2525 per lb and a deficiency payment of \$0.0465 per lb was paid. Total payments of \$941,026 were made to 609 producers from British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia. These payments covered 20,237,121 pounds of sour cherries.

2) Apples

The 1980-81 support price for apples has been calculated as 8.36 cents per pound compared with an average producer return of only 6.59 cents per pound. Therefore, deficiency payments of 1.77 cents per pound were announced. Producers are eligible for payments on crops of more than 25,000 pounds but less than 1 million pounds. Support payments of \$13,576,352 were paid to 2,712 apple producers covering 767,025,531 pounds of apples.

3) Greenhouse Cucumbers

Growers of greenhouse cucumbers were eligible to receive stabilization payments for the 1980-81 crop year. Compensation was based on a specified proportion of the 5-year average price of \$3.77 per dozen and the 1980 average producer return of \$3.53 per dozen. As of the end of the 1981-82 fiscal year, there were 264 claims placed covering 2,503,716 dozen greenhouse cucumbers eligible for a total payment of \$714,697.

4) Grape Purchase Program

The Agricultural Products Board was authorized to purchase up to 4535 tonnes of surplus Ontario grapes to be converted to brandy with an anticipated loss of not more than \$1.5 million. As of March 31, 1982, 28,617 gallons remained in inventory for aging. The net loss recorded in 1981-82 was \$8,859. This brought total program expenditures to \$327,118.

For the Crop Year 1979-80

1) Eastern Potatoes

Potato producers in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces were eligible to receive payments of 70 cents per hundredweight for potatoes grown and marketed in the 1979 crop year. The stabilization payment was based on the difference between a prescribed, 5-year average adjusted price of \$3.42 per hundredweight and the average market return of \$2.72 per hundredweight for the crop year. The maximum claim per producer was limited to sales of 10,000 hundredweights. There was \$12.5 million paid under this program during the 1981-82 fiscal year on 17.9 million hundredweights to 3,297 producers.

For the Crop Year 1978-79

1) Onions

Growers of yellow seed onions in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were eligible to receive deficiency payments for the 1978 crop year. The support price for onions was calculated to be 4.5 cents per pound while the average producer return was 3.9 cents per pound. Producers were eligible to receive payment on 70 percent of their net sales of Canada No. 1 grade yellow seed onions to a maximum of 2 million pounds per producer. During the 1981-82 fiscal year, one adjustment payment of \$1,734 was made. This brought total program expenditures to \$886,434 on 147 million pounds to 319 producers.

2) White Beans

Growers of white beans in eastern Canada, Manitoba and Alberta were eligible for assistance on up to 160 tonnes of white beans grown and marketed in the 1978-79 crop year. The support price was \$389.55 per

tonne while the average market return was \$320.77 per tonne. During the 1981-82 fiscal year, adjustment payments of \$4,706, and refunds of \$72,505 brought total program expenditures to \$4.3 million.

3) Eastern Potatoes

Based on the average market price and the increase in cash production costs, the support level under the Act was set at \$3.92 per hundredweight. Grower returns for 1978 potatoes averaged \$3.52 per hundredweight. The maximum claim per producer was limited to sales of 10,000 hundredweight.

During the 1981-82 fiscal year adjustment payments amounted to \$50,740 on 126,800 hundredweights. This brought total program expenditures to \$6.8 million on 16.9 million hundredweights to 3,427 producers.

(d) Subsidy Per Unit

For the Crop Year 1981

Grape Purchase Program      \$120.00 per tonne

For the Crop Year 1980

Sour Cherries:	4.65 cents per pound
Apples:	1.77 cents per pound
Greenhouse Cucumbers:	24.0 cents per pound
Grape Purchase Program:	\$284.87 per tonne

For the Crop Year 1979

Greenhouse Cucumbers: 30 cents per dozen

For the Crop Year 1978

Onions: 0.6 cents per pound

White Beans: 3.2 cents per cwt

Eastern Potatoes 40 cents per cwt

2. Effect of the Subsidy

These deficiency payments stabilize returns to the producers of these products when market prices are depressed.

## V LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS

### Agriculture Stabilization for Market Hogs and Weaner Pigs

#### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

##### (a) Background and Authority

Hogs are a named commodity under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, thus requiring support at no less than 90 percent of the previous five year average market price adjusted for increases in cash costs of production. Although no payments were required for 1981-82 market hogs and weaner pigs, payments were made in the 1981-82 fiscal year towards the 1979-80 program.

##### (b) Incidence

Under the 1980-81 Program the average return for market hogs (\$62.35 per cwt) was below 90 percent of the previous five year average market price of \$67.70 per cwt (adjusted for increases in cash costs of production), and thus a deficiency payment was required. This amounted to \$5.35 per cwt and producers were eligible for payment on up to 5,000 hogs per producer.

The average return for market hogs in 1979-80 (\$58.59 per cwt) was also below the support price, so a deficiency payment of \$2.46 per cwt was required. Weaner pigs were also supported under the program at the rate of \$1.00 per pig.

##### (c) Amount of the Subsidy

As of March 31, total programs payments issued towards the 1980 program were \$105,734,425 on 11.8 million hogs to 29,679 slaughter hog producers.

Further support payments under the 1979 program were issued during the 1981-82 fiscal year. A total of \$1.5 million was distributed, in 1981-82 which brought total program costs to \$42.8 million to 27,216 producers on 17.4 million hundredweight.

(d) Estimated Amount Per Unit

Market Hogs:	(1979)	\$2.46 per cwt (\$4.15 per hog)
	(1980)	\$5.35 per cwt (\$8.96 per hog)
Weaner Pigs:	(1979)	\$1.00 per weaner pig

2. Effect of the Subsidy

These programs provide income stabilization and assist hog producers to maintain production levels despite depressed market prices.

Agricultural Stabilization for Lambs and Sheep

1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

(a) Background and Authority

Sheep are a named commodity under the Agricultural Stabilization Act and thus require support at a level no less than 90 percent of the previous five year average market price adjusted for increases in cash costs of production.

The average market price for sheep (lambs) (\$69.05 per cwt) fell below the prescribed price in 1981 (\$74.40 per cwt) and therefore payments were announced. As of March 31, 1982, however, none had been made.

(b) Incidence

Under the 1981 Program, the average return to lamb producers was \$69.04 per cwt and the support price was \$74.40 per cwt. This difference resulted in a deficiency payment equal to \$5.35 per cwt or \$5.14 per lamb.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

While no payments had been made by the end of 1980/81, as of September 24, 1982, \$324,231 had been paid to 1,340 producers for 63,080 lambs.

(d) Estimated Amount Per Unit

\$5.14 per lamb



2. Effect of the Subsidy

This program provides income stabilization to assist lamb producers in maintaining production levels during periods of short-term depressed market prices.

## Agricultural Stabilization for Turkeys

### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

#### (a) Background and Authority

The Agricultural Products Board, as established under the Agricultural Products Board Act, supports activities under Agricultural Stabilization Act by purchasing and reselling commodities when market conditions dictate. The program is administered by Agriculture Canada.

The Agricultural Products Board is empowered to buy, sell, or import agricultural products; to store, transport, and process such products; to sell agricultural products to any country and to make arrangements for the purchase and delivery; or to purchase agricultural products on behalf of any Government or agency. The Board can only sell products at prices lower than the purchase price plus handling, storage, and transportation costs, when specifically authorized by the Governor in Council.

#### (b) Incidence

The Board completed the acquisition of 1,700 tonnes of turkeys under authority of P.C. 1981-1/862. A total of 719 tonnes were purchased amounting to \$1,602,000 and a total of 1,610 tonnes at a value of 3,593,877 was sold by March 31, 1982. As of that date 90.7 tonnes remained in inventory.

#### (c) Amount of the Subsidy

As of March 31, 1982, the net loss incurred by the Board for this program was \$95,516.

(d) Estimated Subsidy per Unit

A total of 1,700 tonnes received \$56.19 per tonne subsidy.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

To assist in income stabilization when unusual market conditions arise.

## Fruit and Vegetable Cold Storage Program

### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

#### (a) Background and Authority

The federal government, through Treasury Board Approved Grants and Contributions, provides financial support to assist in the construction of fruit and vegetable cold storage facilities to extend the marketing season. The program is administered by Agriculture Canada.

#### (b) Incidence

The federal government will contribute up to one-third of the cost of each approved project to a maximum of \$500,000. The new or improved storage facilities created under this program will help growers extend their marketing season and enable them to provide consumers with high quality Canadian produce for an extended period of time.

#### (c) Amount of the Subsidy

Expenditures toward the construction of storage facilities for the 1981-82 fiscal year amounted to \$3 million.

#### (d) Estimated Subsidy Per Unit

There were a total of 18 projects financed through the Fruit and Vegetable Cold Storage Program. This amounts to an average of \$166,667 per project.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

This federal program has improved the ability of fruit and vegetable producers to market their products. This in turn encourages greater production of high quality fruits and vegetables and provides consumers with high quality Canadian produce for an extended time period each year.

## VI GENERAL

### Crop Insurance

#### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

##### (a) Background and Authority

The Crop Insurance Act of 1970 enables the Federal Government to enter into agreement with any province to make contributions toward the premium, or the premium and the administration costs of that province's insurance scheme. Risk-sharing arrangements can also be made by way of loans or reinsurance of part of the provinces' liability whenever indemnities greatly exceed premiums and reserves.

##### (b) Incidence

In 1981-82, shared-cost agreements were operative with all ten provinces. For this period, total administration costs were \$7,480 and premiums totalled \$115.84 million. The programs operated on a joint basis with producers, provincial governments and the federal government sharing the cost of operating the programs. In Quebec and Newfoundland the federal and provincial governments each pay 25 percent of the total premium and share the cost of administering the program. The producers pay the remaining 50 percent. In all other provinces, farmers and the federal government each pay one half of the insurance premium and the provincial governments absorb the administration costs.

##### (c) Amount of the Subsidy

The Federal Government contributed \$115.85 million for the 1981-82 fiscal year. During that year, 117,200 farmers participated in the crop insurance program.

(d) Subsidy Per Unit

The Federal Government contributed an average of \$988 per farmer.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

This program provides protection against production losses by sharing with farmers the financial risk of extensive crop loss due to natural hazards.

The program is designed to reduce, at the individual level, the detrimental economic effects of severe crop losses due to uncontrollable natural hazards.

## Advance Payments for Crops

### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

#### (a) Background and Authority

The Advance Payments for Crops Act was instituted in 1977. It applies to all storable crops grown in Canada, except wheat, oats and barley grown in the Canadian Wheat Board designated area. It provides eligible producer organizations with guaranteed interest free loans to make advance payments to their members. The producer can then store his crops until market conditions improve. During 1981-82, advance payments were made to producers of potatoes, carrots, rutabagas, maple syrup, onions, cabbage, apples, pears, sunflower seeds, oats, corn, barley, honey, rye, wheat, tobacco and soybeans.

This program is administered by Agriculture Canada.

#### (b) Incidence

Agriculture Canada guarantees repayment of 95 percent of the amount a producer organization borrows from a bank. It pays the interest on the bank loans made in accordance with the Act. In addition, it prescribes the rate of advance per unit of crop and determines the maximum guarantee.

#### (c) Amount of the Subsidy

During the past three years the government has paid the following interest costs:



Expenditures	1981-82	1980-81	1979-80
		(in Cdn \$)	
Potatoes	1,080,573	675,019	625,618
Rutabagas	12,000	4,822	6,540
Onions	40,000	20,710	26,974
Apples	1,000,894	933,933	558,467
Pears	170,000	59,030	34,148
Sunflowers	109,991	252,375	139,434
Grain Corn	2,190,802	1,214,885	758,895
Rye	20,000	9,968	--
Wheat	80,000	35,024	7,925
Tobacco	798,686	6,847	3,029
Soybeans	986,493	887,879	859,725
Carrots	100,000	21,472	--
Maple Syrup	996,018	466,100	--
Cabbage	58,352	16,519	--
Oats	110,000	600	--
Barley	250,000	--	--
Honey	404,400	--	--
TOTAL	8,408,209	4,609,183	3,020,755

(d) Estimated Subsidy Per Unit

In 1981-82, 5,572 producers benefitted from this program. The average amount of interest cost per producer was \$827.20.

## 2. Effect of the Subsidy

This program encourages long term production and growth of a commodity by assisting producers in storing their crop when market conditions are depressed (an event common after harvest) until market conditions improve.

## Herd Maintenance Assistance Program

### 1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

#### (a) Background and Authority

This temporary program was initiated under the more general adverse weather conditions program. In the 1980-81 fiscal year, this program provided livestock producers in drought stricken areas with financial assistance to overwinter herds. Payments in the 1981-82 fiscal year were made to complete the 1980-81 program.

The program was administered and funded by Agriculture Canada in Northwestern Ontario, and by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

The program is now terminated.

#### (b) Incidence

The program involved direct cash payments to beef, dairy and sheep producers in Western Canada to ease cash flow problems caused by drought conditions.

The federal program issued payments of the following amounts:

\$35 per breeding beef cow or bull

\$70 per dairy cow or bull,

\$8 per breeding ewe or ram.

Payments were limited to 300 animals in beef and dairy herds and to 1,200 animals in sheep flocks.

Eligibility for assistance required that a producer's operation come within the "severe drought area", which is defined as that area having received less than 60 percent of normal precipitation from November 1, 1979 to May 30, 1980. Applicants were required to verify that any dry land crops raised that year on the applicant's farm produced on average less than 80 percent of the normal yield, and that the applicant undertook to maintain at least 70 percent of his basic breeding herd through the winter to May 1, 1981.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

Expenditures made by Agriculture Canada through the Herd Maintenance Assistance Program totalled \$13,000 in 1981-82 to a total of 43 farmers.

(d) Estimated Subsidy Per Unit

The estimated subsidy per unit was \$302 per producer.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

The financial assistance provided through this program was intended to help producers of beef, dairy and sheep keep their basic herds in spite of severe drought conditions and inadequate feed supplies.

Livestock Fodder Procurement Program

1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

(a) Background and Authority

These specific programs were developed in the 1980-81 year under the general Adverse Weather Conditions program in the prairie provinces. Their objective was to assist producers in drought areas in utilizing non-traditional feeds to help relieve feed storages.

The fodder procurement programs applied to beef, dairy and sheep producers in the drought-affected areas of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario.

The programs were administered by Agriculture Canada.

(b) Incidence

Eligible producers could apply for help under each of three fodder procurement programs.

In 1980-81 assistance was available under each program to cattlemen for a maximum of 300 eligible breeding animals per producer, and for sheep producers for a maximum of 1,200 eligible breeding animals.

i) Straw Procurement Program

This program provided aid to livestock producers who brought straw from grain growers on the prairies to use as a basic winter feed instead of hay.

Producers were paid \$10 per ton for purchased straw to a maximum of one ton per eligible animal in a cattle breeding herd, and one-quarter ton per eligible animal in a sheep flock.

ii) Straw Ammoniation Program

This program provided financing for upgrading the feeding value of straw through ammoniation which increases the palatability, digestibility and nutritive value of straw.

A subsidy of \$10 per ton was paid for the treatment.

iii) Green Feed and Silage Procurement Program

This program helped beef, sheep and dairy producers in drought areas to replace hay as a basic winter feed with silage and/or green feed.

A subsidy of \$10 per ton for purchased green feed and silage was paid.

A maximum limit of one ton (dry weight) or two tons (wet weight) per eligible animal in a cattle breeding herd, and one-quarter ton (dry weight) or one-half ton (wet weight) per eligible animal in a sheep flock applies.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

During the 1981-82 fiscal year payments issued under this program totalled \$102,000 to 120 farmers and these payments were made to complete the 1980-81 program. This program no longer exists.

(d) Estimated Subsidy Per Unit

\$850 per producer.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

The program assisted in alleviating the problem of feed shortages caused by the abnormally severe drought in 1980. This in turn allowed producers to maintain their herds and enhanced the long term viability of the industry.

## GRAINS AND OILSEEDS - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Commo- dities	Crop Year (1 Aug- 31 July)	Begin- ning Stocks	Produc- tion	Imports	Dom- estic Disap- pea- rance	Exports	Ending Stocks
('000 tonnes)							
Wheat	1979-80	14,911	17,184	-	5,580	15,905 <sup>1</sup>	10,610
	1980-81	10,721	19,158	-	5,304	16,260 <sup>1</sup>	8,315
	1981-82	8,570	24,803	-	5,361	18,445	9,567
Oats	1979-80	1,520	2,978	15	3,532	103	878
	1980-81	891	3,028	33	3,136	46	769
	1981-82	760	3,188	12	3,061	51	849
Barley	1979-80	4,895	8,460	20	7,177	4,195	2,003
	1980-81	2,006	11,394	9	6,656	3,550	3,203
	1981-82	3,203	13,724	2	6,857	6,012	4,060
Corn	1979-80	217 <sup>2</sup>	4,963	1,059	5,621	345	273 <sup>2</sup>
	1980-81	1,386	5,753	1,364	6,173	1,056	1,274
	1981-82	1,274	6,673	827	6,458	1,131	1,185
Rye	1979-80	502	524	-	222	397	407
	1980-81	406	455	30	223	446	222
	1981-82	222	927	-	275	547	327
Rapeseed	1979-80	1,068	3,411	-	1,272	1,754	1,453
	1980-81	1,477	2,483	-	1,269	1,372	1,320
	1981-82	1,328	1,837	-	1,134	1,359	672
Flaxseed	1979-80	392	815	-	167	449	591
	1980-81	587	442	-	121	565	344
	1981-82	344	468	-	110	443	259

<sup>1</sup>Wheat and flour exports<sup>2</sup>Commercial stocks only

Source: Market Commentary, March 1983. Agriculture Canada.



GRAINS AND OILSEEDS - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Commodity	Crop Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Crushing
		(000 tonnes)			
Sunflowerseed	1979-80	218	--	124	94
	1980-81	166	--	78	N/A
	1981-82	165	--	81	N/A
Soybeans	1979-80	671	285	55	901
	1980-81	690	390	140	940
	1981-82	607	370	90	930

Source: Market Commentary, December 1982. Agriculture Canada

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION (metric tonnes)

Commodity	Crop Year <sup>1</sup>	Production	Imports	Fresh Exports	Processed	Available for Fresh Use <sup>2</sup>
Apples	1979-80	434,898	103,072	54,562	178,165	248,743
	1980-81	552,589	64,966	76,876	239,752	235,111
	1981-82	418,534	135,117	70,238	189,786	241,122
Apricots	1979-80	2,874 <sup>3</sup>	1,067	-	1,926 <sup>4</sup>	2,015
	1980-81	3,517 <sup>3</sup>	1,117	-	2,432	2,202
	1981-82	1,957	958	-	794	2,121
Cherries (sweet and sour)	1979-80	19,081	9,266	1,146	12,584	14,617
	1980-81	19,111	5,533	688	12,083	11,873
	1981-82	10,325	4,569	1	5,746	9,147
Grapes	1979-80	73,313	143,939	300	62,736	154,216
	1980-81	74,854	139,354	1,117	64,716	148,375
	1981-82	72,989	128,947	820	61,513	139,603
Pears	1979-80	33,503	28,013	1,175	14,022	46,319
	1980-81	39,405	25,127	1,261	16,596	46,675
	1981-82	31,645	31,520	917	12,665	49,583
Rutabagas	1979-80	106,889	-	34,871	5/	5/
	1980-81	108,037	-	32,153	5/	5/
	1981-82	103,647 <sup>7</sup>	-	32,658 <sup>7</sup>	5/	5/
Onions	1979-80	114,933	52,284	18,628	5,6/	5,6/
	1980-81	105,539	53,837	11,054	2,201	146,121
	1981-82	129,125 <sup>7</sup>	54,203 <sup>7</sup>	8,647 <sup>7</sup>	6/	6/
Cucumbers	1979-80	82,387	33,545	997	55,606	59,329
	1980-81	75,229	34,545	1,120	49,324	59,331
	1981-82	80,561 <sup>7</sup>	35,836 <sup>7</sup>	511 <sup>7</sup>	51,759 <sup>7</sup>	64,127 <sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Crop Year: 1 July to 30 June

<sup>2</sup>May also include fresh imports for processing

<sup>3</sup>British Columbia only.

<sup>4</sup>Includes fresh imports for processing. No imports were processed in 1978-79 and possibly in 1975-76 to 1977-78

<sup>5</sup>Confidential data

<sup>6</sup>Not yet available

<sup>7</sup>Preliminary estimate

Source: Market Commentary - Horticulture and Special Crops, December 1982, Agriculture Canada

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Commodity	Crop Year	Production	Imports	Fresh Exports	Processed	Available for fresh use <sup>2</sup>	Shrinkage	Used for Seed
(in metric tonnes)								
Beans <sup>1</sup>	1979-80	72,800	10,641	62,175	-	21,266 <sup>2</sup>	-	-
Dried	1980-81	90,310	15,790	89,163	-	17,268 <sup>2</sup>	-	-
	1981-82	79,870	11,441	72,034	-	19,277	-	-
Potatoes: <sup>3</sup>	1979-80	2,760,360(F)	138,298(T)	100,854(T)	-	-	-	238,408
Fresh(F)			8,036(S)	120,309(S)				
Seed(S)								
Table(T)	1980-81	2,477,650(F)	123,963(T)	126,764(T)	826,883	734,335	514,992	247,750
			5,782(S)	156,663(S)				
	1981-82	2,683,213(F) <sup>5</sup>	152,133(T) <sup>5</sup>	188,340(T) <sup>5</sup>	6/	6/	560,475 <sup>5</sup>	253,920 <sup>5</sup>
			6,750(S)	143,631(S)				

<sup>1</sup>Crop Year: 1 August to 31 July

<sup>2</sup>Domestic use only

<sup>3</sup>Crop Year: 1 July to 30 June

<sup>4</sup>Also includes fresh imports for processing (if any)

<sup>5</sup>Preliminary Estimate

<sup>6</sup>Not yet Available

Source: Market Commentary - Horticulture and Special Crops  
Agriculture Canada

## BEEF - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION (in 1000 metric tonnes in cold carcass wt)

Calendar Year	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Supply	Disappearance	Exports	Stocks
1980	26,952	939,536	78,204	1,044,692	952,305	65,004	27,383
1981	27,383	980,243	78,717	1,086,343	991,403	79,232	15,708
1982	15,708	988,811	86,312	1,090,831	995,484	82,772	12,575

Source: Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1982.

MUTTON AND LAMB - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION (metric tonnes)

Calendar Year	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Supply	Disappearance	Exports	Stocks
1980	3,623	4,526	13,835	21,984	18,836	93	3,055
1981	3,055	6,555	10,018	19,628	17,260	396	1,972
1982	1,972	7,821	10,475	20,268	18,323	117	1,828

Source: Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1982.

PORK - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION (in 1000 metric tonnes in cold carcass wt)

Calendar Year	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Supply	Disappearance	Exports	Stocks
1980	11,883	876,786	17,514	906,183	773,709	117,940	14,534
1981	14,438	840,371	19,751	874,560	733,462	128,998	12,100
1982	12,100	832,601	14,553	859,254	687,095	163,363	8,796

Source: Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1982.

MILK PRODUCTS - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Commodities	Calendar Year	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Domestic Disappearance	Exports	Ending Stocks
Creamery Butter (tonne)	1980	20,437	102,966	36	108,742	64	14,633
	1981	14,633	112,839	28	107,746	60	19,694
	1982	19,694	122,580	49	105,127	255	36,971
Cheddar Cheese (tonne)	1980	33,748	106,189	--	95,358	2,380	41,925
	1981	41,925	100,728	--	97,590	3,908	41,155
	1982	41,155	90,041	--	90,829	3,889	36,478
Specialty Cheese (tonne)	1980	10,908	71,330	18,996	88,409	571	12,263
	1981	12,263	75,955	19,036	93,981	524	12,740
	1982	12,740	80,232	19,666	99,580	1,074	11,984
Evaporated Whole Milk (kilolitre)	1980	17,140	157,955	--	52,947	96,052	25,578
	1981	25,578	131,915	--	51,484	86,726	19,283
	1982	19,283	152,805	--	58,476	89,660	23,952
Condensed Whole Milk (tonne)	1980	697	12,305	--	12,825	--	177
	1981	177	13,098	--	13,218	--	57
	1982	57	11,559	--	11,412	--	204
Skim Milk Powder (tonne)	1980	10,971	109,481	--	43,432	60,292	16,728
	1981	16,728	137,071	--	48,566	61,767	43,466
	1982	43,466	161,606	--	59,277	119,002	26,793

Source: Dairy Review, Statistics Canada