SUBSIDIES
Notifications Pursuant to Article XVI:1

CANADA

The following notification concerning subsidies paid during the fiscal or crop year 1979-1980 has been received from the Permanent Mission of Canada.
The following notifications cover subsidies paid during the fiscal or crop year, 1979-80

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.

The feed freight assistance is paid to feed manufacturer in eligible areas. The benefit of this program is reflected in lower feed prices to the users.
(c) **Amount of the Subsidy**

Expenditures on feed grains freight assistance during the crop year 1979–80 were $15.0 million for the shipment of 2.25 million tonnes of grain.

(d) **Estimated Subsidy per Unit**

During the crop year 1979–80, the average expenditure per tonne was $6.67.

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 the development of grain storage at feed mills in grain deficient 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 by feed mills.

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

(b) Incidence

Agriculture Canada under this program will provide financial assistance to any commercial establishment producing formula feeds for livestock and poultry in grain deficient areas and selling at least 500 tonnes of such feeds per year. Eligible feed mills may claim a subsidy for the carrying charges on a quarterly basis provided they construct new storage space and show they are holding higher stocks than in previous years.

Assistance under this program may not exceed 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. However, 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 Subsidy

In 1979-80 a total of $190,000 was contributed by the federal government for the realization of projects under the Local Feed Grain Security Program.

(d) Estimated Amount Per Unit

The estimated amount per project is approximately $4,130.

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 the development
of grain storage at inland elevators in grain deficient areas of
Eastern Canada 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, will
provide $10 million in 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 is expected to run for a period of five years, ending
March 31, 1983.

Under the program for the expansion of existing Inland Elevators,
Agriculture Canada will provide up to $5 million in financial assistance
to eligible firms to expand feed grain storage capacity in feed grain
deficient areas.

Eligible firms will receive a contribution of either $150,000 or 30
percent of capital costs for expansion, whichever is less.

1/ All the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and certain specified
parts of Ontario.
This program is expected to run for a period of four years, ending March 31, 1982.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

In 1979-80, a total of $2,829,835 was distributed by the federal government. $2,689,446 was allocated for the realization of 10 projects under the New Inland Elevator program and $140,389 for the realization of 3 projects under the program for the Expansion of Existing Inland Elevators.

(d) Estimated Amount per Unit

The average amount per project distributed in 1979-80 for the New Inland elevator Program was $268,945 and $46,796 for the program for the Expansion of Existing Inland Elevators.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

These programs should encourage the development of an additional estimated 140,000 tonnes of storage and handling capacity and the development of additional grain storage capacity and larger feed grain inventories in areas where local grain production is 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 incentives for capital expenditures.

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 $1 million to producers to encourage the purchasing of new equipment, machinery or 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 1979-80 fiscal year, the amount of assistance paid to farmers under the Grain Storage Handling and Feed Preparation Program was $2.8 million and $50,700 under the Innovator Program.
(d) **Estimated Amount per Unit**

Under the Grain Storage, Handling and Feed Preparation Program during the 1979-80 fiscal year, an average of $1,039 per applicant was paid, and under the Innovator Program, an average of $7,244 per applicant.

2. **Effect of the Subsidy**

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

   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 $50 per unit.

Program 4: Seed Quantity 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 was $6.7 million during the fiscal year 1979-80. $3.95 million was paid under the first program, $335,000 under the second, $2,412,000 under the third, but none was allocated under the fourth program.

(d) **Estimated Amount per Unit**

- **Program 1**

  - Grain bins: 3259
  - Aeration Systems: 205
  - Corn Cribs: 194

  Estimated amount per unit: $1080

- **Program 2**

  - Combines: 126

  Estimated amount per unit: $2658

- **Program 3**

  - Silos: 709
  - Hay Driers: 1309

  Estimated amount per unit: $1195

- **Program 4**

  Estimated amount per unit: 0

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.
Cash Advances on Farm Stored Grains

1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

(a) Background and Authority

The Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act, 1970 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 pre-payment of a portion of the initial payments guaranteed by the Government on the basic grades of wheat, oats and barley when delivered by producers.

(b) Incidence

Advances are made for farm held grain to be repaid on delivery of the grain to the Canadian Wheat Board. The advance and repayment provisions are related to the delivery opportunities to afford the producers a better chance to repay. Since 1975, the maximum advance has been $15,000 per individual permit holder based on minimum quota levels of each grain as announced each year. Partnerships and other multi-farmer units are eligible for advances of up to $45,000. The time-limit of the advance is variable as repayment must begin as soon as Canadian Wheat Board elevator space becomes available. The Governor-in Council is also empowered to provide emergency payments to a maximum of $7,500 per producer.

Rates of advance for 1980-81:

- Wheat $104 per tonne, to a maximum of 245 kilograms per acre
- Barley $82 per tonne, to a maximum of 325 kilograms per acre
- Oats $45 per tonne, to a maximum of 80 kilograms per acre
Advances made to producers by the Canadian Wheat Board totalled $61.6 million in 1980-81.

The government bears the interest cost 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 1980-81 crop year amounted to about $1.8 million. Payments for defaulted accounts were made for 1980-81 totalling $60,262.

No emergency payments were enacted during 1980-81.

(d) Estimated Amount Per Unit

For the crop year 1980-81, 8,465 applications were accepted averaging $212.64 in interest cost per applicant. In 1980-81, the payments for defaulted accounts were made for applications accepted in 1975-76. During that year 7,981 applications were accepted for an average default amount of $7.55.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

As a result of this program, farmers are able to obtain a portion of the price for their grain when delivery opportunities are restricted rather than having to borrow money at commercial interest rates and millions of dollars are put into circulation during periods when the cash flow to the grains sector of the economy would otherwise be seriously 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 having regard to current and prospective market demand 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, i.e., if the sales price obtained by the Board is insufficient to cover its operating costs plus the initial payment 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 occurs, the Government payment is made to the Canadian Wheat Board, but the ultimate benefit goes to the producers in the Wheat Board designated area who have grown the grain in the particular pool.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

Pool account deficits recently incurred amounted to $1.0 million for the 1977/78 oats pool account and $0.8 million for the 1979/80 oats pool account.

(d) Estimated Amount Per Unit

The estimated amount per unit was $4.30 per tonne for the crop year 1979-80 and $2.50 per tonne for the crop year 1977-78.
2. **Effect of the Subsidy**

When operative, this subsidy helps to cushion to some extent the effects of very low prices for grain that may prevail during the period of the pool's operation.
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 east and west from the prairies for domestic use and export.

   (c) Amount of the Subsidy

   For the fiscal year 1979-80, $3 million was paid by the Federal Government as follows:

   A) For the Domestic Market:
      Rapeseed oil moving east: $0.9 million
      Rapeseed meal moving east: $1.7 million

   B) For the Export Market:
      Rapeseed oil moving east: $51,000
      Rapeseed oil moving west: $170,000
      Rapeseed meal moving west: $194,000
(d) **Estimated Subsidy Per Unit**

A) **For the Domestic Market:**
   - Rapeseed oil moving east: $7.77 per tonne
   - Rapeseed meal moving east: $8.35 per tonne

B) **For the Export Market:**
   - Rapeseed oil moving east: $10.97 per tonne
   - Rapeseed oil moving west: $1.60 per tonne
   - Rapeseed meal moving west: $5.38 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 was established by the Canadian Dairy Commission Act in 1966. The Commission's responsibilities include the purchase and disposal of products, the making of direct payments to producers, the investigation of any matter relating to the dairy industry, the promotion of dairy products and other related activities. Since 1970 the Commission has added to its operations the administration of a federal-provincial supply management program under which each producer has a share of the available 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 price 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 dairy products. In order to finance the Commission's losses on skim milk powder exports, a levy system is applied against an eligible producer's entire deliveries of milk.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

In fiscal year 1979-80, the amount of direct subsidy payments on manufacturing milk and cream by the Canadian Dairy Commission to producers was $61 million. For the 1979-80 program, the Federal Government paid about $19 million for
expenses related mainly to the financing, storage, freight and handling of purchased and stored dairy products.

The support prices of butter and skim milk powder between January 1978 and January 1980 have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Butter ($ per kg)</th>
<th>Skim Milk Powder ($ per kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between January 1978</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>1.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and April 1978</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between April 1978</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and January 1979</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between January 1979</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and April 1979</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between April 1979</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>1.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and August 1979</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between August 1979</td>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>1.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and January 1980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Estimated Amount per Unit

In 1979-80, 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 dairy products of high quality.
IV. Market Hogs and Weaner Pigs

1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

(a) Background and Authority

For the 1979 production year, support payments were made to market hog producers under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. This program was designed to assist producers in maintaining production levels despite depressed market prices. In addition, given the importance of the pork industry, it was also necessary to designate weaner pigs for support during this difficult period in the hog cycle.

(b) Incidence

Since the average return for market hogs in 1979-80 (of $58.59 per cwt.) was below 90 percent of the previous five year average market price a deficiency payment of $2.46 per cwt. was required. Producers are eligible for payment on up to 5,000 hogs per producer.

Given the relationship between market returns and cash costs of production for market hogs and weaner pigs, the Agricultural Stabilization Board determined that $1.00 per weaner pig would be comparable to the support provided to producers of market hogs. Producers are eligible for payment on up to 5,000 weaner pigs per producer.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

Payments to date for market hogs total $41,280,038 on 16,780,502 cwt. to 25,861 producers and $3,637,155 on 3,637,155 pigs to 6,050 producers for weaner pigs.
(d) **Estimated Amount Per Unit**

market hog: $2.46 per cwt.
weaner pig: $1.00 per weaner pig

2. **Effect of the Subsidy**

The programs provided price stabilization for market hog producers and weaner pig producers suffering from low market returns.
V. Vegetables

1. Nature and Extent of the Subsidy

(a) Background and Authority

During the 1979 crop year, greenhouse cucumbers and eastern potatoes were designated for support under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. These commodities were supported at prices equivalent to 90% of the previous five year average market price.

During the 1978 crop year, white beans, yellow seed onions and eastern potatoes were designated for support under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. Each of these products were supported at prices equivalent to 90 percent of the previous five year average market price.

(b) Incidence

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 product.

(c) Amount of the Subsidy

Payments to date under this program for each commodity have been:

For the Crop Year 1979

1) Cucumbers

The 1979 support price for regular and seedless varieties of cucumbers has been calculated as $3.57 per dozen compared with an average producer return of only $3.27 per dozen. Therefore, deficiency payments totalling $784,735 were made to 302 producers.
2) **Eastern Potatoes**

Potato producers in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces will receive a payment of 70 cents per hundredweight for potatoes grown and marketed in the 1979-80 crop year. The stabilization payment is based on the difference between the support price of $3.42 per hundredweight and the average market return of $2.72 for the 1979 crop.

The maximum claim per producer will be limited to sales of 10,000 hundredweights. There has been no payment made to date.

**For the Crop Year 1978**

1) **White Beans**

With the average market returns for 1978 calculated at $320.77 per tonne, a deficiency payment of $68.78 per tonne was authorized. Payments were made amounting to $4,395,595 on 63,910 tonnes per 2,425 producers. Producers were eligible for assistance on up to 160 tonnes of beans sold grading Canada Eastern No. 1 to 4.

2) **Yellow Onions**

Growers of yellow seed onions in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba received stabilization payments for the 1978 crop. Onion producers in 1978 received an average return of 3.9 cts per pound. The support price was calculated at 4.5 cents per pound based on 90 percent of the five year average market price. Payments were made amounting to $834,700 on 147,450,098 pounds to 317 producers.
3) **Eastern Potatoes**

Based on the average market price in the previous five years and the increase in cash production costs, the support level under the Act was set at $3.92 per hundredweight. Grower returns in eastern Canada for 1978 potatoes averaged $3.52 per hundredweight. The maximum claim per producer was limited to sales of 10,000 hundredweights. Payments were made amounting to 6,723,084 on 16,812,693 hundredweight to 3,403 producers in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces.

(d) **Subsidy Per Unit**

For the crop year 1979
- greenhouse cucumbers: 30 cts per dozen
- eastern potatoes: 70 cts per hundredweight

For the crop year 1978
- white beans: $68.78 per tonne
- yellow seed onions: $0.6 cts per pound
- eastern potatoes: 40 cts per hundredweight

2. **Effect of the Subsidy**

These deficiency payments stabilize returns to the producers of these products when market prices are depressed.
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 agreements 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 1979-80, shared-cost agreements were operative with all ten provinces. Three provinces received contributions of 25 percent of total premium costs and 50 percent of the administrative costs. The remaining provinces received 50 percent of the total premium costs and paid their own administrative costs. In all provinces the individual farmer pays only 50 percent of the total premium.

   (c) Amount of the Subsidy

   The Federal Government contributed $78.1 million for the 1979-80 fiscal year. During that year, 109,624 farmers participated in the crop insurance program.

   (d) Subsidy Per Unit

   The Federal Government contributed an average of $712 per farmer.
2. **Effect of the Subsidy**

This program encourages production by sharing with farmers the financial risk of extensive crop loss due to natural hazards.

**Advance Payments**

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 storage crops grown in Canada, except wheat, oats and barley grown in the area covered by the Canadian Wheat Board. It provides eligible producer groups with guaranteed interest free loans to make advance payments to their members. The producer can then store his crops until market conditions improve. During 1979-80, advance payments were made to producers of soybeans, apples, corn, pears, potatoes, onions, tobacco, rutabagas, wheat and sunflower seed.

   The program is administered by Agriculture Canada.

   (b) **Incidence**

   Agriculture Canada guarantees repayment of 95% 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1979-80</th>
<th>1978-79</th>
<th>1977-78</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>625,618</td>
<td>117,557</td>
<td>11,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutabagas</td>
<td>6,540</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>26,974</td>
<td>19,508</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>558,467</td>
<td>357,878</td>
<td>128,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td>34,148</td>
<td>305,990</td>
<td>8,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>139,434</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain, Corn</td>
<td>758,895</td>
<td>224,028</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>7,925</td>
<td>8,894</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burley Tobacco</td>
<td>3,029</td>
<td>4,078</td>
<td>00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>859,725</td>
<td>127,827</td>
<td>179,705</td>
</tr>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3,020,755</td>
<td>1,165,760</td>
<td>328,432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Estimated Subsidy Per Unit

In 1979-80, 4,919 producers benefited from this program compared with 2,629 producers in 1978-79 and 2,090 producers in 1977-78. The average amount of interest cost per producer was $614.10 in 1979-80, $443.42 in 1978-79 and $157.14 in 1977-78.

2. Effect of the Subsidy

This program allows the producers to store their crop until market conditions improve and hence improve their market returns.
## GRAINS AND OILSEEDS - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

('000 tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>Crop Year (1 Aug-31 July)</th>
<th>Beginning Stocks</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Domestic Disappearance</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Ending Stocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>13,320</td>
<td>19,862</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,069</td>
<td>15,998 1/</td>
<td>12,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>12,115</td>
<td>21,145</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>13,049 2/</td>
<td>14,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>14,911</td>
<td>17,184</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,580</td>
<td>15,905 2/</td>
<td>10,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>1,328</td>
<td>4,303</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,867</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>1,674</td>
<td>3,621</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3,782</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>2,978</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3,532</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>3,218</td>
<td>11,799</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,219</td>
<td>3,590</td>
<td>5,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>5,208</td>
<td>10,387</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,838</td>
<td>3,862</td>
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<td>1979-80</td>
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<td>8,460</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7,177</td>
<td>4,195</td>
<td>2,003</td>
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<td>Corn</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>1342/3</td>
<td>4,197</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>4,293</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>1803/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>1802/3</td>
<td>4,033</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>4,543</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>2172/3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>2172/3</td>
<td>4,963</td>
<td>1,059</td>
<td>5,621</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>2732/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>275</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapeseed</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>1,973</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>3,497</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,034</td>
<td>1,720</td>
<td>1,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>3,411</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>1,754</td>
<td>1,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaxseed</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Wheat and flour exports
2/ Commercial stocks only

Agriculture Canada
# GRAINS AND OILSEEDS - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

('000 metric tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Crop Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Export</th>
<th>Crushing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunflowerseed</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>901</td>
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*Source: Market Commentary - Grains and Oilseeds, December 1978, 1979, Agriculture Canada*
### MILK PRODUCTS - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

**(metric tonnes)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
<th>Beginning Stocks</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Domestic Disappearance</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Ending Stocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creamery Butter (tonne)</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>24,905</td>
<td>113,265</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>105,728</td>
<td>3,730</td>
<td>28,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>28,730</td>
<td>101,937</td>
<td>3,578</td>
<td>105,096</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>28,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>28,235</td>
<td>98,011</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>105,638</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheddar Cheese (tonne)</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>80,359</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>76,621</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>27,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>27,999</td>
<td>84,341</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>82,947</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>28,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>28,763</td>
<td>97,105</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>91,949</td>
<td>1,005</td>
<td>32,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporated Whole Milk (kilo)</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>11,713</td>
<td>111,672</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>92,113</td>
<td>20,257</td>
<td>11,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk (kilolitre)</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>11,015</td>
<td>132,527</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>101,762</td>
<td>33,042</td>
<td>8,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>8,738</td>
<td>135,992</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>58,679</td>
<td>68,911</td>
<td>17,140</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condensed Whole Milk</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>8,156</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>8,074</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>8,815</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>8,740</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>9,066</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>9,042</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skim Milk Powder</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>145,083</td>
<td>157,146</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>79,509</td>
<td>166,499</td>
<td>56,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>56,221</td>
<td>130,368</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>21,683</td>
<td>123,299</td>
<td>41,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>41,507</td>
<td>114,338</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>51,873</td>
<td>93,097</td>
<td>10,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Dairy Review, Statistics Canada*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
<th>Beginning Stocks</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Total Supply</th>
<th>Domestic Disappearance</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Ending Stocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>12,492</td>
<td>538,932</td>
<td>91,521</td>
<td>642,945</td>
<td>587,105</td>
<td>46,007</td>
<td>9,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>9,804</td>
<td>619,599</td>
<td>54,345</td>
<td>683,777</td>
<td>615,381</td>
<td>56,592</td>
<td>11,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>11,804</td>
<td>749,904</td>
<td>33,535</td>
<td>795,243</td>
<td>703,350</td>
<td>79,673</td>
<td>11,720</td>
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</table>

1/ Frozen

Source: Statistics Canada, Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, Agriculture Statistics Division
# FRUITS AND VEGETABLES - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

*(in metric tonnes)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Crop Year/</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Fresh Exports</th>
<th>Processed</th>
<th>Available for fresh use</th>
<th>Waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>77-78</td>
<td>411,423</td>
<td>63,395</td>
<td>54,137</td>
<td>204,778</td>
<td>171,404</td>
<td>44,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78-79</td>
<td>451,939</td>
<td>78,519</td>
<td>49,288</td>
<td>205,148</td>
<td>222,738</td>
<td>53,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79-80</td>
<td>434,898</td>
<td>103,072</td>
<td>54,562</td>
<td>178,165</td>
<td>248,743</td>
<td>56,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricots</td>
<td>77-78</td>
<td>2,646⁴/</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,354⁵/</td>
<td>1,993</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78-79</td>
<td>2,527⁴/</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,600⁵/</td>
<td>1,828</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79-80</td>
<td>2,874⁴/</td>
<td>1,067</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,926⁵/</td>
<td>2,015</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherries</td>
<td>77-78</td>
<td>17,201</td>
<td>4,649</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,251</td>
<td>11,598</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sweet and</td>
<td>78-79</td>
<td>14,474</td>
<td>6,938</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,438</td>
<td>12,974</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sour)</td>
<td>79-80</td>
<td>19,081</td>
<td>9,266</td>
<td>1,146</td>
<td>12,584</td>
<td>14,617</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Crop year: 1 July to 30 June
2/ May also include fresh imports for processing.
3/ Waste: 20 percent of production plus 5 percent of imports minus 20 percent of processed.
4/ British Columbia only.
5/ Includes fresh imports for processing. No imports were processed in 1978-9 and possibly in 1975-6 to 1977-8.

Source: Market Commentary - Horticulture and Special Crops
Agriculture Canada
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
(in metric tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Crop Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Processed</th>
<th>Available for Fresh Use</th>
<th>Shrinkage</th>
<th>Used for Seed</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beans, Dried</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-78</td>
<td>50,200</td>
<td>12,853</td>
<td>36,666</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26,387</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-79</td>
<td>85,800</td>
<td>8,947</td>
<td>51,528</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43,219^2/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-80</td>
<td>72,800</td>
<td>10,641</td>
<td>62,175</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21,266^2/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Onions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-78</td>
<td>107,446</td>
<td>53,883</td>
<td>10,705</td>
<td>2,408^4/</td>
<td>148,216</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-79</td>
<td>134,168</td>
<td>46,339</td>
<td>21,811</td>
<td>2,920</td>
<td>155,776</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-80</td>
<td>114,933</td>
<td>52,284</td>
<td>18,628</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>148,589</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potatoes</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-78^3/</td>
<td>2,493,350</td>
<td>165,651^5/</td>
<td>44,351^5/</td>
<td>746,945^4/</td>
<td>1,014,725</td>
<td>526,607^5/</td>
<td>249,204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-79^3/</td>
<td>2,518,220</td>
<td>150,735^5/</td>
<td>47,139^5/</td>
<td>785,709</td>
<td>979,251</td>
<td>528,463^5/</td>
<td>253,603</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-80</td>
<td>2,760,360</td>
<td>138,298</td>
<td>100,854</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>238,408</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Crop year: 1 August to 31 July.
2/ Domestic use only.
3/ Crop year: 1 July to 30 June.
4/ Also includes fresh imports for processing (if any).
5/ The first number is table potatoes, the second one is seed potatoes.
6/ 20 percent of production plus 15 percent of imports.

Source: Market Commentary - Horticulture and Special Crops, Agriculture Canada
## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES - SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

(in metric tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Crop Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Fresh Exports</th>
<th>Processed</th>
<th>Available for Fresh Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>38,617</td>
<td>21,432</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>16,437</td>
<td>42,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>34,953</td>
<td>22,705</td>
<td>1,541</td>
<td>14,029</td>
<td>42,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>33,503</td>
<td>28,013</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>14,022</td>
<td>46,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>93,456</td>
<td></td>
<td>38,100</td>
<td>3/</td>
<td>3/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>93,005</td>
<td></td>
<td>32,597</td>
<td>3/</td>
<td>3/</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>106,889</td>
<td></td>
<td>34,871</td>
<td>3/</td>
<td>3/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutabagas</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>107,448</td>
<td>53,883</td>
<td>10,705</td>
<td>2,408</td>
<td>148,218</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>134,168</td>
<td>46,379</td>
<td>21,911</td>
<td>2,920</td>
<td>155,816</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>114,933</td>
<td>52,284</td>
<td>18,628</td>
<td>4/</td>
<td>148,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Crop year: 1 July to 30 June

2/ May also include fresh imports for processing

3/ Confidential data.

4/ Not available

**Source:** Market Commentary - Horticulture and Special Crops, Agriculture Canada
### BURLEY TOBACCO - SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

*(in metric tonnes)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Available for Fresh Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1/</td>
<td>1/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1/</td>
<td>1/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Survey discontinued in 1979.

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