



Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada



For the
period ending
March 31, 1997



Improved Reporting to Parliament —
Pilot Document

Canada

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Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing what was known as the *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two documents, a *Report on Plans and Priorities* and a *Departmental Performance Report*. It also required 78 departments and agencies to table these reports on a pilot basis.

This decision grew out of work by Treasury Board Secretariat and 16 pilot departments to fulfil the government's commitments to improve the expenditure management information provided to Parliament and to modernize the preparation of this information. These undertakings, aimed at sharpening the focus on results and increasing the transparency of information provided to Parliament, are part of a broader initiative known as "Getting Government Right".

This *Departmental Performance Report* responds to the government's commitments and reflects the goals set by Parliament to improve accountability for results. It covers the period ending March 31, 1997 and reports performance against the plans presented in the department's *Part III of the Main Estimates* for 1996-97.

Accounting and managing for results will involve sustained work across government. Fulfilling the various requirements of results-based management – specifying expected program outcomes, developing meaningful indicators to demonstrate performance, perfecting the capacity to generate information and report on achievements – is a building block process. Government programs operate in continually changing environments. With the increase in partnering, third party delivery of services and other alliances, challenges of attribution in reporting results will have to be addressed. The performance reports and their preparation must be monitored to make sure that they remain credible and useful.

This report represents one more step in this continuing process. The government intends to refine and develop both managing for results and the reporting of the results. The refinement will come from the experience acquired over the next few years and as users make their information needs more precisely known. For example, the capacity to report results against costs is limited at this time; but doing this remains a goal.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site:
<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/tb/key.html>

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AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD CANADA

PERFORMANCE REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING
MARCH 31, 1997



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MOVING FORWARD



Canada's agriculture and agri-food sector is now one of the most competitive in the world. This dynamic sector contributes 8.8 % to Canada's GDP and is responsible for nearly one out of every seven Canadian jobs.

In 1996-97, our Department helped the agriculture and agri-food industry expand its exports to \$20 billion. This industry target, reached four years ahead of schedule, represents a 50 percent increase over 1993 exports. We contributed to the sector's success through the Agri-food Trade Service by promoting Canadian products with the Agri-Food Trade Team Canada's mission to Japan and Indonesia and cross-Canada meetings between Asian buyers and Canadian companies which were part of over 80 promotional events in Canada and Asia. Worldwide, we undertook over 150 Canadian trade development activities including trade fairs and two-way missions, and promoted opportunities to make Canada's agri-food industry attractive to domestic and international investors. We

also reinstated interest-free provisions and improved management of advances and price guarantee programs through the new *Agricultural Marketing Programs Act*.

To provide improved and more secure access to international markets, we negotiated and implemented new trade agreements with Israel and Chile, and implemented World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments. Winning the WTO Panel on the EU "hormones ban" was another important step as was the resolution of a number of trade policy and technical market access issues, including our successful efforts on the NAFTA Panel on dairy and poultry tariffs.

To help the sector thrive at home, we worked to maintain a supportive business environment for producers and processors. Our Canadian Adaptation and Rural Development funding supported the industry's adaptation to change while safety net agreements with the provinces helped producers manage the challenges of market and production risks. We completed payments from the Western Grain Transition Payments Program and provided transportation adjustment funding. We also developed, along with Industry Canada, a modern *Canada Cooperatives Act* (to be passed this year) to reflect the future needs of cooperatives in Canada. In addition, we encouraged rural communities to take advantage of global economic opportunities and led other federal organizations in improving access to federal programs and services for Canadians in rural areas.

Federal food inspection programs were consolidated into the Canadian Food Inspection Agency on April 1, 1997 to create an effective and efficient inspection system that protects consumers and improves marketability of agricultural products. During the year, progress continued in bringing a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point approach to food inspection with an \$11 million HACCP implementation assistance contribution.

Through innovative research and technology, the key to growth in the agri-food sector in this competitive global economy, we helped secure jobs for Canadians. We emphasized client service through our network of rural offices and 18 research centres. We enhanced the program of matched funding with the private sector, funding over 750 research projects from a total of \$43 million, as well as increasing the sharing of scientific expertise with our partners in the public and private sectors. In addition we provided close to \$500,000 in scholarships and, through the Agri-Food Science Horizons Program, we linked agri-food scientists with 200 young scientists to give them job experience. In addition, we worked with the sector to develop the department's sustainable development strategy.

Combined, these initiatives helped to shape an organization that is client-driven, efficient and relevant to producers' and processors' needs. We have helped Canada's agriculture and agri-food industry become a more highly competitive sector that can evolve to meet new challenges.

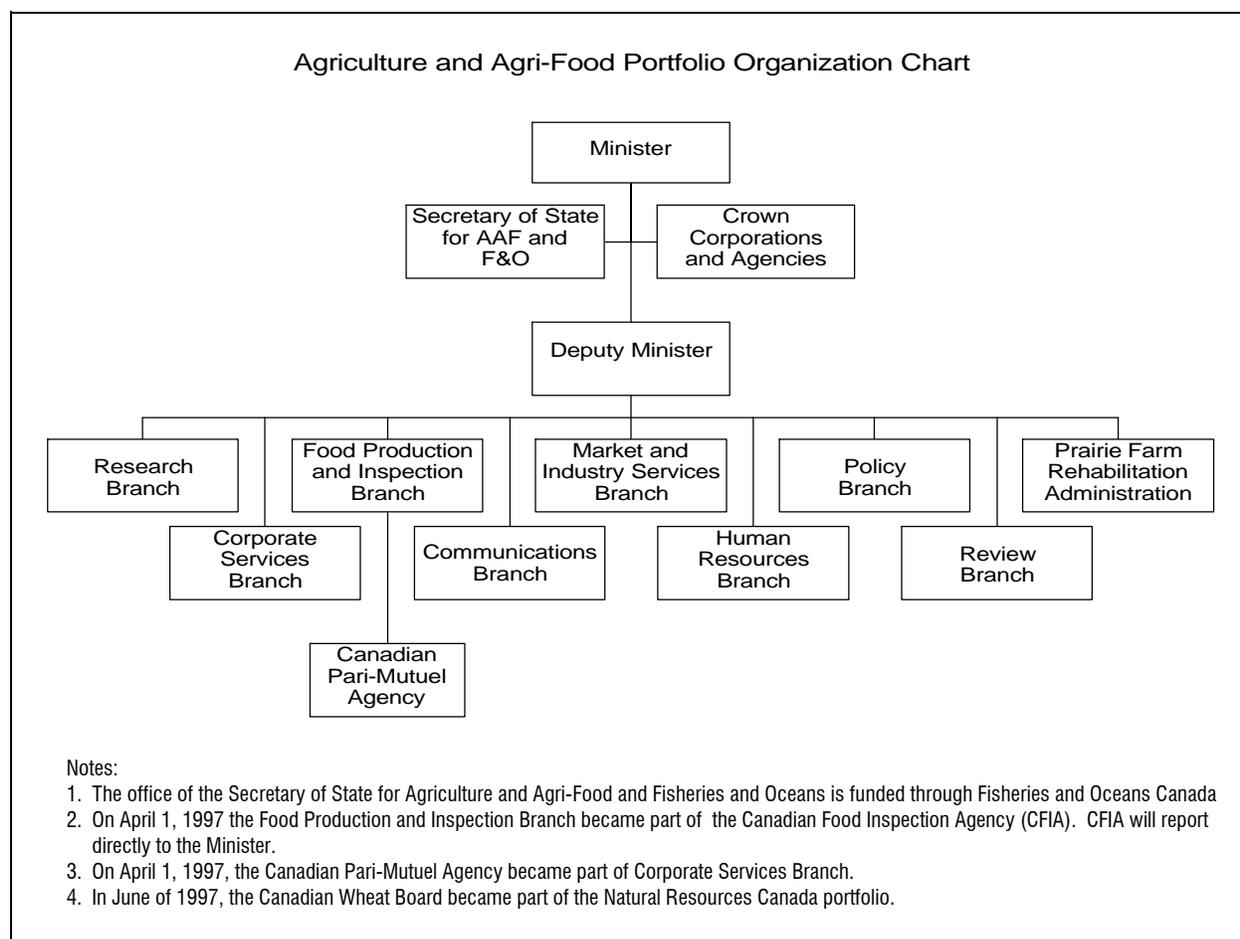
II. OVERVIEW

MANDATE OF THE MINISTER

The Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food promotes the development, adaptation and competitiveness of the agriculture and agri-food sector through policies and programs that are most appropriately provided by the federal government. The overall goal is to help the sector maximize its contribution to Canada's economic and environmental objectives while maintaining a strong foundation for the agriculture and agri-food sector and rural communities. A list of the statutes which provide the Minister with the authority to direct and control federal agriculture and agri-food activities is found on page 66.

In 1996-97, the Minister's Portfolio included the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food, the National Farm Products Council and three Crown Corporations — the Canadian Wheat Board, the Canadian Dairy Commission and the Farm Credit Corporation. This Performance Report covers only the Department.

The organizational structure of the Portfolio is shown below.



OBJECTIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT

The objective of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) is to promote the development, adaptation and competitiveness of the agri-food sector so that it provides equitable returns to producers and processors and makes its maximum contribution to national economic and environmental objectives.

OVERVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD SECTOR

In recent years, the understanding of what happens beyond the farmgate has become increasingly important to the Department. Where traditionally the focus has been primarily on agriculture, the new economic realities and efforts to foster greater value added activity results in taking a broader perspective of the agri-food system.

The diagram on the right shows the importance of the three major value adding levels in the agri-food chain. It also shows the value of the exports and imports of agriculture and further processed agri-food products to the Canadian agri-food system.

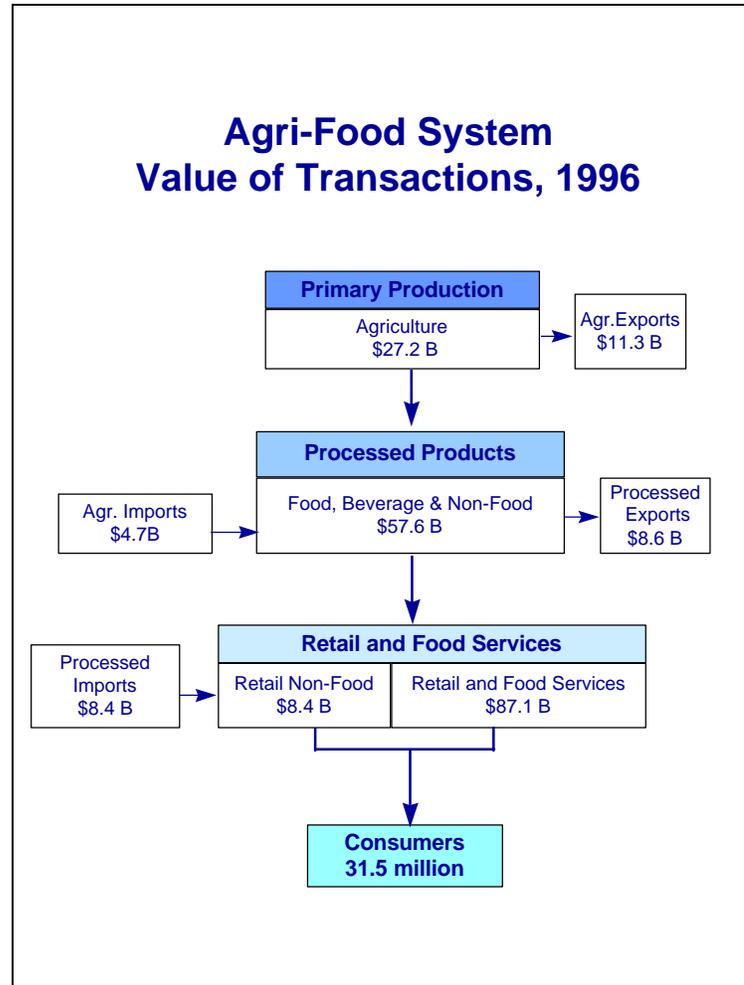
Agri-Food Trade Highlights

- ▶ Growth in the value of agri-food exports continued in 1996 with the value of exports reaching \$20 billion. The 1996 export numbers were almost 14% greater than 1995 numbers.
- ▶ In 1996, the global Canadian agri-food balance grew significantly to \$6.7 billion up from \$4.9 billion in 1995.
- ▶ For the first time since 1988, exports of processed agri-food products exceeded the imports of processed agri-food products, registering a \$200 million surplus.

Investment Highlights *

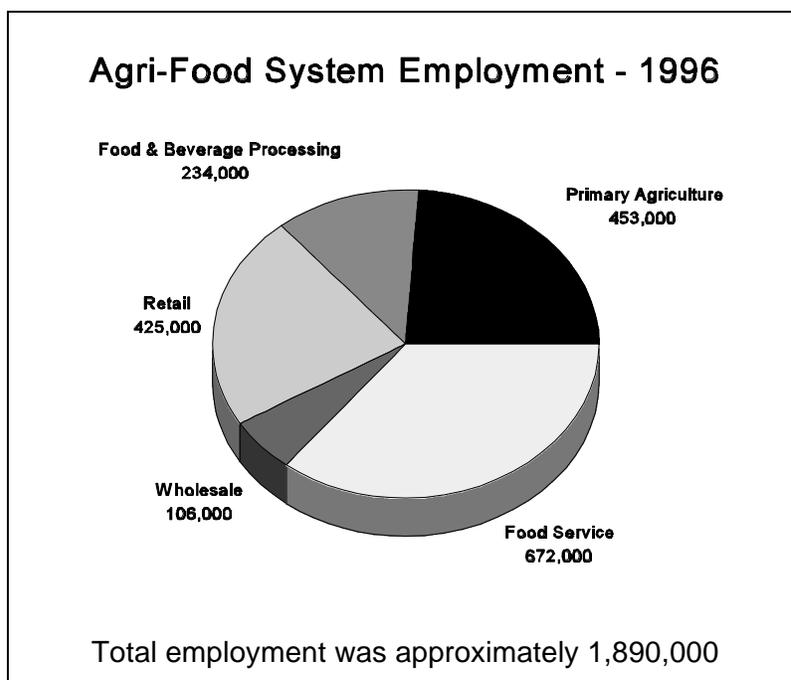
- ▶ The value of foreign direct investment in Canadian food and beverage processing continued to increase in 1996 due to acquisitions and capital investment in new or expanded operations, especially in Western Canada's oilseed processing and beef processing industries.
- ▶ Total capital investment in the food and beverage industry in 1996 rose by 30% over the 1995 level; from \$1.4 to \$1.8 billion. Investment in new facilities rose by 89% to \$371 million, while investment in machinery and equipment rose by 20% to \$1.45 billion.
- ▶ The rate of new capital investment by Canadian food and beverage firms continues to compare favourably with that of their U.S. counterparts, with Canada investing 2.9% of the value of its shipments in 1995 compared to the U.S. industry's 2.7%.

* Not including shipments and capital expenditures for the tobacco industry.



Economic Growth and Employment Highlights

- ▶ In 1996, the agri-food system accounted for 8.9% of the total Canadian Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The agri-food system's relative share of the total economy has recovered to the level it had in 1990, rising from an 8.7% share in 1993.
- ▶ The agri-food system's share of total employment in Canada sits at 13.8% in 1996. This represents a recovery from early 1994 when the agri-food's share had fallen to 13.3%.
- ▶ Growth in employment in 1996 occurred at all levels of the agri-food system. The primary production level employment growth led the way with an increase of 5% over 1995 employment levels.



III. DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

1996-97 represents the second year in which changes resulting from the governments's Program Review exercise were introduced. As a result of the review, the Department embarked on a three-year program intended to redirect its focus to those programs necessary to assist the agri-food sector to reach its potential and move into the global market place of the next century.

In 1996-97, the Department also actively supported the creation of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) which occurred on April 1, 1997. The Department undertook the phased and orderly transfer of resources and responsibilities to the Agency, keeping in mind the government's objective of minimizing overhead expenses. The Department has also provided for ongoing service arrangements with CFIA in a number of administrative and policy areas. Overall, the Department and CFIA are committed to working together to ensure services are provided to food inspection clients seamlessly and in a cost-effective manner.

In addition to these changes, the Department began moving to a more results-based management culture. Beginning in 1998-99, the Department will be managing its activities using a results-based "Performance Framework" based on our goal for the Canadian agri-food sector. The Framework will allow us to identify what we are achieving for Canadians and how we are contributing to the achievement of targets including industry growth and rural prosperity.

The following table provides a summary of the Department's performance against results commitments. Greater detail may be found in section IV.

DEPARTMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY	
PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS	PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS
<p>EXPANDED MARKETS FOR CANADA'S AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD SECTOR THROUGH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Improved market access; ▶ Contribution to increased sales of Canadian agriculture and agri-food products; and ▶ Contribution to enhanced investment opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Agreements negotiated/maintained, disputes settled and the removal/reduction of international and interprovincial trade barriers (p. 24-26); ✓ Greater industry use of AAFC trade and support services (p. 26-29); ✓ Sectoral performance indicators on exports, higher value exports and number of firms "export-ready" (p. 29); and ✓ Domestic and international direct investment opportunities identified/promoted (p. 30).
<p>A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE THROUGH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Innovations in the development of agriculture and agri-food products, processes and practices; and ▶ Leadership in integrated resource management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased collaborative funding for high-value research (p. 11); ✓ Greater numbers of communities with a high quality water supply (p. 35); and ✓ Further development of environmentally sustainable AAFC legislation and programs (p. 22).
<p>A STRONG FOUNDATION FOR THE SECTOR AND RURAL COMMUNITIES THROUGH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A policy framework which enables the sector to adapt to a changing economy; ▶ The potential for a strong, rural economy; and ▶ The further development of co-operatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Effective income stabilization programs in place (p. 19); ✓ Evolution of AAFC dairy, poultry and egg industry policies in response to market changes (p. 20); ✓ New or expanded rural businesses assisted by federal programs/services (p. 21-22); and ✓ New federal legislation drafted based on input received from the Co-operative Sector. The bill was introduced into Parliament as C-5 on September 25, 1997. (p. 22).

The Resources used in 1996-97 for the delivery of programs and the operations of the Department and the National Farm Products Council are shown in the following table.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY: COMPARISON OF MAIN ESTIMATES TO ACTUAL EXPENDITURES, 1996-97								
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)								
Organization	Activities							TOTALS
	Agricultural Research and Development	Inspection and Regulation	Policy and Farm Economic Programs	Market and Industry Services	Rural Prairie Rehabilitation and Sustainability Development	Corporate Management and Services	Canadian Grain Commission	
Research Branch	283.7							283.7
	297.6							297.6
Food Production and Inspection Branch¹		217.3						217.3
		239.1						239.1
Policy Branch			818.1					818.1
			1,004.1					1,004.1
Market and Industry Services Branch				124.2				124.2
				114.0				114.0
National Farm Products Council				2.3				2.3
				1.9				1.9
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration²					479.0			479.0
					858.7			858.7
Canadian Grain Commission³							(0.8)	(0.8)
							(1.9)	(1.9)
Executive Offices						5.8		5.8
						5.4		5.4
Review Branch						2.6		2.6
						2.7		2.7
Human Resources Branch						10.4		10.4
						14.0		14.0
Corporate Services Branch						41.5		41.5
						42.8		42.9
Communications Branch						5.3		5.3
						8.8		8.8
TOTALS	283.7	217.3	818.1	126.5	479.0	65.5	(0.8)	1,989.2
	297.6	239.1	1,004.1	115.9	858.7	73.8	(1.9)	2,587.3
% of TOTAL	11.5	9.2	38.8	4.4	33.2	2.8	(0.1)	100.0

Notes: Shaded numbers denote actual 1996-97 expenditures.

Expenditures are shown in millions of dollars. Because expenditures are shown in millions, rounding errors occasionally occur.

1. The Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency is included in the Food Production and Inspection Branch but is funded through the Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency Revolving Fund.
2. Actual expenditures for 1996-97 include extraordinary payments of \$707.5 million for the Western Grain Transition Payments Program. The CGC's revolving fund operates on the basis of accrual accounting.
3. The Canadian Grain Commission began operating as a revolving fund on April 1, 1995. Only the net deficit for the Canadian Grain Commission is included in the actual expenditures for 1996-97.

Work Force Management Strategy

In 1996-97, the implementation of downsizing activities changed as many of the workforce management opportunities available in 1995-96 were no longer available. As a result, there was an increase in the use of package departures and in the overall number of reductions required to meet Program Review objectives. By March 31, 1997, the end of Year Two, the Department had reached 91% of its targeted FTE reductions. The following table illustrates how the reductions were obtained as at March 31, 1997.

DOWNSIZING (IN FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTEs))		
	Actuals 1995-96	Actuals 1996-97¹
Early Retirement Incentive	297	201
Early Departure Incentive	399	427
Executive Employment Transition Policy/Work Force Adjustment	61	4
Sub-Total	757	632
Managed: 1994-95 ²	500	-
Managed: 1995-96 to 1997-98 ³	292	38
TOTAL	1,549	670

Notes:

- The total 1996-97 downsizing, in FTEs, has risen by 382 since last year's Business Plan. Of these, 364 are due to the issuance of additional departure packages. Many of the workforce management opportunities which were used last year are no longer readily available. In order to meet overall Program Review objectives, the only option open to managers now is the departure incentive. The package cost increase is estimated to be approximately \$13.0 million.
- Managed, 1994-95:** all reductions implemented in 1994-95 toward previous budget cuts and as an early start to Program Review I, including:
 - placement of employees in other departments or non-affected jobs within AAFC;
 - elimination of term positions and the non-renewal of term employees;
 - elimination of hollow positions through re-alignment & streamlining; and
 - cashouts under the old Workforce Adjustment Policy not covered through the Central Reserve.
- Managed, 1995-96 to 1997-98:** all FTE reductions achieved without cost to the Department (i.e. all means of carrying out reductions other than through the use of departure packages), including:
 - placement of employees in other Departments or non-affected jobs within AAFC; and
 - elimination of term positions and the non-renewal of term employees.

DOWNSIZING COST (\$ MILLIONS)		
	Actuals 1995-96	Actuals 1996-97
Early Retirement Incentive	10.4	4.8
Early Departure Incentive	16.4	20.0
Executive Employment Transition Policy/Work Force Adjustment	2.6	0.4
OTHER		
Counselling	0.4	0.0
Training	0.4	0.8
Severance	15.7	13.6
Vacation	3.6	2.8
TOTAL	49.5	42.6

The overall proportion of AAFC employees in the regions has increased. Generally, the representation of women, francophones and members of employment equity groups was not adversely affected by the downsizing activities. The percentage of women rose slightly and the francophone, visible minority and aboriginal populations remained stable. However, the representation of persons with disabilities dropped which mirrored a pattern observed across the Public Service. This decrease was largely due to the high take-up of Early Retirement Incentive (ERI) Packages by this group.

Recognizing the multitude of changes that impact on AAFC's workforce, the Department is developing a comprehensive human resources strategy called *Planning for the Future*. This strategy incorporates all the human resource initiatives presently underway in the Department with forward looking action plans to assist in ensuring a representative workforce capable of achieving business results.

IV. ACTIVITY PERFORMANCE

1. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

AAFC's Agricultural Research and Development mandate is:

to improve the on-going competitiveness of the Canadian food and agriculture sector through the development and transfer of innovative technologies

As stated in the 1996-97 Part III of the Estimates, the Department focuses on research and development that is likely to benefit the nation but which the private sector, working alone, could not conduct profitably.

Highlighted below is the status of our key results commitments, as outlined in the 1996-97 Part III of the Estimates.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT— KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
HEALTH AND SAFETY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Protecting environmental health (e.g., through crop rotation);	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Developed new methods for evaluating the effects of salts on the structure of Prairie soils. These methods are assisting researchers to assess more accurately the benefits of proposed salinity control strategies.✓ Fine tuned indicator technologies and developed computer modeling to measure soil health. Work is also underway examining the uses of organic waste products as soil quality boosters. This aims to reduce pressures on landfill sites as well as improve the land base.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Identifying foreign pest threats to plant health (e.g., new crop diseases) and controlling domestic pest threats to plant health (e.g., breeding resistance to crop disease); and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ In collaboration with industry partners, developed a new, user-friendly computer software that will help plant breeders and researchers keep track of agronomic characteristics, genetic information, performance, images, pest and disease resistance, and pedigree of the genotypes of 37 different fruit crops to improve their yields.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Contributing to food safety (e.g., reducing the threat of toxin in food).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Developed DNA technology that can read the genetic fingerprints of microorganisms vital to the dairy industry. The technology allows the sector to evaluate its cultures for preparing products such as yogurts and cheeses.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT— KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS**ACHIEVEMENTS**

VALUE-ADDED

- ▶ Conducting research to add value and quality to existing products or to create completely new products which will lower production costs, improve the attributes of products in order to compete in domestic and international markets by:
 - ▶ Providing services and technologies to conserve soil, water and air quality, as well as plant, animal and microbial genetic resources;
 - ▶ Developing new crop varieties and crop production and protection systems using advanced biotechnological and conventional methods;
 - ▶ Developing new animal production and protection systems using advanced biotechnological and conventional methods; and
 - ▶ Developing food and non-food products and processes.
- ✓ Demonstrated that planting winter rye in mid-August for spring grazing can accelerate the spring grazing season on the Prairies by three weeks, thus saving farmers an estimated \$5 per head.
 - ✓ Registered a flax variety which is high yielding, has high total oil content, and is widely adapted to growing conditions across Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
 - ✓ Developed a new variety of alfalfa that significantly reduces a serious digestive disorder of cattle which may occur when grazing actively growing alfalfa.
 - ✓ Developed new enzyme preparations which, when added to cattle rations, stimulate increases in beef cattle growth rates that in turn, translate into better financial returns for producers.
 - ✓ Conducting research to determine the expression of particular genetic characteristics that will lead to the development of genetic probes which will be valuable selection tools for the pork industry by speeding up the genetic improvement of desirable production qualities such as lower fat content and more desirable meat quality.
 - ✓ Participating in the development of new soybean varieties to take advantage of the specific demand of offshore customers, especially Japan and Korea. These new varieties will have end-use traits suitable for producing tofu, miso or soymilk;
 - ✓ Developed a novel multi-membrane filtration system which will help Canada's fruit juice processing industry keep pace in the global marketplace; and
 - ✓ Developed a novel extraction process to remove components from flax meal. These materials have application in the health food and pharmaceutical market.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT— KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS

ACHIEVEMENTS

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH AND THE MATCHING INVESTMENT INITIATIVE (MII)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increasing the level of collaborative research between industry and the Department. The MII program was created to encourage industry investment in R&D by providing matching federal funding, of up to 50%, for research projects and providing industry a significant role in setting priorities. ▶ Increasing investment in R&D by industry, strengthening Canadian agri-food technology development and commercializing and accelerating technology transfer. The research and development supported by the MII is related to the Branch mandate in the areas of resource conservation, crop, animal and food research. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 53 jobs were created by a private sector company that acquired the rights to a technology to develop commercial products that have substantial value in domestic and international markets, through a partnership under the MII program. ✓ In total, over 600 jobs were created, providing young scientists and technicians with meaningful experience in their fields and exposure to potential industry employers. ✓ Signed an agreement with five seed companies and four millers who will contribute over \$100 thousand a year for the next five years (which adds up to more than \$1M) to support research on oat disease resistance and milling characteristics, and help develop new varieties. This will enhance the Branch's oat research program at one of its Western Centres. |
|--|---|

INTERNAL MANAGEMENT

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consolidating research activities to 18 Centres; ▶ Eliminating 917 positions as a result of program review and budget reductions; and ▶ Achieving a critical mass of scientific expertise in Centres to provide a specialized focus of national importance, reflecting the industry strengths of the region in which these are located. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Consolidated research activities in 18 Centres across Canada. Seven research facilities have been closed or consolidated with other Centres which has resulted in a reduction of administrative overhead; ✓ Achieved over 95% of targeted staff reduction; and ✓ Identified a further 365 positions to be transferred among centres to improve their critical mass and administrative efficiency. |
|---|---|

1996-97 MATCHING INVESTMENT INITIATIVE (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)				
Branch	Number of Projects	AAFC Contribution	Industry Contribution	Total
Research	733	19.3	21.1	40.4
Canadian Food Inspection Agency	41	1.1	1.4	2.5
Total	774	20.4	22.5	42.9

2. INSPECTION AND REGULATION

AAFC's Inspection and Regulation mandate is:

to monitor and enforce industry compliance with government food safety and quality standards and prevent economic fraud, to prevent, control, or eliminate animal and plant diseases and pests of economic or human health significance; and to regulate plant products.

This activity is responsible for setting and enforcing standards to safeguard human, animal and plant health, to facilitate national and international trade and to integrate environmental sustainability objectives into Branch policies and programs. The agri-food industry has the ultimate responsibility for the safety of its products while consumers are responsible for the safe handling of products after purchase. Highlighted below is the status of our key results commitments, as outlined in the 1996-97 Part III:

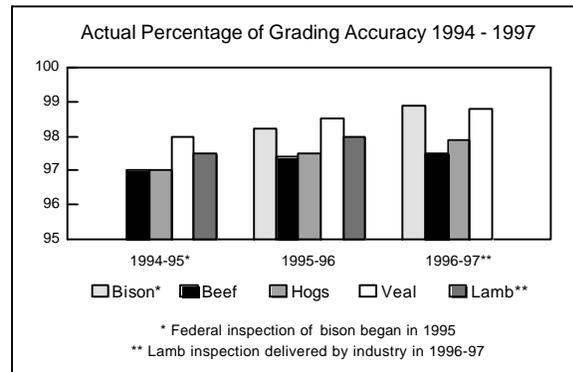
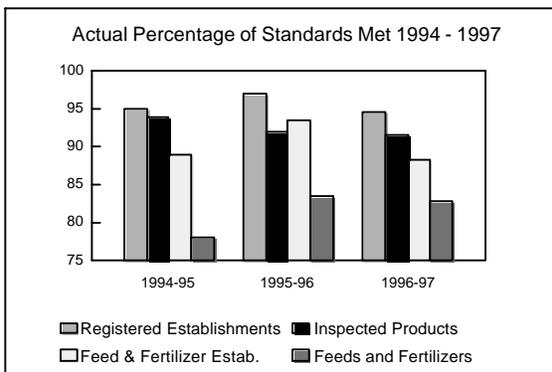
INSPECTION AND REGULATION—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
-------------	--------------

CONSUMER PROTECTION

- ▶ Providing Canadians with a safe food chain through the enforcement of health and safety standards and by providing consumers with reliable product information through fraud deterrence activities.
- ✓ Carried out consumer protection activities for 2,445 registered food processing establishments, 1,360 fresh fruit and vegetable licensees, 140 registered product warehouses, 5,000 non-registered food manufacturing establishments and 37,500 retail food outlets.

Canada's excellent domestic and international reputation for a safe and high quality food supply and effective control of animal and plant diseases ensures that Canadians enjoy the protection of one of the best food inspection and quarantine systems in the world as well as providing many jobs and valuable exports for Canada. The following graphs provide comparative compliance rates for both establishments and products.



INSPECTION AND REGULATION—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS**ACHIEVEMENTS**

PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL (QUARANTINE)

- ▶ Facilitating national and international trade and access to foreign markets by:
 - ▶ preventing serious exotic pests and diseases from becoming established in Canada through the integrity of the health certification and quarantine process;
 - ▶ controlling and eradicating indigenous diseases and pests of animals and plants;
 - ▶ negotiating acceptable export health conditions with trading partners; and helping to establish international trade standards.
- ✓ No exotic diseases and pests of animal or plants became established in Canada.
- ✓ Controlled outbreaks of gypsy moth, blueberry maggot, potato wart, golden nematode, pine shoot beetle, rabies, anthrax, tuberculosis, scrapie, and salmonella.
- ✓ Diffused significant disease and pest threats to Canada and in doing so maintained credibility and markets with trading partners. Examples include: Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis (BSE or Mad Cow Disease) and Hog Cholera in Europe, Pseudo-Rabies of swine and Newcastle Disease of poultry in the USA and Europe, Karnal Bunt of wheat in the USA, Spruce Bark Beetle, Asian Longhorn Beetle, Asian Gypsy Moth of forestry worldwide.
- ✓ Conducted national and regional surveys to confirm the absence or prevalence of certain diseases and pests of trade significance. In doing so maintained and opened markets. Examples include surveys for Gypsy Moth in forestry, BSE in cattle, and a survey of the national swine herd for Brucellosis, Trichinosis and Pseudo-Rabies.

ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF PROGRAM DELIVERY**INDUSTRY DELIVERY OF MEAT GRADING**

- ▶ The newly formed private Canadian Beef Grading Agency will provide hands-on delivery and management of beef and veal grading programs.
- ✓ The Canadian Beef Grading Agency has provided the hands-on delivery and management of the beef, veal and grading programs for the 1996-97 year.
- ▶ Hog grading will become the responsibility of the private sector in all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia,
- ✓ The Hog Grading Program is now under total industry delivery and the federal hog grading regulations will be revoked.
- ▶ The lamb and mutton industry will have the classification regulations
- ✓ Following a year of industry delivery, the lamb and mutton industry have decided to retain the program

INSPECTION AND REGULATION—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS

revoked and discontinue the grading program by the end of 1995-96.

SEED INSPECTION

- ▶ The transfer of certain inspection responsibilities to the newly-established privately-operated Canadian Seed Institute will be proposed in lieu of an increase in fees for federal services.

ACHIEVEMENTS

under federal legislation. Program delivery will be audited by CFIA.

- ✓ Began the transfer of most of the responsibilities for the Registered Seed Establishment and Accredited Laboratory programs to the Canadian Seed Institute.

FEDERAL FOOD INSPECTION PROGRAM**FOOD INSPECTION**

- ▶ Providing greater market access for Canadian products and ensuring buyer requirements will be met through the implementation of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) which stresses preventing food safety problems by:

- ▶ completing the operation manual which describes in detail the manner in which inspections will be conducted in the HACCP environment;
- ▶ completing the 40 generic HACCP models which cover the full range of agri-food products produced in registered establishments;
- ▶ training staff on how to inspect establishments implementing HACCP; and
- ▶ conducting workshops on the application of HACCP at the farm-level.

- ✓ Completed the development of HACCP procedures and initiated training;
- ✓ Actively encouraged the implementation of HACCP-based systems throughout the food chain; and
- ✓ Provided a number of national farm organizations with the technical support in the development, implementation and evaluation of on-farm food safety programs through the Canadian On-Farm Food Safety Program.

FEDERAL FOOD INSPECTION REVIEW

- ▶ The Office of Food Inspection, an interdepartmental task force comprised of individuals from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Health Canada, the Department of

- ✓ The Canadian Food Inspection Agency was created effective April 1, 1997, under the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act* which is now responsible for all federally mandated food inspection and quarantine services as well as the Canadian Food Inspection

INSPECTION AND REGULATION—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
<p>Fisheries and Oceans, Treasury Board and the Auditor General's Office, was created in 1995 in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ assess possible changes in organizational structure that could improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the federal component of the Canadian Food Inspection System (CFIS); ▶ coordinate/oversee implementation of any organizational change decisions; and ▶ provide federal focus for the federal/provincial Canadian Food Inspection System (CFIS). 	<p>System (CFIS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In 1996-97, progress was made on a variety of initiatives intended to advance the harmonization of standards and promote the concept of an integrated food inspection system. These include the development of a National Dairy Regulation and Code, and a common legislative base for food legislation which were discussed at the federal-Provincial Agriculture Ministers meeting in July 1996, and common inspection standards for registered establishments.

BUSINESS ALIGNMENT PLAN/FISCAL RESTRAINT

The Activity's Business Alignment Plan (BAP) was developed to align the Department's program base in response to the market forces shaping the Canadian agri-food sector.

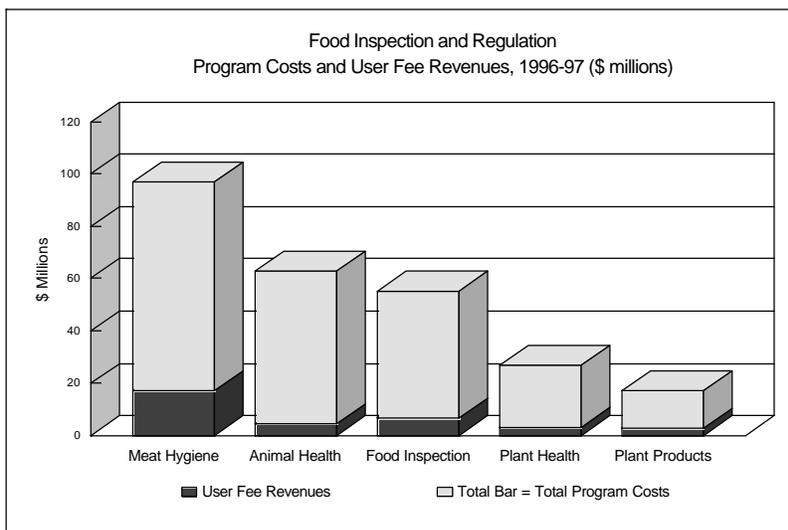
- ▶ Throughout 1996-97, Food Production and Inspection Branch (FPIB) will work with its stakeholders to find ways to achieve efficiencies while maintaining Canada's international reputation for food safety and quality and world-class animal and plant health programs.

- ✓ Industry consultation sessions were held and focused on refining existing fees and looking for alternative ways of reducing and avoiding costs. FPIB met with each commodity group at least twice.
- ✓ Additional economies of \$14M were achieved and new cost sharing agreements with industry generated \$6.9M in new revenues.
- ✓ Full revenue targets were not achieved due to extensive consultations and the wish of industry for government to examine the collective impact of user fees across government on industries ability to pay/compete.
- ✓ Stakeholders consultations were initiated and will continue to study the potential for privatizing the registration of seed establishments and the inspection of fresh fruits and vegetables beginning in 1997-98.

INSPECTION AND REGULATION—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS

ACHIEVEMENTS



ENHANCED IMPORT OPERATIONS

The control of agricultural imports is based on a risk-analysis approach.

- ▶ A comprehensive reference system which provides information on import requirements for all commodities regulated by the Department will be available by mid-1996.
 - ▶ A pilot project to transmit information electronically between Revenue Canada, Customs and the Department will begin in September 1996. This will create a window for decision-making for imported agricultural products.
 - ▶ The fully integrated computer system which will include tracking and reporting components is targeted for completion in 1997.
- ✓ The Service Centers concept, business centers of expertise that allow for improved consistency and control and provide accurate and timely information, was successfully piloted in three locations: Ontario, Québec and British Columbia.
 - ✓ All three service centres can handle paper-based import transactions. In addition, the Ontario Service Centre can receive electronic import transactions directly from Revenue Canada. This capability will be extended to the other two service centres by the end of 1997-98.
 - ✓ A pilot project for the distribution of a searchable database that provides information on import requirements was created in 1996-97. It has been distributed to selected clients for evaluation by the end of August 1997. Evaluation is expected in December 1997.

GREEN PLAN

The Inspection and Regulation activity contributes to the Green Plan through the:

- ▶ Risk Assessment of Genetically
- ✓ The project facilitated the issuance of approximately

INSPECTION AND REGULATION—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
<p>Engineered Organisms Project to develop a database of technical information on biotechnology, genetically engineered organisms and molecular biology and to assess the risks of releasing genetically engineered organisms into the environment.</p> <p>▶ <i>Fertilizer Project</i> to enhance the capability of the Department to conduct human health and environmental safety assessments of fertilizers and fertilizer supplements and to facilitate the introduction of environmentally sound products into the Canadian market.</p>	<p>300 permits to import transgenic plant material;</p> <p>✓ risk assessments were conducted for approximately 300 confined field trials; and</p> <p>✓ over 30 pest risk assessments for unconfined environmental releases were completed.</p> <p>✓ This initiative provided a means of accelerating the introduction of new, environmentally sound fertilizers and soil supplements onto the Canadian Market, and a means of evaluating and managing older substances that were of concern from an environmental perspective; and</p> <p>✓ The initiative enabled the conduct and coordination of environmental safety and toxicological assessments, the development of product standards and regulation guidelines, the assessment of different types of products such as recycled waste materials, the harmonization of national and international environmental initiatives, and met the various training needs of federal inspection officers.</p>

GREEN PLAN PROJECTS (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)				
	To March 31, 1995	Actual 1995-96	Actual 1996-97	Total
1. Risk Assessment of Genetically Engineered Organisms	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.6
2. Fertilizer Project	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7

REGULATORY REVIEW IMPLEMENTATION

- ▶ The Processed Products Regulations will be rewritten with a targeted completion date of 1997. This work will link to major initiatives including Administrative Monetary Penalties, Enhanced Import Operations and alternative ways of delivering services.
- ▶ Cost sharing arrangements will be completed for several programs in the horticulture sector.
- ✓ The Food Production and Inspection Branch (FPIB) deregulated requirements for the importation of low risk animals and products imported from the United States.
- ✓ A frequent importer release program and a pre-arrival review and release system to expedite the importation of agricultural imports was implemented for agricultural imports regulated by the Food Production and Inspection Branch.
- ✓ Cost sharing arrangements are expected to be extended to the horticultural sector in 1997-98.

INSPECTION AND REGULATION—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS

ACHIEVEMENTS

ADMINISTRATIVE MONETARY PENALTIES SYSTEM

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The Administrative Monetary Penalty system is being developed to improve regulatory compliance and give the Department an additional enforcement option. It will allow the Department to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ impose fines and negotiate solutions in response to non-compliance with Acts and Regulations, thereby saving time and resources and lengthy court prosecutions; and ▶ permit an increase in enforcement activities and create a more level playing field between domestic and imported products. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalty Act received Royal Assent on December 5, 1995. Since that time, the Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalty Regulations have been drafted. Consultation took place with approximately 4,000 industry clients on the draft regulations. The regulations have now been pre-published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i>. The regulations are expected to be implemented on April 1, 1998. |
|--|---|

CANADIAN PARI-MUTUEL AGENCY

The Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency's mandate is:

to protect the wagering public against fraudulent practices by consistently ensuring the integrity of pari-mutuel betting across Canada, thereby promoting the viability of the racing industry.

CANADIAN PARI-MUTUEL AGENCY—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS

ACHIEVEMENTS

RACE TRACK SUPERVISION

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protecting the Canadian wagering public against potential fraudulent practices at race tracks through the supervision of pari-mutuel wagering on horse races. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conducted blood and urine samples from winning horse(s) and other randomly selected horses after each pari-mutuel race in order to identify any animals having been given illicit medication. ✓ Maintained the accuracy of pari-mutuel calculations at a standard of 99.9% or better. |
|---|--|

3. POLICY AND FARM ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

AAFC's Policy and Farm Economic Programs Mandate is:

to create a policy environment which improves the sector's ability to compete and to adapt to change, and to deliver income stabilization and adaptation programs consistent with these goals.

As stated in the 1996-97 Part III of the Estimates, we have focussed on creating a better balance between growth and security in order to move government's role away from unsustainable subsidies to one where security is built on growth from the marketplace.

Highlighted below is the status of our key results commitments, as outlined in the 1996-97 Part III of the Estimates.

POLICY AND FARM ECONOMIC PROGRAMS—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
SAFETY NET REFORM	
GENERAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Managing the federal partnership role in an integrated national system of farm income stabilization programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Signed bilateral agreements with all provinces, except Quebec, to implement a policy for safety nets within the fiscal parameters outlined in the 1995 Budget. A bilateral agreement with Quebec is expected later in 1997; and ✓ Shifted the allocation of federal funding from a mostly risk-based framework to one reflecting the economic contribution of each province under the new safety net policy framework.
NET INCOME STABILIZATION ACCOUNT (NISA) PROGRAM	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Building the whole-farm safety nets program upon the existing NISA Program; and ▶ Developing a plan to become fully cost-recovered by April 1997. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The federal government fully supports preserving the character of NISA as a national program available to all farmers in Canada for all commodities except supply managed commodities. This was demonstrated in the case of Alberta producers by the federal government undertaking to provide all of the necessary matching funds when the province decided not to participate. ✓ Fully-recovered the operating dollars required to deliver the base NISA program through a combination of increased Administrative Cost Share (administration fee) to NISA participants and funding from the Safety Nets Envelope.
CROP INSURANCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Completing a national review of the Crop Insurance and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Completed a national review of the Crop Insurance and Reinsurance Programs. Based on this review four

POLICY AND FARM ECONOMIC PROGRAMS—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS

ACHIEVEMENTS

Reinsurance Programs and implementing the changes for the 1997-98 crop year.

- ▶ Reducing the likelihood and size of deficit financing as compared to the current program.

provinces have adopted two-tier Crop Insurance (with more expected to follow in the future) resulting in increased farmer participation.

- ✓ Reduced the recovery period after an actuarial assessment. With a shorter pay back period, the Plan should be self-sustaining; and
- ✓ Reduced the size of some provinces reinsurance deficits by agreeing to use a portion of their allocation of the safety net funding to pay down their reinsurance deficit.
- ✓ Adherence to sound actuarial principles and the absence of widespread crop disasters resulted in the program posting a cumulative national loss ratio of .97, the lowest since prior to the major droughts of the 1980's.

PROVINCE SPECIFIC COMPANION PROGRAMS

- ▶ Negotiating Safety Net Companion Programs to meet specific provincial needs. These programs should evolve over time to ensure that they continue to provide farm families with protection against unpredictable events, provide support for infrastructure and market development, and encourage farm families to take more responsibility for their own economic welfare.

- ✓ The majority of provinces have instituted longer term industry development (e.g., research and development) programs, with a portion of their safety net allocation. This bodes well for the longer term health of the industry and will provide benefits to producers well beyond the three year agreement time frame.
- ✓ Implemented a variety of other safety net programs. Some of these programs are intended to provide a transition to a whole farm safety net system and will terminate at the end of the current safety net framework time line (March 1999). Others, such as the disaster programs implemented in some provinces, could continue into the future as complementary whole farm initiatives.

SUPPLY MANAGEMENT - DAIRY STABILIZATION

- ▶ Reducing the federal dairy subsidy by 15% annually in 1995-96 and 1996-97 and phasing out the balance over five years beginning in 1997-98 dairy year.

- ✓ Postponed the scheduled reductions in the dairy subsidy by six months following consultations with dairy industry stakeholders, such as the Canadian Dairy Commission and the National Dairy Council. The next reduction will therefore take place on February 1, 1998, rather than on August 1, 1997. All subsequent reductions will occur on February 1 each year, extending the subsidy pay-out period by six months until the subsidy is reduced to zero by February 1, 2002.

TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN POLICY REFORM

TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDIES

- ▶ Assisting the sector in making the necessary transition to the new

- ✓ Directing the Western Grain Transportation Adjustment Fund towards the uses identified by industry.

POLICY AND FARM ECONOMIC PROGRAMS—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
environment without transportation subsidies.	✓ Worked with Transport Canada to eliminate the Senior Grain Transportation Committee and the Grain Transportation Agency (GTA). An industry-led agency has replaced the former GTA.
FEED FREIGHT ASSISTANCE	
▶ Winding down Feed Freight Assistance (FFA) Program and paying out adjustment funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Successfully wound down the FFA Program; and ✓ Made final payments of the FFA Adjustment Fund, to all provinces and territories, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Quebec. The remaining final payments are expected to be made this fall.
ADAPTATION	
▶ Developing a business plan for the sector as a result of the round table process, involving meetings across Canada.	✓ The Excellence Conference was the first national conference of its size which brought together all components of Canada's agriculture and agri-food industry. A business plan for the sector, which outlined actions required by both government and industry, was discussed at the conference and later finalized based on input received at the conference.
CANADIAN ADAPTATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	
▶ Developing the Canadian Adaptation and Rural Development (CARD) programs to solve specific industry adaptation needs in five areas: human resources, infrastructure, access to capital; research and development and improved market information/ utilization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Nine not-for-profit regional adaptation councils and eight national programs were established across the country to address the needs in the five specified areas and meet adaptation objectives, principles and criteria, as well as management protocols and monitoring and reporting requirements. This provides a forum for the diverse Canadian agri-food industry to form alliances on a broad cross-section of issues important to the success of the sector. ✓ Completed the preliminary design of the internal departmental financial reporting system to report resources against results achieved. ✓ Designed and implemented, by all regional and national initiatives, a performance management framework process which includes performance measurement/indicators and reporting requirements along the new departmental business lines.
FARM FINANCIAL REVIEW PROCESS	
▶ Implementing a new farm financial review process that incorporates the Farm Debt Mediation Act and the Farm Consultation Service.	✓ Received Royal Assent for the Farm Debt Mediation Service, in April 1997. Its implementation in the Spring of 1998 is expected to provide a streamlined process of mediation for insolvent farmers and their creditors, rather than resolving disputes in costly legal proceedings.

POLICY AND FARM ECONOMIC PROGRAMS—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS

ACHIEVEMENTS

- ✓ The Farm Consultation Service is designed to assist financially vulnerable farmers before they reach a financial crisis stage. It will be implemented concurrently with the Farm Debt Mediation Service.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Fulfilling the Government's commitment, through the Canadian Rural Economic Renewal Initiative, by addressing the problems facing rural Canadians in a way that is tailored to their needs and ensures that all Canadians benefit from economic prosperity.

- ✓ Raised the awareness of the issues facing rural Canadians in wide-ranging consultation with federal departments and agencies.
- ✓ Led the work of thirteen departments and agencies, Interdepartmental Working Group (IWG), on this horizontal initiative to develop a framework for rural economic development that was approved by Cabinet, December 17, 1996.
- ✓ Compiled a comprehensive inventory of government programs and services, based on input from the IWG. This inventory served as the basis for an extensive communications initiative to inform rural Canadians about government programs and services available to them.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ Developing and implementing a sustainable development strategy.

- ▶ Designing a program to fulfill the government's commitment to expand the use of ethanol and other cleaner burning renewable and oxygenated fuels to promote sustainable development through the use of Canadian farm commodities and other biomass products.

- ✓ Tabled the AAFC strategy in Parliament on April 22, 1997. AAFC's Strategy was among the first of such strategies to be completed.
- ✓ Undertook extensive consultations throughout the drafting of the Strategy.
- ✓ Industry is generally supportive of the messages contained in the document.
- ✓ The National Biomass Ethanol Program (NBEP) will have a beneficial effect on rural economies and, if fully subscribed, could result in as many as 6,000 temporary jobs and 2,700 permanent jobs, producing ethanol and co-products, such as high protein animal feeds and carbon dioxide for the beverage industry, from agricultural products.
- ✓ Announced investments in renewable fuel production plants in Canada now total almost \$1 billion since the introduction of the NBEP.

CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR

- ▶ Modernizing the *Canada Cooperative Associations Act*

- ✓ In June 1996, a joint announcement was made by the Ministers of Industry and AAFC, that changes to the *Canada Cooperative Associations Act* would be introduced by Industry Canada in 1997; and

POLICY AND FARM ECONOMIC PROGRAMS—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ the Co-operatives Secretariat actively participated in preparing a consultation paper based on co-operative sector proposals, and in the fall of 1996, they participated in cross-country consultations. This led to the drafting of Bill C-91 which was tabled in Parliament on March 21, 1997.

Key Review:

Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) Program - NISA is a voluntary program designed to assist farmers achieve long-term income stability. The Department contracted the firm of Deloitte & Touche, Chartered Accountants, to undertake a detailed assessment of its financial controls over the NISA program. Deloitte & Touche’s study concluded that a sound financial control framework, comparable to that found in financial stewardship-based organizations in the private sector, was in place and working effectively.

4. MARKET AND INDUSTRY SERVICES

AAFC's Market and Industry Services mandate is:

to improve and secure market access and enable the agri-food sector to capture opportunities for trade in domestic and export markets, with a focus on higher value agri-food products.

Through this activity, the Department promotes trade and market development by assisting industry to achieve its \$20 billion agriculture and agri-food export target by the year 2000 and an increased share of the \$80 billion domestic market. Market and Industry Services Branch's key activities are:

- ▶ **Market Access:** Providing improved and more secure access to international markets and reduction in internal barriers to trade.
- ▶ **Market Development:** Contributing to increased sales of Canadian agriculture and agri-food products. (The main element of this activity is AAFC's world-class, seamless *Agri-food Trade Service* which, in partnership with other government departments including the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and its trade officers at posts abroad, Industry Canada (IC), Western Economic Diversification Agency, Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec) provides enhanced international business development support to agri-food exporters.)
- ▶ **Investment:** Contributing to the sector's enhanced capability to supply internationally competitive Canadian agriculture and agri-food products.

Highlighted below is the status of our key results commitments, as outlined in the 1996-97 Part III:

MARKET AND INDUSTRY SERVICES—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
MARKET ACCESS	
CANADA/US	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Managing implementation of North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and outcome of the NAFTA panel on tariffication, other bilateral trade policy issues; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Represented Canadian interests at meetings of the NAFTA Committee on Agricultural Trade and assisted in the resolution of a number of market access issues including the NAFTA Panel on dairy and poultry tariffs, which ruled unanimously in Canada's favour. ✓ Ensured Canadian access to U.S. wheat and barley markets was maintained in the face of U.S. pressure for restrictions. ✓ Undertook the initial steps of NAFTA dispute settlement on sugar, and began negotiations aimed at improving Canada's access to U.S. sugar and sugar-containing product markets. ✓ Worked in close collaboration with Canadian industries

MARKET AND INDUSTRY SERVICES—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
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	to advance Canada’s position on commodity issues including cattle and beef, potatoes and potato products, swine and tomatoes.
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▶ Managing reaction to the recommendations from the Joint Commission on Grains.	✓ Consultations held with U.S. and private sector groups.
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CANADA/EUROPEAN UNION

▶ Implementing the results of comprehensive bilateral package on agricultural trade, effective January 1, 1996.	✓ Package provides the basis for improved access for Canadian agri-food products (eg. barley, wheat, pork, canary seed, oats and cheese) while also limiting exports of subsidized EU beef to Canada.
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▶ Maintaining and improving access for a number of products in light of emerging EU proposals for new standards.	✓ Maintained and improved access for a number of products in light of emerging EU proposals for new standards (e.g. pet food, livestock registration standards proposals).
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	✓ Resolved a wide variety of technical issues (eg., “pizza” cheese tariff definition, seed potato access, bison meat exports).
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▶ Seeking to establish a veterinary equivalency agreement, a hormone-free beef certification protocol.	✓ Improved the trade environment for animal and animal products resulting from an agreement in principle on a veterinary equivalency framework.
	✓ Obtained a WTO Panel ruling that the EU “hormones ban” is in violation of the WTO Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Agreement.

ASIA PACIFIC

▶ Representing Canadian interests in agricultural trade policy issues.	✓ Maintained agricultural trade reform as a high profile item on Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation’s (APEC) international agendas.
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▶ Managing bilateral access problems and pursuing further liberalization for the growing Asian markets.	✓ Resolved or made progress on trade issues with selected Asia Pacific countries in key sectors including transgenic canolas, beef and pork products, fresh tomato varieties, hay exports, alcoholic beverages, bottled water, feed barley.
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SOUTH AMERICA

▶ Negotiating a bilateral trade agreement with Chile as a first step towards their accession into the NAFTA.	✓ Negotiated and implemented a bilateral trade agreement with Chile which provides immediate duty free access for a number of key export interests. Most other Chilean tariffs will be eliminated within 5 or 10 years.
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▶ Contributing to trade policy discussions.	✓ Contributed to trade policy discussions to establish the basis for an Hemispheric Free Trade Area by 2005.
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▶ Managing bilateral trade issues.	✓ Resolved longstanding sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues with Mexico to restore market access for
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MARKET AND INDUSTRY SERVICES—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
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Canadian seed potatoes.

ISRAEL

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implementing the free trade agreement with Israel in 1996. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Negotiated and implemented the Canada/Israel Free Trade Agreement which has provided immediate duty free access for many of Canada’s current exports to Israel, and provides for further negotiations within two years to further liberalize agriculture trade. |
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WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Negotiating new market access improvements for the Canadian agri-food sector as part of accessions to the WTO. ▶ Monitoring compliance by our trading partners of commitments on market access, domestic support and export subsidies. ▶ Working with other countries in preparation for the next round of agricultural negotiations in early 1999. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Continued to negotiate new market access improvements for the Canadian agri-food sector in several countries seeking accessions to the WTO, including China, Taiwan, Vietnam and Saudi Arabia. ✓ Used the WTO dispute settlement mechanism to prevent and resolve disputes with trading partners on agricultural products. ✓ Began consultations in preparation for the WTO negotiations and encouraged an open dialogue among the various Canadian and foreign stakeholders. |
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OTHER:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Completing negotiation of an Understanding on the use of export credits for agricultural products. ▶ Studying a possible Canada/US/EU Transatlantic Trade Initiative. ▶ Developing domestic and foreign indications for wines and spirits for the purpose of recognizing them in the Trademark Act; and ▶ Reviewing the scope and coverage of the agriculture and food chapter of the Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Participated in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) negotiating sessions to represent Canadian interests. ✓ Completed terms of reference for a joint trade study and engaged in preparations for the launch of business dialogue between Canada and EU, including possible participation in U.S./EU business dialogue. ✓ Developed an internationally acceptable system for protecting domestic and foreign geographical indications for wines and spirits with DFAIT, Industry Canada (IC) and the Canadian Wine Institute. ✓ With the provinces, developed a discussion document for consultations with industry on how to revise the agriculture and food goods chapter of the AIT. |
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MARKET DEVELOPMENT

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Assisting the industry in achieving its objective of expanding agricultural and agri-food exports to \$20 billion by the year 2000. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reached export target four years ahead of schedule. This represents a 50% increase over the 1993 exports, the year in which the target was set by industry. F/P/T Ministers are looking to the industry to set specific new targets for the year 2000 and beyond. |
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MARKET AND INDUSTRY SERVICES—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS

ACHIEVEMENTS

INFORMATION, INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS

REGIONAL SERVICES

- ▶ Providing timely information, intelligence and analysis on Canadian and export markets to improve service to regional clients on a national basis.
- ✓ Responded to client requests for information resulting in regional offices' leadership or participation in activities with diverse clients, many in cooperation with other federal/provincial Trade Team Canada partners.
- ✓ Implemented a *FAX-BACK Reference List System* nationally which provides clients with a brief outline of federal/provincial market information and intelligence documents available to the public.

DOMESTIC MARKET INFORMATION

- ▶ Continue to make revisions to market information tools to improve client service.
- ✓ Market information tools including *InfoHort*, *Livestock Markets Information* and the *Commodity Bulletin Board System* have been reformatted and made available on the "ACEIS" Internet site.
- ▶ Providing the industry with a self-serve source of electronic market and technical information through *FoodNet* using the information highway to provide Canadian agri-food exporters with timely and accurate business information.
- ✓ Assisted the Food Institute of Canada in expanding the *FoodNet* Internet site to incorporate nine other food industry organizations under the Canadian Food Trade Alliance (CFTA) which provides a vehicle to showcase Canadian products worldwide.
- ✓ Developed the *Canadian Dairy Information Centre* Internet site in partnership with the National Dairy Council, Dairy Farmers of Canada and Canadian Dairy Commission to provide dairy information on domestic and international markets, policy, international product pricing, genetics and links to other dairy sites.

AGRI-FOOD TRADE NETWORK (ATN)

- ▶ Providing on-line access to export market information to enhance the ability of Canadian exporters to make sound business decisions.
- ✓ Through the ATN Internet site, provided Canadian exporters with access to information on market opportunities, trade leads, market information, trade rules, Canadian supply capability, trade shows and missions, and federal government trade contacts.

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL MARKET INFORMATION

- ▶ Providing accurate and complete national and international market information to manage issues including safety nets, interprovincial trade and resolution of market-related problems.
- ✓ Provided statistical reports on agri-food trade of Canada and on competing markets to industry clients through regular product and country reports. This allows exporters and other clients to track the performance of Canada's agri-food trade in the export markets by product and province of origin.

EXPORT MARKET ASSESSMENT REPORTS

- ▶ Writing and distributing to government and industry clients, *Export Market Assessment Reports*
- ✓ Developed EMARS, which summarize the economic/political situation in priority countries and market opportunities for agri-food exporters, for 15

MARKET AND INDUSTRY SERVICES—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
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(EMARS) for the E.U. and other priority and emerging markets in Asia Pacific and Latin America.

priority and emerging markets, with over 3000 copies distributed to industry clients.

MARKET STRATEGIES

- ▶ Developing market strategies to identify constraints and opportunities to increase exports.

- ✓ Developed a series of strategic information products for use in priority setting (e.g. *Food Processing Industry Analysis, Regional Food Industry Analysis, Agri-Food Export Potential for the Year 2000* and *Domestic Market Development Report*) and conducted various studies in cooperation with the industry to ensure the competitiveness of Canadian agri-food processors

INDUSTRY SENSITIVE PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

- ▶ Introducing new exporters to Asia-Pacific and Latin American agri-food markets.

- ✓ As part of *Canada's Year of Asia Pacific*, hosted over 80 agri-food related promotional events in Canada and in Asia (eg. the highly successful cross-Canada series of round tables where Canada's agri-food specialists from our Asia Pacific posts, accompanied by incoming buyers, met with more than 600 firms).
- ✓ Contribution to the agri-food component of the Prime Minister's *Trade Team Canada* missions including the one to Korea/Thailand/Philippines in January 1997.
- ✓ The Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food led the *Agri-Food Trade Team Canada* missions to Japan/Korea/Singapore (April 1996) and Japan/Indonesia (March 1997). The missions' effectiveness were enhanced by the high level of cooperation among federal partners and provincial governments. Projected incremental sales from two companies alone amount to \$3.75 million.
- ✓ Facilitated Canadian companies' participation in major food shows such as Foodex (event co-sponsored by DFAIT/AAFC) in Japan (March 1996) which provided these companies over 500 sales leads with projected sales of \$4.5 million.
- ✓ Organized approximately 150 distinct Canadian agri-food trade development activities worldwide including trade fairs and promotions, and incoming/outgoing trade missions.
- ✓ Major plans are underway to introduce Canadian exporters to Latin American agri-food markets in 1997-98.

PRIORITY MARKETS

- ▶ Identifying priority markets where

- ✓ Developed, in consultation with the agri-food sector,

MARKET AND INDUSTRY SERVICES—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
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<p>trade and market development activities could be enhanced. Action Plans will target specific markets where tremendous opportunities for trade and market development exist.</p>	<p>three-year action plans for eight priority markets (United States, Japan, European Union, China, Korea, Taiwan, Mexico and Brazil). These priority markets accounted for almost 85% of the value of Canadian agri-food exports over the past four years.</p> <p>✓ Established specific global trade export targets by priority markets.</p>
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AGRI-FOOD INDUSTRY MARKET STRATEGIES

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| <p>▶ Developing and implementing strategies that will enhance the ability of agri-food industry sectors to respond to market opportunities.</p> | <p>✓ In 1996-97, assisted 20 agri-food industry sectors in developing and implementing long-term export business plan which contributed significantly to achieving the \$20 billion export goal four years ahead of schedule.</p> |
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AGRI-FOOD TRADE 2000 (AFT2000)

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| <p>▶ Increasing sales through a range of domestic and export market development projects through <i>AFT2000</i>, a cost-sharing contribution program designed to help the agri-food industry.</p> | <p>✓ <i>AFT2000</i> funding was directed towards projects supporting market development activities (e.g. industry-led market development strategies under the AIMS process (\$553 thousand — a 37% increase over 1995-96), and individual projects (54 projects for a total of \$2.9 million — a 85% increase from 1995-96)).</p> |
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CANADIAN AGRI-FOOD MARKETING COUNCIL

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| <p>▶ Establishing the <i>Canadian Agri-Food Marketing Council</i>.</p> | <p>✓ Established the <i>Canadian Agri-food Marketing Council</i> as a vehicle for the private sector to advise Ministers of AAFC and DFAIT on domestic and international market development issues, activities and services.</p> |
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WORLD FOOD SUMMIT (WFS)

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| <p>▶ Making Canadian preparations for the November 1996 World Food Summit of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome.</p> | <p>✓ Led the Canadian negotiating team in three multilateral negotiations to agree on a Summit Global Plan of Action, and delivered a 40-member delegation of federal/provincial/civil society delegates to the WFS.</p> |
| <p>▶ Presenting Canadian viewpoints with the participation of government officials, representatives of the private sector and non-governmental organizations.</p> | <p>✓ On behalf of Canada, and in consultation with federal/provincial partners and stakeholders, developed two papers, namely <i>The Canadian Contribution to the World Food Security and Food Security Situation and Issues—A Canada-US Perspective</i> which were presented at the WFS.</p> |
| <p>▶ Carrying out national consultations on the main Policy Statement and Plan of Action.</p> | <p>✓ Held formal consultations through the Canadian Forum and the U.S.-Canada Forum as well as with several key stakeholder meetings which involved more than 300 non-government organizations.</p> <p>✓ As a follow-up to the WFS, began the development of <i>Canada's Plan of Action on Food Security</i> by holding a multi-stakeholder meeting, creating a Joint Consultative Steering Group (federal/provincial/stakeholders) and</p> |

MARKET AND INDUSTRY SERVICES—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS**ACHIEVEMENTS**

initiating a national consultation.

GRAINS AND OILSEEDS MARKETING ISSUES

- ▶ Providing support to the international marketing efforts of the Canadian grains and oilseeds industry.
- ✓ Coordinated the follow-up to the *Western Grain Marketing Panel* process which culminated in the release of a government policy statement on grain marketing in the Fall of 1996 and in tabling of legislation in Parliament in December to amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act. This process also included a mail-in vote among barley producers soliciting their preferences as to the open market versus the single-desk seller option.

PRIVATIZATION OF GENETIC IMPROVEMENT AND EVALUATION PROGRAMS

- ▶ Provide some financial contributions and a genetic standards monitoring service to finalize agreements to privatize genetic improvement and evaluation programs for Canada's dairy, beef, swine and sheep sectors.
- ✓ Provided financial contributions as stipulated in three-year agreement. In 1996-97, only one group requested the service of the standard monitoring officer.
- ✓ While the terms of the agreements have been fulfilled, Canadian Beef Improvement Inc. has ceased operations due to lack of market interest in their product.

FARM IMPROVEMENT AND MARKETING CO-OPERATIVES LOANS ACT (FIMCLA)

- ▶ Implementing changes to improve program efficiency and cost recovery services.
- ✓ In 1996-97, financial institutions issued loans worth about \$489 million, an increase of approximately 23% over the previous year. Cost recovery regulatory provisions will be completed in 1997-98.

ADVANCE PAYMENTS FOR CROPS ACT (APCA), PRAIRIE GRAIN ADVANCE PAYMENTS ACT (PGAPA), AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS COOPERATIVES MARKETING ACT (APCMA), AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BOARD ACT (APBA) AND CASH FLOW ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (CFEP)

- ▶ Amalgamating APCA, PGAPA, APCMA, APBA and CFEP to improve administrative efficiency and overall program operation, and to address current and future industry needs.
- ✓ The *Agricultural Marketing Programs Act*, which received Royal Assent in April 1997, reinstated interest-free provisions and provided for improved management of advances and price guarantee programs to reduce liabilities while encouraging orderly marketing. New regulations will be completed in 1997-98. (*See Annex A for more details.*)

INVESTMENT

- ▶ Contributing to the federal government's thrust in attracting and retaining *international direct investment* in the agri-food sector.
- ✓ Developed a promotional document and industry profile — *Food and Beverage Processing Sector* (May 1996) and *International Investment Promotion Framework for Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada* (February 1997).
- ✓ Conducted specific initiatives to attract international investment including hosting the *Keidanren Business Partnerships Japanese mission* (top 1000 companies/business associations of Japan) with a joint industry/

MARKET AND INDUSTRY SERVICES—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
	provincial/federal sponsorship which led to a very favourable report to invest in Canada's food processing industry, and a <i>Danish Pork Investment Initiative</i> , which raised the profile and importance of investment opportunities in the Canadian hog sector.

NATIONAL FARM PRODUCTS COUNCIL

The National Farm Products Council's mandate is:

to ensure that national supply management works in the balanced interests of all stakeholders and to enable and support promotion-research agencies.

Highlighted below is the status of our key results commitments, as outlined in the 1996-97 Part III of the Estimates.

NATIONAL FARM PRODUCTS COUNCIL—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Advising the Minister on all matters relating to the establishment and operations of agencies under the <i>Farm Products Agencies Act</i> (FPAA) with a view to maintaining and promoting an efficient and competitive agriculture industry; and reviewing the operations of agencies with a view to ensuring that they carry on their operations on accordance with their objectives set out in the <i>Farm Products Agencies Act</i>; ▶ Working with agencies in promoting more effective marketing of farm products in interprovincial and export trade; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Worked with the poultry and egg agencies towards the implementation of the recommendations of the 1994 Federal-Provincial Task Force on Orderly Marketing, chaired by the Hon. L. Vanclief. These included ✓ A restructuring of the Boards of Directors of these agencies; ✓ Work on establishing a framework for revising and updating the relevant federal-provincial agreements; ✓ Working with the Northwest Territories and the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency to negotiate an entry level egg quota for the Northwest Territories; ✓ Working with the Chicken Marketing Agency to revise the national allocation and pricing system for chicken in Canada; and ✓ A hearing into a complaint by egg boilers against the egg agency—recommendations were made to resolve the issue. ✓ Worked with the Canadian Chicken Marketing Agency in the development of a national export policy and provided advice to commodity boards developing provincial export strategies. ✓ Council was one of five sponsors of the 1st Poultry

NATIONAL FARM PRODUCTS COUNCIL—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Working with promotion-research agencies in connection with their research and promotion activities relating to farm products. 	<p>Meat Outlook Conference held in May 1996. Participants agreed that this conference should be held annually and another successful conference was held in May 1997.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Worked with commodity groups, provincial governments and AAFC to streamline the procedures surrounding the creation of marketing agencies; and ✓ Promoted a common understanding of the processes to be followed when establishing a marketing agency.

Key Reviews

Agri-Food Specialist Abroad Initiative - A review of this joint Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada-Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade program, which places agri-food specialist abroad in markets offering the greatest opportunities for increased trade in the agriculture and agri-food sector, concluded that there is wide support for the initiative. The review recommended strengthening the coordination between the activities of specialists with those carried out in Canada. In keeping with these recommendations, support for the specialists abroad has been continued and strategic plans for each key foreign market have been completed.

Getting Ready to Go Global (GRTGG) Program - A review of this program, designed to enhance the export competitiveness of Canada's food and beverage sector, and increase its overall production levels, was conducted to assess the program's success in meeting objectives and to ensure the adequacy of the program's financial control framework. The review indicated that the program increased exporting projects' chances of success; encouraged some exporting projects that may not have been initiated without Departmental participation; and promoted beneficial strategic alliances. The review also concluded that all project agreements were compliant with the program's terms and conditions. In response to the review recommendations, actions were initiated to strengthen the program's monitoring activities.

Canadian Wine Market Development (CWMD) Program - A review of this program, designed to assist the Canadian wine industry in its efforts to adjust to a more open trading environment and to raise the level of awareness of quality Canadian wines in Canada, found that this and other programs delivered by provincial governments, helped the industry to re-orient itself to preserve its domestic market share during the industry's adjustment to a more open trading environment.

5. RURAL PRAIRIE REHABILITATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) mandate is defined by the Department of Agriculture Act and the PFR Act of 1935. The scope of this role is reflected in the PFRA mission statement:

to work with Prairie people to build a viable agricultural industry and to support a sound rural economy, healthy environment and a high quality of life

As stated in the 1996-97 Main Estimates, we promote the sustainable development of land and water resources and diversification into activities that contribute to economic security for western Canadians, while preserving and enhancing the health of the environment.

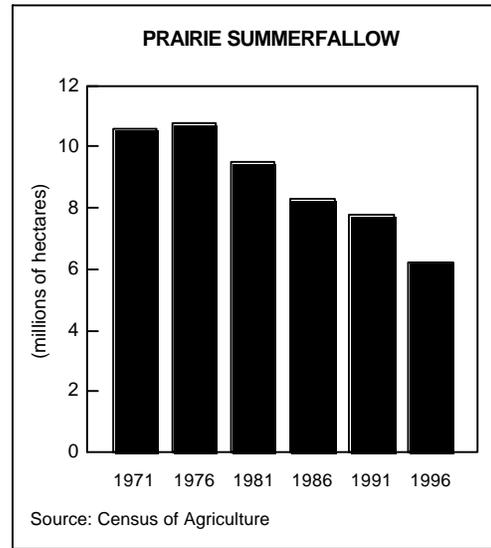
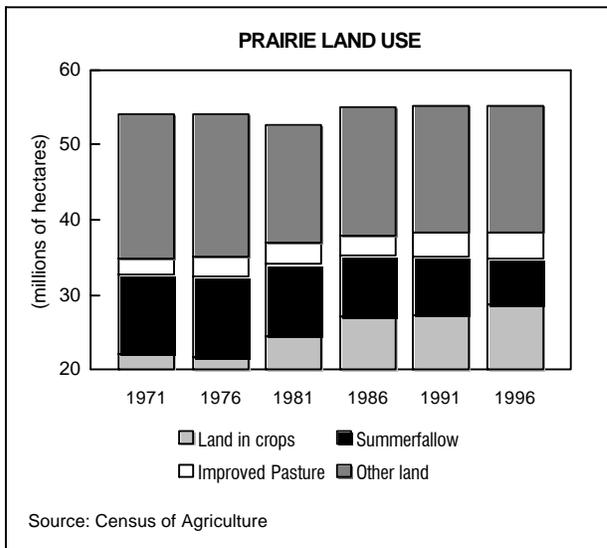
Highlighted below is the status of our key results commitments, as outlined in the 1996-97 Main Estimates Document:

RURAL PRAIRIE REHABILITATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT— KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
SHELTERBELT PROGRAM	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Providing tree and shrub seedlings and technical assistance for conservation tree planting on farms across the prairies. The target for 1996-97 was the provision of 6 million seedlings for 900 kilometers of field shelterbelts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased field shelterbelt plantings to 1,467 kilometres as a result of interest by producers in multi-use shelterbelts that provide opportunities for diversification and rural development as well as resource sustainability.
COMMUNITY PASTURES PROGRAM	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removing unsuitable land from annual crop production, providing wildlife habitat and summer grazing for cattle and providing bulls to encourage high-quality, long-term cattle production. Target was to serve 3,750 patrons and take in approximately 225,000 head of livestock through community pastures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Supported 3,737 patrons, took in 226,353 livestock and earned revenues of approximately \$12.7 million through the 87 Community Pastures in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta; and ✓ Maintained a loss rate of less than 1% for adult stock and 2% for calves, controlled the spread of Trichomoniasis and encouraged and facilitated multiple uses of pasture lands for economic and social benefits to patrons.
CANADA GREEN PLAN	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Providing tours and workshops in support of the Green Plan and treating over 60 thousand hectares by conservation methods in support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provided funds for the demonstration of environmentally sustainable agriculture projects through the Farm Based Program which was the single common program for all three Prairie provinces.

**RURAL PRAIRIE REHABILITATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT—
KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
of Green Plan goals. PFRA is involved in the Sustainable Agriculture Component of Canada Green Plan through federal/provincial cost-shared agreements in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.	✓ Conducted a telephone survey with 1500 producers across the Prairies which indicated that a 12 percent increase in the rate of adoption of sustainable farming practices could be attributed to the Green Plan Agreements over the last five years.

The chart on the left reflects total land use, and very importantly, that the hectares under summer fallow has dropped from 10.6 million hectares in 1971 to 6.2 million hectares in 1996 (see chart on the right) as farmers adopt better conservation practices through Green Plan and earlier programs.



ECONOMIC ADAPTATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

IRRIGATION DIVERSIFICATION CENTRES

- ▶ Conducting applied market-driven irrigated research and demonstration that is responsive to farmer and industry needs including:
 - ▶ the sustainable management of irrigation water
 - ▶ supporting diversification into higher value crops, and
 - ▶ the intensification of more commonly grown crops.

Aided technology transfer by:

- ✓ Providing information on suitable management of irrigation water to the public through tours for approximately 3,600 visitors; seminars, lectures and displays; annual reports, newsletters and pamphlets to approximately 2,900 interested parties;
- ✓ Supporting and demonstrating environmentally sustainable irrigation practices for crop diversification and intensification, focusing on horticultural crops such as potatoes, specialty crops such as legumes and oilseeds, and emerging industries such as medicinal and essential oil crops;

**RURAL PRAIRIE REHABILITATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT—
KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Providing strong leadership in the development of sustainable crop diversification options with provincial and industry partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Providing leadership for developing a framework for informatics sharing and cooperation among MCDC, SIDC, the Alberta Horticulture Center and the Alberta Irrigation Branch; and ✓ Providing technical and advisory support for water infrastructure development in Manitoba.
BLOOD INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Providing project management and technical services for the Blood Indian Band in Alberta. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Constructed 2 kilometres of canal and 10 kilometres of gravity pipe and associated pump-houses and pressure pipelines to irrigate 1,000 hectares of land on the Blood Irrigation Project.
SOUTHWEST SASKATCHEWAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Providing irrigation to over 10,000 hectares of cultivable land which provide forage for winter feed and summer grazing together with the community pastures, while meeting the water supply needs of several municipal centres, the apportionment commitments on international streams, local requirements for livestock riparian water requirements, recreation and wildlife habitat and flood protection for several downstream developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contributed to sustainable growth in agriculture while ensuring resource and environmental sustainability by providing irrigation to 538 producers by irrigating 16,182 hectares of cultivatable land on the Southwest Saskatchewan Irrigation Projects; ✓ Contributed to sustainable rural growth by providing domestic raw water supplies to several municipal centers including the cities of Swift Current, the towns of Eastend, Gravelbourg and Lefleche and to other non-irrigation water users; ✓ Effectively managed releases in order to meet the terms and conditions of the International Boundary Waters Treaty; and ✓ Continued efforts to reduce overheads and increase water use fees to bring revenues more closely in line with operating costs for these projects.

FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS

PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PARD)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Assisting in the continued viability of rural Saskatchewan by providing financial and technical assistance with feasibility studies, the development of business plans, marketing studies and specialized assistance for a broad range of diversification and value-added projects. Targets included approving between 180 and 200 PARD projects. 	<p>As of March 31, 1997, 648 projects had been approved for PARD assistance. An Impact Measurement Analysis, focusing on projects completed to July 31, 1996, indicated that over the 1993-1996 period, PARD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ created 550 jobs in rural Saskatchewan; ✓ increased business investments by over \$7.8 million; and ✓ contributed to increased sales of \$53 million.
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**RURAL PRAIRIE REHABILITATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT—
KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

COMMITMENTS

ACHIEVEMENTS

PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON WATER-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (PAWBED)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Providing water-based economic development and opportunities in commercial processing and value-added agricultural industry. | <p>As of March 31, 1997, 307 projects were approved under PAWBED. An Impact Measurement Analysis on Program 3 as of July 31, 1996, indicated that this component of PAWBED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ created 485 jobs through the commercial processing component; and ✓ enabled the program's 63 business applicants to increase sales by an estimated \$23 million through a total capital investment of \$28.5 million. |
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PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT ON MUNICIPAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE (PAMWI)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Enabling Canada, Manitoba and designated centers to proceed with economic development to improve water supply and wastewater treatment facilities, improving the quality life and ensuring that economic development is environmentally sustainable. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provided technical and management assistance to a total of 20 projects, for which program expenditures totaled \$15 million, of which the Federal share was \$5 million. |
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CANADA SASKATCHEWAN AGRI-FOOD INNOVATION AGREEMENT

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Supporting the development of emerging primary and value-added agriculture sectors, the transition to a more market-driven economy in Saskatchewan, to support research and development and encourage Saskatchewan farmers and rural residents to create economic opportunities and jobs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prepared and published eight strategies to encourage growth in new and emerging sectors of Saskatchewan's agri-food industry with the assistance of industry input. ✓ Approved 73 multi-year projects for \$40.2 million to the end of the program. AAFC contributed \$8.7 million to the Agri-Food Innovation Fund as its share towards these initial projects. |
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WESTERN GRAIN TRANSITION PAYMENTS PROGRAM (WGTPP)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Issuing payments of \$1.6 billion to owners of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Peace River District of British Columbia to compensate for the reduction in land values resulting from transportation reform initiatives. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Completed program delivery by issuing the second payment of \$.7 billion. Recent reviews by Review Branch and the Office of the Auditor General acknowledged that the program was an administrative success. |
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FREIGHT COST POOLING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FCPAP)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The FCPAP payment was made available to provide financial assistance to producers in | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approximately 60,000 applications were distributed in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan in late December, 1996. Payments began March 24, 1997 and were |
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**RURAL PRAIRIE REHABILITATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT—
KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan to help adjust to increases in freight rates resulting from amendments to the grain transportation system.	completed April 22, 1997. An appeal process was established to review applicant complaints.
CANADA AGRY-INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM (CAIP)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Entering into the Canada Agri-Infrastructure Program (CAIP) Agreement for Saskatchewan on July 2, 1996 which was designed to improve the transportation infrastructure in Saskatchewan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Invested \$6.0 million on 35 municipal road construction projects, 3 provincial highway upgrades and one short line rail planning project; and ✓ Paid \$10 million as a grant to the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities (SARM) in monthly instalments to fund individual rural municipalities for general rural road upgrading activity across the Province, on the basis of an established formula.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Entering into the Canada-Agri-Infrastructure Program (CAIP) Agreement for Alberta on June 25, 1996 for the purposes of improving the agricultural infrastructure in Alberta including rural road upgrading, rural water and waste disposal systems and infrastructure to assist in commercialization of new technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved 26 municipal, county and town construction projects for road upgrading with federal funding of \$11 million of which four agreements were signed and approved for a total of \$1.6 million.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Entering into the Canada-Agri-Infrastructure Program (CAIP) Agreement for Manitoba on February 28, 1997 to provide funding to alleviate a range of infrastructure complaints as transportation, water and energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The program identified 23 projects in Manitoba for a total of \$30 million of federal funding to be delivered over 3 years starting in 1997-98. A \$4.2 million contribution towards the Portage la Prairie wastewater treatment improvement was expended in a 1996-97 under a separate announcement.

6. CORPORATE MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES

AAFC's Corporate Management and Services mandate is:

to provide advice and assistance to the Minister, Deputy Minister and Departmental Branches to facilitate delivery of programs and services to the department's clients.

The activity includes support to the Minister and Deputy Minister's offices, financial, human resource and information technology planning, advice and control, communications services and review.

Highlighted below is the status of our key results commitments, as outlined in the 1996-97 Part III of the Estimates.

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
CORPORATE SERVICES BRANCH	
STANDARD OFFICE AUTOMATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Standardizing the Department's desktop computers and networks to improve the efficiency of communications and ease of access to Departmental data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Completed the implementation of the Standard Technology Architecture Rollout (STAR) to improve connectivity coast to coast, reduce duplication of effort and simplify the implementation of new applications.
AGRIFIN REPLACEMENT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Developing an integrated Finance/Materiel system to meet demands for better and more timely information and Financial Information Strategy (FIS) and Year 2000 requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approved the replacement of AGRIFIN; ✓ Completed an in-depth evaluation of three financial systems leading to the selection of the SAP software; ✓ Prepared and approved a business case recommending the implementation of SAP in March 1997.
AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD CANADA ELECTRONIC INFORMATION SERVICE (ACEIS)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Providing interactive, timely, single-window access to Departmental information, programs and services, through the Internet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Received 80 thousand Internet "hits" (information requests) a week, on average; and ✓ Provided the platform and technical expertise and assistance for industry partners and agencies to disseminate their information via the Internet.
INTELLIDOC SYSTEM	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Initiating a partnership between the Canadian Agriculture Library and the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information to provide an integrated document delivery service from the national 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assessed, approved and implemented the Intellidoc system, which provides single-window access for clients, a single billing and registration system, just-in-time delivery of information, joint marketing and shared technology development, enhanced access to Canadian government collections and reduced

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
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resource collections in science, technology, medicine and agriculture.	duplication of expensive collections.
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COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Providing professional advice and services to the Minister, Secretary of State, senior management and other Departmental officials; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Developed a Corporate Communications Strategy to capture the government’s strategic directions focusing on five key challenges: building support for a modern grains sector, raising awareness of the sector’s contribution, shaping a new role for AAFC, maintaining consumer confidence in food safety and quality and reaching rural Canada. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Informing the public to ensure cooperation between the Department and agri-food stakeholders; and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Implemented projects under the Corporate Communications Strategy including the production of two issues of a grain newsletter, progress reports—<i>Moving Forward</i>, speech modules, regular appearances on a national farm TV show, and a multimedia presentation promoting Canadian food products. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Working with industry to promote the contribution of the sector to Canadian life. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Developed and implemented a comprehensive communications plan to reach rural Canadians; and ✓ Conducted several joint initiatives through the Agri-Food Awareness Program to promote the importance of the sector to the general public and to develop and enhance partnerships with industry organizations and provincial governments. |

REVIEW BRANCH

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Coordinating the development of a results-based management framework to allow for the measurement of corporate performance; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Developed a Departmental Performance Framework that will become an integral tool for managing the Department’s Business Line strategic planning, monitoring and reporting activities; ✓ Developed a Departmental Business Line planning approach and initiated the realignment of departmental committee structures and management processes to support business lines; |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Undertaking reviews to help management understand and/or improve performance in key areas of the Department; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conducted reviews to provide departmental management with the information required to make decisions in identified priority areas such as: improving the success of Alternative Service Delivery programs, meeting information management and technology challenges, improving communication / collaboration activities and encouraging sound management practices; and |

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implementing a strategic “Total Review” approach to provide information to Departmental decision-makers taking into account priority areas, risk, lessons learned and issues raised by the Office of the Auditor General, the Treasury Board and others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Completed first phase in implementing the “Total Review” approach by developing a business planning process that will assist in prioritizing review activities according to departmental key results. This planning approach will ensure that review activities incorporate relevant areas/issues and that review efforts are coordinated with other departments, the Office of the Auditor General and Treasury Board.

Key Reviews - Corporate Services Branch

Year 2000 Readiness Project - Studies conducted by the Department, the Treasury Board and the Office of the Auditor General found that while the Department has a strong Year 2000 project office, Year 2000 requirements should be given a high priority to ensure their timely completion. Actions taken to satisfy study recommendations include the approval of a new project structure which places accountability for the project at a senior level and the expansion of the project’s scope to include applications, facilities and computer infrastructure systems.

Management of the Local Area Networks (LANs)- A study of LAN management and end-user support services in the Department concluded that potential savings from the consolidation of LAN’s and end-user support services are conditional to the adoption of measures including the establishment of standard tools, policies/guidelines and strategic planning which are directly linked to, and support the Department’s business activities. An action plan is being developed to address the report’s recommendations.

Key Reviews - Human Resources Branch

Management of Work Force Adjustment Activities - The Department conducted an audit to provide assurance that reduction targets were being met and that the Early Departure Incentive and Early Retirement Incentive were being appropriately implemented. The audit determined that the Department had done an appropriate job of planning reductions and implementing an infrastructure that provides reasonable assurance that incentive packages were justified. Action taken to satisfy the audit’s recommendations include improving the reporting of incentive programs.

Peoplesoft Implementation Project - Following the implementation of Phase I, a review of the Department’s new Human Resource system, Peoplesoft, was conducted to assess the extent to which the project is being effectively managed. The review concluded that the project was being effectively managed and that most users were satisfied with the capture of business requirements. In response to review recommendations, a communications plan was developed and the project’s risk management plan was updated.

7. CANADIAN GRAIN COMMISSION

By authority of the *Canadian Grain Act*, the mandate of the Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) is:

in the interests of the grain producers, establish and maintain standards of quality for Canadian grain and regulate grain handling in Canada, to ensure a dependable commodity for domestic and export markets.

The CGC's vision is to strive for excellence in adding value to the Canadian grain industry.

Highlighted below is the status of our key results commitments, as outlined in the 1996-97 Part III of the Estimates.

CANADIAN GRAIN COMMISSION—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
COMMITMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
GRAIN QUALITY STANDARDS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Completing a joint review of Canada's quality system for wheat with the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB). ▶ Striving to maximize the value of independent setting and monitoring of appropriate grain quality standards. ▶ Investigating an identity-preserved system for the handling of grain destined for niche markets within a broad industry review of our quality assurance system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Released the CGC–CWB discussion paper, <i>The Future Quality System for Canadian Wheat</i>, and consulted prairie producers and the industry. ✓ Adjusted the acceptable level for visible mildew damage in No. 2 Canada Eastern Red wheat; ✓ Initiated a study to determine if differences exist in the concentration of foreign material in amber durum wheat; ✓ Made changes to grades of Canada Western Red Winter, Canada Western Extra Strong and Canada Western Amber Duram wheat and oats; ✓ Reviewed the policy for previously inspected Eastern grain; and ✓ Initiated a review of the direct hit policy.
SERVICES IN GRAIN QUALITY AND QUANTITY ASSURANCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Revisiting a marketer fee proposed in 1994 by the Fee Task Force of the Regulatory Review. ▶ Adapting or changing our quality and quantity assurance activities in response to changing market needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Did not review the marketer fee, but made no increase in our major service fees for the fifth consecutive year. ✓ Selected Weyburn, Saskatchewan as the location for a new prairie service centre; ✓ Improved the vessel loading protocol;

CANADIAN GRAIN COMMISSION—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS

ACHIEVEMENTS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Using business development activities such as International Grain Consultation (IGC) to market CGC expertise. ▶ Continuing to adopt measures that will facilitate freer North American trade of grain. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Worked with Ontario grain handlers and marketers to deal with head blight in wheat; ✓ Worked with federal and provincial governments and the CWB to give western producers information on fusarium head blight; ✓ Provided input into Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's policy on karnal bunt; and ✓ Responded to an increased demand from buyers, marketers and processors for market support on grain safety matters. ✓ Provided consulting services through IGC which completed projects in Uruguay, Mongolia, Central America, Hungary and the United States. ✓ Adopted Combustion Nitrogen Analysis (CNA) as the reference method for determining protein levels in grain. The U.S. Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) uses CNA as its standard method for measuring protein; and ✓ Worked with GIPSA in supervising the first shipment of a major cargo of U.S. spring wheat through the Alberta Wheat Pool. |
|---|--|

MARKET SUPPORT

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Strengthening our market support and development activities to reinforce Canada's reputation as a reliable seller of consistent and uniform quality grain. ▶ Providing marketers and customers with information on the quality of each year's harvest. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improved our promotion of the 1996 harvest survey resulting in a 79 percent increase in producer participation for all wheat classes; ✓ Joined the Canadian Soybean Export Association, the Wheat, Soybean and Corn advisory committees in Ontario and the Canada Grains Council; and ✓ Exchanged technical information with end users from the U.S. and other markets. ✓ Provided preliminary information on the quality of cereals and oilseeds to key marketing agencies and regularly updated this information on the CGC web site as the harvest survey progressed; ✓ Published crop quality bulletins for wheat, barley, canola, flaxseed and soybeans; and ✓ Met with key customers in the Pacific Rim, South America and Europe to discuss the quality of newly harvested Canadian grains. |
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CANADIAN GRAIN COMMISSION—KEY PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITMENTS**ACHIEVEMENTS**

LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

- ▶ Addressing the needs of special crops producers, processors and marketers through amendments to the *Canada Grain Act* that will change licensing and security provisions to make security more affordable for small companies.

- ✓ Drafted legislation to address the needs of the special crops industry. The legislation was not introduced because of the government's heavy legislative schedule.

GRAIN RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

- ▶ Remaining at the leading edge of new technologies, such as rapid objective measurement technology, to meet customer specifications or changing market requirements for quality, quantity and safety assurances and for technical and scientific advice.

- ✓ Adopted CNA as the reference method for determining protein levels in grain;
- ✓ Conducted research on the use of near-infrared spectroscopy for estimating levels of vomitoxin in wheat seeds and as a screening tool to measure canola quality in canola breeding programs;
- ✓ Conducted research on the use of digital image analysis to get a better measure of the milling quality of durum wheat; and
- ✓ Began research into the application of Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA analysis, a method for identifying barley varieties.

- ▶ Continuing research to determine the effects of new processing technologies on the end-use performance of grain classes, grades and varieties.

- ✓ Continued research to determine the effects of new processing techniques on end-use performance of grain classes, grades and varieties, including the use of ground flax in bread making, and the use of Canadian wheat in noodles and flatbreads.

- ▶ Taking a more proactive role in collaborating with other organizations, through the Grain Research Laboratory (GRL), to further grain research in Canada.

- ✓ Established over 35 collaborative research projects with industry; and

- ▶ Changing the GRL's structure through the creation of teams to foster a more participatory, collaborative approach to decision-making.

- ✓ Formed two coordinating teams, a Quality Initiatives Team and a Market and Industry Relations Team, to develop closer links with marketers and the grain industry.

ANNEX A. STATUTORY ANNUAL REPORTS

Section 157 of the *Financial Administration Act* allows a Minister to discontinue the production of a separate annual report when the information contained in that report is the same as or less than the information contained in the Part III of the Estimates and/or the Public Accounts.

The Department has successfully integrated Annual Reports contained in this Annex into Part III and the Performance Report and therefore, now meets the requirements of legislation that the Minister report annually on activity under the respective legislation.

The information contained in this Annex is workload related, that is, it relates to the amount of activity that was conducted under the various pieces of legislation. The overall results achieved for the agriculture and agri-food sector by the activity reported here may be found in Section IV.

FARM INCOME PROTECTION ACT ANNUAL REPORT

On April 1, 1991, the new *Farm Income Protection Act* (FIPA) came into force, replacing and building on, among other Acts, the provisions of the *Crop Insurance Act*. Currently, the Department operates the following programs under FIPA:

Crop Insurance

The following highlights the growing conditions and crop yields by province during for the 1996-97 Crop Insurance Program:

- ▶ Conditions during harvest were not generally favourable in British Columbia. The production of most crops was about average with quality ranging from poor to fair.
- ▶ Alberta had a successful crop year overall despite the fact that producers encountered some of the worst harvest conditions ever experienced. Alberta producers did however, manage to produce above average crops.
- ▶ In Saskatchewan, yields were generally above average, and quality and grades were very good on average. Major factors in losses this past year were a late harvest followed by early snowfalls that prevented completion of the harvest.
- ▶ Manitoba had a better than average year in terms of production, with quality being generally good to very good. This past year was the lowest claim year in the province's 37-year history providing crop insurance.
- ▶ Yields for grains and fruits throughout Ontario were variable due to poor weather conditions during the planting and harvesting seasons. Overall, crop yields were slightly below average.
- ▶ Despite the heavy rains experienced in Quebec during the growing season, crops yields and quality were average to above average.
- ▶ New Brunswick crops were sporadically affected by excessive moisture throughout the growing and harvesting seasons. However, crop production and quality were average. The potato crop was the most affected by the late harvest due to the excessive ground moisture conditions.
- ▶ The cool and wet spring in Nova Scotia caused planting delays. A heavy late spring frost significantly damaged the expected bumper blueberry harvest; one-third of insured blueberry producers

experienced claims. However, the above average yields on the undamaged fields made for an average crop. The crop season came to a close under very wet conditions ushered in by two hurricanes in September.

- ▶ The fall harvest on Prince Edward Island was delayed because of the cool and wet weather conditions. As a result, the potato and grain harvests were delayed and crop quality was reduced. Generally, yields were average to slightly above average.
- ▶ Crop production throughout Newfoundland this past year was average to above average overall.

TOTAL FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM FOR THE 1996-97 FISCAL YEAR (\$000's)		
	Federal Contribution to Crop Insurance Premiums	Federal Contribution to Provincial Administrative Costs
Newfoundland	15	73
Prince Edward Island	501	183
Nova Scotia	150	238
New Brunswick	1,069	547
Quebec	9,662	6,212
Ontario	14,520	3,927
Manitoba	33,289	3,454
Saskatchewan	58,172	12,557
Alberta	30,496	7,136
British Columbia	1,961	1,816
Total	149,835	36,143

Note: Crop Insurance premiums and administrative costs include Waterfowl Crop Damage Compensation.

DETAILS ON THE OPERATION OF CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM BY CROP YEAR

	No. of Producers	Insured Acreage	Coverage (\$000's)	Total Premiums (\$000's)	Total Indemnities (\$000's)	Annual Loss Ratio	Cumulative Indemnity to Cumulative Revenue
Newfoundland							
1993-94	42	472	443	60	80	1.32	1.40
1994-95	36	432	419	57	29	0.50	1.29
1995-96	35	347	303	38	33	0.87	1.27
1996-97	34	328	302	38	42	1.09	1.26
Prince Edward Island							
1993-94	647	113,804	33,076	3,092	2,483	0.80	0.94
1994-95	562	109,509	31,626	3,143	2,099	0.67	0.92
1995-96	547	108,646	32,946	2,807	1,598	0.57	0.90
1996-97	146	25,518	21,015	2,038	1,947	0.96	0.89
Nova Scotia							
1993-94	571	28,132	11,572	625	933	1.49	0.71
1994-95	562	28,969	10,881	585	489	0.83	0.76
1995-96	540	29,233	11,749	548	321	0.58	0.71
1996-97	520	25,116	11,406	580	452	0.58	0.71
New Brunswick							
1993-94	580	69,026	38,304	6,711	5,060	0.75	1.41
1994-95	400	66,343	38,028	6,428	6,929	1.08	1.36
1995-96	450	71,099	40,065	7,254	6,989	0.96	1.30
1996-97	273	34,227	25,980	4,225	2,611	0.62	1.24
Quebec							
1993-94	19,251	2,219,978	491,552	40,261	35,127	0.87	0.97
1994-95	17,552	2,036,141	440,145	36,979	41,985	1.14	0.98
1995-96	11,706	1,899,937	426,848	34,880	19,716	0.57	0.95
1996-97	11,930	1,993,768	508,620	38,294	26,715	0.70	0.93
Ontario							
1993-94	24,058	3,483,725	1,000,459	86,683	58,096	0.67	0.91
1994-95	22,444	3,327,345	870,042	72,836	26,865	0.37	0.86
1995-96	18,292	3,109,342	930,917	70,705	19,023	0.27	0.82
1996-97	18,300	3,177,697	1,155,970	64,092	77,436	1.21	0.82
Manitoba							
1993-94	12,385	5,839,680	466,606	50,854	104,896	2.06	1.08
1994-95	12,100	6,313,996	519,017	55,752	38,964	0.70	1.05
1995-96	10,515	5,825,514	492,138	54,654	21,687	0.40	0.97
1996-97	11,720	8,055,496	755,381	82,465	9,749	0.12	0.93
Saskatchewan							
1993-94	42,146	19,912,470	1,299,958	196,734	174,749	0.89	1.21
1994-95	43,096	18,401,988	1,222,910	174,397	119,257	0.68	1.18
1995-96	41,490	19,320,193	1,319,866	180,354	148,965	0.83	1.15
1996-97	39,200	18,936,082	1,628,245	212,448	55,444	0.26	1.07
Alberta							
1993-94	28,096	14,658,170	883,798	109,379	68,699	0.63	0.99
1994-95	23,882	10,515,473	645,294	89,216	23,358	0.26	0.96
1995-96	23,000	9,394,680	691,822	121,155	54,961	0.45	0.93
1996-97	16,221	8,446,890	803,074	122,535	42,885	0.35	0.89
British Columbia							
1993-94	2,200	182,715	75,738	10,193	13,441	1.32	1.15
1994-95	2,000	116,593	66,045	9,258	5,388	0.58	1.07
1995-96	2,000	104,461	75,585	7,805	1,760	0.23	1.03
1996-97	1,400	94,270	82,916	7,702	4,163	0.54	1.01
Canada							
1993-94	129,976	46,508,172	4,301,506	504,592	463,564	0.92	1.08
1994-95	122,634	40,916,789	3,844,407	448,651	265,363	0.59	1.05
1995-96	108,575	39,863,452	4,022,239	480,200	275,053	0.57	1.01
1996-97	99,744	40,789,392	4,992,909	534,417	221,444	0.41	0.97

Federal Crop Reinsurance

CROP REINSURANCE FUND BY FISCAL YEAR (\$'000's)				
	Actual 1993-94¹	Actual 1994-95¹	Actual 1995-96	Actual 1996-97
Nova Scotia				
Opening Balance	673	691	710	730
Revenue	18	19	20	22
Expenditures	(651)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	691	710	730	752
New Brunswick				
Opening Balance	(4,161)	(8,702)	(7,815)	(7,869)
Revenue	1,450	1,004	1,150	630
Expenditures	(5,991)	(117)	(1,204)	-
Closing Balance	(8,702)	(7,815)	(7,869)	(7,239)
Ontario²				
Opening Balance	9	9	9	9
Closing Balance	9	9	9	9
Manitoba				
Opening Balance	(49,527)	(40,686)	(36,729)	(28,560)
Revenue	8,841	7,428	8,169	13,352
Expenditures	-	(3,471)	-	-
Closing Balance	(40,686)	(36,729)	(28,560)	(15,208)
Saskatchewan				
Opening Balance	(352,535)	(370,802)	(324,542)	(290,876)
Revenue	10,615	43,216	31,196	30,725
Expenditures	(28,882)	3,044	2,470	2,119
Closing Balance	(370,802)	(324,542)	(290,876)	(258,032)
Alberta				
Opening Balance	11,498	12,425	25,412	41,587
Revenue	14,407	13,000	16,175	16,473
Expenditures	(13,480)	(13)	-	-
Closing Balance	12,425	25,412	41,587	58,060
Canada				
Opening Balance	(394,043)	(407,065)	(342,955)	(284,979)
Revenue	35,331	64,667	56,710	61,202
Expenditures	(48,353)	(557)	1,266	2,119
Closing Balance	(407,065)	(342,955)	(284,979)	(221,658)

1. The premiums up to 1993-94 were reported on a crop year basis. This account is a cash account and therefore changes were required to previous years to bring the report into a fiscal year reporting basis.

2. Ontario left the Program during the 1968-69 fiscal year.

Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA)

This account was established by section 15 of the *Farm Income Protection Act* and the federal/provincial agreement establishing the NISA program, to help participating producers of qualifying agricultural commodities achieve long term improved income stability. The Program allows participants to deposit funds up to predetermined limits into either the Consolidated Revenue Fund or participating financial institutions, and receive a matching contribution from the federal and provincial governments. These funds are held on behalf of the participants.

The account records transactions relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund or participating financial institutions as follows:

- (a) participant matchable deposits held in the Consolidated Revenue Fund or participating financial institutions. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1997, participant deposits pertained, in most part, to the 1995 stabilization year (the period for which a participant filed a 1995 tax return). Participants are entitled to make matchable deposits based on eligible net sales (ENS) which are limited to \$250,000 per individual. For the 1995 stabilization year, the Agreement allowed for matchable deposits of up to three percent of the ENS for most qualifying commodities. Additional participant deposits were allowed by separate agreement between Canada and a province.
- (b) government matching contributions on participant matchable deposits held in either the Consolidated Revenue Fund or participating financial institutions. For the 1995 stabilization year, the federal and provincial governments provided matching contributions equal to two thirds and one third, respectively, of participant matchable deposits. Government contributions in addition to this were made under separate agreement between Canada and a province.
- (c) participant non-matchable deposits held in the Consolidated Revenue Fund or participating financial institutions, which are limited to an annual maximum of 20 percent of ENS (carried forward for up to five years);
- (d) interest paid by the federal Government on funds held in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, at rates and in accordance with terms and conditions determined by the Minister of Finance;
- (e) interest paid by participating financial institutions on funds held for participants, at rates set by negotiation between the participant and the financial institution;
- (f) bonus interest of three percent per annum, split between the federal and provincial governments, calculated on participant contributions; less,
- (g) withdrawals by participants from funds held in the Consolidated Revenue Fund or participating financial institutions (participants are entitled to make annual account withdrawals up to the amount allowed by the larger of two triggers — a stabilization trigger and a minimum income trigger).

The tables below illustrate producer deposits and withdrawals, government contributions and interest paid into the Account for the 1994 and 1995 stabilization years. Refer to the definitions of financial statement accounts above (a to g).

NET INCOME STABILIZATION ACCOUNT	STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS (DOLLARS)		
	March 31, 1995 (Unaudited)	March 31, 1996 ¹	March 31, 1997 (Unaudited)
Assets			
Cash			
Cash in Participant Accounts (a)+(c) (g)			
Fund 1			
Consolidated Revenue Fund	241,253,428	289,534,328	208,882,661
Financial Institutions	145,433,587	327,835,013	748,947,587
	386,687,015	617,369,341	957,830,248
Fund 2 (b),(d),(e),(f) (g)	313,525,680	534,087,976	968,712,553
	700,212,695	1,151,457,317	1,926,542,801
Accounts Receivable			
Participants	2,341,762	18,069,703	3,441,028
Financial Institutions - interest on participant accounts	3,103,958	5,265,700	4,127,303
Government contributions and bonus interest			
Federal	8,529,693	53,830,963	28,438,490
Provincial	8,383,626	28,813,884	6,759,697
	22,359,039	105,980,250	42,766,518
Total Assets	722,571,734	1,257,437,567	1,969,309,319
Liabilities			
Participant withdrawals payable	24,051,187	37,795,867	15,265,677
Nets Assets of Program Participants	698,520,547	1,219,641,700	1,954,043,642

1. The March 31, 1996 comparative figures have been updated to reflect adjustments resulting from the audit of NISA by The Office of the Auditor General. In addition, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with presentation adopted for the year ended March 31, 1997 (1995 stabilization year).

NET INCOME STABILIZATION ACCOUNT (NISA)		STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS (DOLLARS)		
		Stabilization Year(s) (note 2)		
		1993¹	1994¹	1995 (Unaudited)
Participant deposits				
Matchable (a)		143,352,239	257,466,672	363,098,953
Non-matchable (c)		29,378,124	37,484,282	39,605,714
Administrative cost share		504,595	393,633	604,088
		<u>173,234,958</u>	<u>295,344,587</u>	<u>403,308,755</u>
Government matching contributions (b)				
Basic:				
Federal		68,411,349	119,164,550	175,917,249
Provincial		68,006,616	79,407,563	87,960,880
Enhanced:				
Federal		3,478,293	34,107,054	55,997,775
Provincial		4,059,826	24,787,505	43,223,049
		<u>143,956,084</u>	<u>257,466,672</u>	<u>363,098,953</u>
Other government contributions (b)				
Federal start-up		-	44,736,828	77,315,626
Provincial		-	-	1,448,897
NISA bridge program		4,598,065	-	-
		<u>4,598,065</u>	<u>44,736,828</u>	<u>78,764,523</u>
Interest				
Regular Interest				
Consolidated revenue fund (d)		25,760,960	40,064,715	36,913,146
Financial institutions (e)		6,461,863	12,226,679	20,962,740
Bonus interest (f)				
Federal		4,316,068	6,609,573	11,400,109
Provincial		4,316,068	6,609,573	11,400,109
		<u>40,854,959</u>	<u>65,510,540</u>	<u>80,676,104</u>
Increase in Net Assets		362,644,066	663,058,627	925,848,335
Participant withdrawals (g)				
Fund 1		39,527,208	50,572,844	67,613,476
Fund 2		62,105,275	85,939,614	116,196,624
		<u>101,632,483</u>	<u>136,512,458</u>	<u>183,810,100</u>
Administrative cost share (g)		5,464,749	5,425,016	7,636,293
Decrease in Net Assets		107,097,232	141,937,474	191,446,393
Change in Net Assets for the Stabilization Year		255,546,834	521,121,153	734,401,942
Net Assets	Beginning of Stabilization Year	442,973,713	698,520,547	1,219,641,700
Net Assets	End of Stabilization Year	698,520,547	1,219,641,700	1,954,043,642

1. The 1994 and 1993 comparative figures have been updated to reflect adjustments resulting from the audit of NISA by The Office of the Auditor General. In addition, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with presentation adopted for the year ended March 31, 1997 (1995 stabilization year).

2. The period for which the participant files an income tax return.

Province Specific Companion Programs

Companion programs have come about because the federal and provincial governments have agreed on the need to facilitate the transition from farmers' reliance on governments to offset their risks, to a situation where they are increasingly responsible for their own economic well-being. The Province Specific Companion Programs fall into four broad categories.

- 1. Industry Research and Development Programs** - represent programs directed to enhancing the long-term competitiveness and stability of the sector, through research, development, training, promotion, etc.

Province	Program Name	1996-97 Federal Funding (000's)
British Columbia	British Columbia Investment Agriculture (Development) Funds	7,266
Alberta	Development Funds	2,056
Saskatchewan	Agri-food Innovation	8,722
Ontario	Development Programs	4,000
	Seed Deduction Pilot	2,088
New Brunswick	Biotechnology Centre	1,500
Nova Scotia	Technology 2000	397
Newfoundland	Agri-food Innovation	409

- 2. Whole-farm (Disaster) Programs** - are non-NISA disaster programs based on gross margins for individual farm units.

Province	Program Name	1996-97 Federal Funding (000's)
Alberta	Farm Income Disaster Program	10,928
Prince Edward Island	Agricultural Disaster Insurance Program	227

- 3. Programs for Transition to Whole-farm** - these programs are designed to assist the sector in making a smooth transition to the whole-farm safety net system. NISA enhancement programs are not included below, as they have been included in the NISA financial information.

Province	Program Name	1996-97 Federal Funding (000's)
British Columbia	Gross Revenue Insurance Plan	49
Alberta	Gross Revenue Insurance Plan	250
Saskatchewan	Crop Sector Program	54,500
Manitoba	Gross Revenue Insurance Plan	46
Ontario	Market Revenue Program	27,051
Quebec	Horti-plus	750
	Canada-Quebec National Transition Scheme for Apples	618
New Brunswick	Gross Revenue Insurance Plan	76
Nova Scotia	Gross Revenue Insurance Plan	14
	Mixed Farm Pilot Project	137
Prince Edward Island	Gross Revenue Insurance Plan	19
Newfoundland	Mixed Farm Pilot Project	7

- 4. Other**

Province	Program Name	1996-97 Federal Funding (000's)
Alberta	Arable Acres Supplementary Payment Companion Program	49,842
Manitoba	Enhanced Crop Insurance	10,553
New Brunswick	New Brunswick Debt Refinancing Program	175
	Federal Portion of the New Brunswick GRIP Deficit Payment	902

National Tripartite Stabilization Plan (NTSP)

The NTSP is a market risk protection program originally established under the *Agricultural Stabilization Act* (which was repealed in April 1991). It now operates as a "revenue insurance program" under the authority of the FIPA. The objective of this program is to reduce losses to producers due to adverse changes in market prices or costs. Between 1986 and 1989, the federal and provincial governments signed eight agreements establishing twelve commodity plans including: Beef (Slaughter Cattle, Feeder Cattle, Cow-Calf), Hogs, Lambs, Beans (White Pea Beans, Kidney/Cranberry, Other Coloured), Apples, Sugar Beets, Onions and Honey. Producers voluntarily enrolled into the plans.

All of the NTSP commodity plans have been terminated with the exception of sugar beets, which is scheduled to expire at the end of the 1996-97 crop year. Premiums due from producers and the provincial government, for Sugar Beets, during the current year have been deferred, because the plan will terminate in a surplus position. The apple plan is currently in the process of distributing the plan's surplus. In general, if a Plan terminates in a surplus position, the surplus is shared proportionately between the producers, participating provinces and the federal government. If a Plan terminates in a deficit position, the deficit is generally shared equally between the participating province and the federal government.

NTSP has joint government responsibility for administration and cost sharing. Each Plan is directed by a National Tripartite Stabilization Plan Committee comprised of from six to nine members (one-third from the federal government, one-third from the provincial governments, and one-third are producer representatives). The Committee for each Plan reviews and sets the premium rate at the start of each marketing period. Each Plan is required to be financially self-sustaining, that is, over time, the producer premiums, government contributions and net interest should equal total stabilization payments.

The premiums paid by participating producers are matched by the federal and provincial governments to a maximum of 3% each of the average aggregate market value of the commodity sold by producers during the current and the two immediately preceding years (in the case, of sugar beets, up to 5% of the support price). Premiums in excess of this amount are the sole responsibility of the producer.

Payments are made to producers at times when there are adverse changes in market prices or costs of production. A stabilization payment, authorized for any period when the national average market price falls below the calculated support price, is equal to the difference between the support price and the national average market price for the period.

NATIONAL TRIPARTITE STABILIZATION PLAN ACCOUNT		
BALANCES (ACTIVE ACCOUNTS ONLY) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR		
ENDING MARCH 31, 1997 (\$000's)		
	Sugar Beets II	Apples
Opening Operating Balance	17,508	5,119
Add:		
Producer Premiums	-	30
Provincial Contributions	3,682	27
Federal Contributions	633	31
Interest Earned	693	255
Stabilization Overpayment Recovery	-	30
Total Revenue	1,326	374
Less:		
Partial Surplus Distribution	105	5,419
Interest Paid	-	31
Total Expenditure	105	5,450
Closing Operating Balance	18,729	43

FARM DEBT REVIEW ACT ANNUAL REPORT

Farm Debt Review Boards were established in 1986 in each province to ensure that farmers in financial difficulty, or actually facing a farm foreclosure, are afforded an impartial third-party review of individual farm circumstances. As part of the process, the Boards mediate between the farmer and his/her creditor(s) and seek to reach a mutually satisfactory arrangement.

The application rate in 1996 increased slightly over 1995 but the small increase is still well within the more normal levels of the last few years. The number of applications received in 1996 compared to 1995 increased by 3.7% (i.e., to 1,142 from 1,099 applications). Since the inception of the program in August 1986, there have been 26,242 applications which have come to the Boards, of which 22,102 have now been completed 3,892 were withdrawn or rejected, and 248 are currently being processed. Within the completed cases 75% (16,666) have had mutually satisfactory arrangements identified among the parties and of these, 87.5% (14,577) have been signed. Of the remaining 5,436 completed cases where no arrangements were identified, farmers still received a detailed financial review and mediation service and are in a better position to manage their overall situation as a result of the process. The table below provides a summary of activity under the Farm Debt Review Board Process.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY UNDER THE FARM DEBT REVIEW BOARDS PROCESS												
Applications by Calendar Year		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada Total
Actual 1996	New Applications	8	31	13	8	124	262	71	415	202	8	1,142
	Applications Withdrawn/ Rejected	1	0	1	2	4	170	0	27	31	0	236
	No Arrangement Identified	2	14	4	3	23	39	31	38	33	4	191
	Arrangements Identified	4	15	10	6	90	46	41	334	126	5	677
	Arrangements Signed	3	3	11	4	35	29	34	316	84	4	523
Actual 1995	New Applications	14	11	28	16	111	281	51	455	131	2	1,100
	Applications Withdrawn/ Rejected	4	0	0	3	7	165	0	37	26	1	243
	No Arrangement Identified	2	4	5	1	11	78	37	57	26	0	221
	Arrangements Identified	9	11	25	9	108	61	17	399	84	0	723
	Arrangements Signed	6	1	17	8	46	29	11	387	89	0	594
Actual 1994	New Applications	18	27	24	13	143	291	71	566	140	15	1,308
	Applications Withdrawn/ Rejected	7	3	5	2	8	152	3	49	18	8	255
	No Arrangement Identified	3	7	4	2	17	68	46	136	32	4	319
	Arrangements Identified	6	20	15	12	120	63	32	509	94	6	877
	Arrangements Signed	8	2	13	9	31	76	30	546	92	5	812
Actual 1993	New Applications	6	44	21	41	212	220	105	1,063	174	30	1,916
	Applications Withdrawn/ Rejected	-	3	1	2	8	82	11	161	24	5	297
	No Arrangement Identified	-	18	2	5	27	43	38	334	60	7	534
	Arrangements Identified	6	25	21	53	206	108	84	1,046	102	25	1,676
	Arrangements Signed	6	11	13	22	79	53	57	1,050	171	28	1,490

Note: Applications received in any year might not be completed nor arrangements signed until the following year.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS COOPERATIVE MARKETING ACT (APCMA) ANNUAL REPORT

The APCMA encourages producers to market and/or process their products through cooperatives by providing price guarantees. In 1996-97, the APCMA program entered into four (4) agreements with producer organizations, representing approximately 21,200 producers to provide a price guarantee on \$175 million dollars of crops. To date, no payments have been made under the provisions of the APCMA for the 1996-97 crop year. However, not all of the commodities have been sold from the pools.

The following four claims are presently under review:

The Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board for the 1996-97 crop year; Onipro and BC Blueberries, both for the 1995-96 crop year; the Receivers for Eastern Ontario Vegetable Growers Co-operative Inc. filed a claim under the APCMA in 1993 for the 1991-92 crop year losses incurred by the Cooperative.

A claim by the Commercial Pheasant Producers Cooperative Ltd. for the 1992-93 crop year was paid in the amount of \$15,524 dollars.

APCMA HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF AGREEMENTS					
Crop Year	Number of Agreements	Number of Producers	Total Guarantee (\$000's)	Liability Payments (\$000's)	
1987-88	36	30,676	244,038	1,048	(a)
1988-89	33	29,650	267,133	594	(b)
1989-90	30	43,644	402,085	5,549	(c)
1990-91	26	37,721	350,641	57,980	(d)
1991-92	22	36,183	199,612	4,684	(e)
1992-93	19	24,504	228,351	16	(f)
1993-94	14	23,865	130,476		
1994-95	9	21,177	270,060		
1995-96	8	21,900	*298,738		
1996-97	4	21,222	175,212		
Total			* 2,566,346	69,871	

Liability Payments (\$000's)

- a. Ontario Bean Producers' Marketing Board (1987)
- b. Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association (1988)
- c. B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd. (1989): \$176
Fédération des producteurs acéricoles du Québec (1989): \$5,372
- d. Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board (1990): \$48,082
Fédération des producteurs acéricoles du Qué. (1990): \$9,898
- e. Fédération des producteurs acéricoles du Qué. (1991)
- f. Commercial Pheasant Producers Cooperatives (1992)

*Note: 1995-96 total guarantee changed due to an amendment to the agreement with Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board which was done after the date in which we provided the previous 1995-96 information.

FARM IMPROVEMENT AND MARKETING COOPERATIVES LOANS ACT (FIMCLA) ANNUAL REPORT

The *Farm Improvement and Marketing Cooperatives Loans Act* (FIMCLA) helps producers and producer-owned cooperatives gain access to intermediate term credit on reasonable terms to improve farm assets, strengthen production and improve financial stability. Under FIMCLA, the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food provides a loan guarantee to designated lending institutions. These loans are based on up to 80% of the current appraised value or the purchase price, whichever is smaller. Producers and producer-owned cooperatives apply directly through a lending institution.

The table below provides statistics on the operation of this program since 1992-93. FIMCLA provided over \$1.97 billion in loan guarantees to the farming sector over the last five years. Revenues have exceeded payments by about \$11.6 million over the past 5 years. The FIMCLA program has presented a low level of risk to Canadian taxpayers, with net losses of about 0.6%.

In 1996-97, over 16,250 loans were issued by Canadian financial institutions for a total of about \$489 million. The number of new loans registered increased in 1996-97 by about 23% from the previous year. Claims remained approximately the same as in the previous year.

GENERAL STATISTICS REGARDING THE <i>FARM IMPROVEMENT AND MARKETING COOPERATIVES LOANS ACT</i>					
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Number of new loans registered	9,297	15,902	19,702	14,088	16,250
Value of new loans registered (\$000s)	196,503	423,267	551,500	371,922	488,759
Claims paid (\$000s)	2,190	975	822	1,537	1,664
Loan registration fees (\$000s)	982	2,119	2,758	1,860	2,443
Recoveries of claims paid out (\$000s)	2,334	1,715	1,555	1,149	1,199
Variance revenue versus (loss) (\$000s)	1,126	2,859	3,491	1,471	1,978

Note: Claims paid out in a fiscal year are not necessarily related to loans issued in the same year and includes claims paid out against guarantees issued under the *Farm Improvement Loans Act* (FILA).

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING PROGRAMS ACT (AMPA) ANNUAL REPORT

The *Agricultural Marketing Programs Act*, which amalgamates four Acts and one program, *Advance Payments for Crops Act* (APCA), *Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act* (PGAPA), *Agricultural Products Cooperative Marketing Act* (APCMA), *Agricultural Products Board Act* (APBA) and Cash Flow Enhancement Program (CFEP), and reinstates interest-free advances back into the legislation, received Royal Assent in April 1997. By providing cash advances to producers of storable crops at a time when cash flow is low, the Act allows producers to market their crops in a more orderly fashion throughout the year. The provision of price guarantees to cooperative marketing organizations increases returns to producers through more professional marketing of their crops.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS BOARD ACT ANNUAL REPORT

The *Agricultural Products Board Act* was repealed through the *Agricultural Marketing Programs Act*. The Agricultural Products Board (the Board) was also abolished. The responsibilities of the Board will now be performed by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food under the *Agricultural Marketing Programs Act*.

No revenue and expenditure have been incurred in this fiscal period and as a result no financial schedules have been produced.

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT ANNUAL REPORT

Green Plan

Federal-provincial sustainable agriculture agreements under the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Green Plan with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provides for cooperation in the development and adoption of environmentally sound production practices for the agri-food industry on the prairies. Program components are delivered through local and provincial agricultural organizations and through the formation of partnerships among governments and the agricultural industry. These applicants submit proposals to the industry-led committees in order to be evaluated and subsequently rejected or approved for financial assistance.

The Green Plan Farm-Based Program represents approximately 50% of the overall Green Plan funding. This component recognizes the need for management practice changes in the primary production sector to address a broad range of environmental issues. The program is intended to accelerate adoption, at the farm level, of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. The following table depicts 1996-97 activity by province under the Green Plan Farm-Based Program.

ESTIMATED GREEN PLAN FARM-BASED PROGRAM 1996-97 ACTIVITIES (IN THOUSANDS)				
Indicators	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Total
Number of people attending tours, workshops, public events and school presentations	19.0	15.0	5.0	34.0
Number of acres treated by conservation measures ¹	50.0	80.0	50.0	180.0
Number of people receiving newsletter/publications	10.0	20.0	10.0	40.0
Number of tours, workshops, public events, and school presentations	1.0	0.6	0.5	2.1
Number of miles of shelter belts planted/maintained/renovated	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1

1. Includes equipment demonstrations, residue management systems, grassed waterways, and forage establishment

Community Pastures

The Community Pastures program provides for breeding services and summer grazing of approximately 123,000 head of livestock, primarily cattle. Approximately 78% of total costs and 86% of direct costs are recovered. The following table provides statistics associated with operating the community pastures. As services are largely dependent upon climatic conditions, there are some fluctuations in volumes. This is most evident in revenues collected which are highly dependent upon the number of days available for grazing.

COMMUNITY PASTURES				
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Adult Cattle	117,753	119,990	123,768	123,067
Calves	91,989	93,715	96,934	96,337
Horses and Colts	4,097	4,675	4,287	3,732
Bulls				
Owned	2,609	2,626	2,637	2,364
Rented	936	904	923	853
Patrons	3,661	3,737	3,731	3,717
Avg. Days of Grazing	146	138	138	139
Grazing Revenue (\$000's)	6,033	6,302	6,659	6,708
Other Revenue	5,125	5,337	6,385	6,691

Rural Water Development Program (RWDP)

The RWDP provides technical assistance and federal funding for the planning and development of water supplies for individual rural residents, groups and small communities across the Prairies. The following table shows a gradual trend away from individual projects to group and community projects which are viewed as long-term solutions to regional water.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE RURAL WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (\$000's)										
Fiscal Year	Alberta			Saskatchewan			Manitoba			PFRA Total ⁴
	Individ ¹	G and C ²	Total ⁴	Individ ¹	G and C ²	Total ⁴	Individ ¹	G and C ²	Total	
1980-81	1,985	-	1,985	1,720	85	1,805	594	15	609	4,399
1981-82	2,393	3	2,396	2,531	65	2,595	669	65	734	5,725
1982-83	2,282	7	2,289	1,827	108	1,936	607	392	999	5,224
1983-84	2,347	31	2,378	1,625	129	1,754	632	374	1,006	5,138
1984-85	2,528	189	2,717	2,017	203	2,220	712	535	1,247	6,185
1985-86	3,557	221	3,778	1,472	190	1,662	415	295	710	6,150
1986-87	4,552	1,986	6,538	1,631	386	2,017	430	787	1,217	9,772
1987-88	2,329	1,688	4,016	2,157	313	2,470	579	273	852	7,339
1988-89 ³	10,666	2,711	13,377	6,834	706	7,540	1,346	1,696	3,042	23,959
1989-90 ³	6,511	1,716	8,226	5,068	1,087	6,155	968	1,293	2,260	16,641
1990-91	2,476	1,035	3,511	1,398	472	1,870	757	1,007	1,764	7,144
1991-92	2,389	1,631	4,020	983	942	1,925	540	1,293	1,832	7,777
1992-93	4,133	813	4,946	1,238	712	1,951	514	1,473	1,987	8,884
1993-94	2,187	537	2,725	879	1,945	2,824	490	1,230	1,720	7,269
1994-95	1,401	495	1,897	784	1,398	2,181	501	608	1,109	5,187
1995-96	664	917	1,581	268	1,332	2,100	330	1,216	1,546	5,277
1996-97	419	2,013	2,432	689	739	1,428	380	1,527	1,907	5,767
Average	3,107	941	4,048	1,948	636	2,614	616	828	1,444	8,108

1. **Individ:** water supplies for individual rural residents

2. **G and C:** water supplies for groups and rural communities.

3. In response to the drought of 1988, the governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan supplemented PFRA contributions. Also, the Federal government, through PFRA, provided a one-year program to assist producers with emergency water hauling.

4. In 1994-95, PFRA reorganized into five regions, and the RWDP budget was allocated equally among the five regions, N. Alberta, S. Alberta, N. Saskatchewan, S. Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Note: Totals may not agree due to rounding.

Southwest Saskatchewan Irrigation Projects

The following table outlines the types of clients, the number of patrons and the number of acres of land under irrigation. As water supply is dependent upon climatic conditions, there can be fluctuations in the number of patrons and acres. Revenues have been increasing as per cost recovery targets.

SOUTHWEST SASKATCHEWAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS				
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Non-irrigated Acres	9,251	9,251	9,251	9,251
Irrigated Acres	21,181	21,181	21,181	21,181
PFRA Projects				
Number of Patrons	348	343	343	353
Irrigated Acres	18,214	19,946	16,893	20,774
Private Water Rights				
Number of Patrons	102	102	102	100
Developed Acres	10,283	10,274	10,274	10,274
Provincial Projects				
Number of Patrons	87	87	87	85
Developed Acres	9,118	9,118	9,118	8,923
Revenue (\$000's)	178	163	177	226

Other PFRA Activity

The following table shows indicators from the Shelterbelt Centre and the Irrigation Demonstration Centres.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR SHELTERBELT CENTRE AND THE IRRIGATION DEMONSTRATION CENTRES				
	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Actual 1996-97
Kilometres of new shelterbelt established	1,521	1,326	1,329	1,467
Number of people who attend irrigation demonstrations				
- SIDC	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,100
- MCDC	-	300	1,152	1,500

Notes:

- ▶ There has been an increased interest by producers in multi-use shelterbelts.
- ▶ There has been growing interest in the demonstration of irrigated crops and current irrigation technology which is expected to increase further as producers seek adaptation measures. MCDC is a new centre in Manitoba.

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS ACT ANNUAL REPORT

The purpose of the *Plant Breeders' Rights Act* is to grant to the breeders of new plant varieties exclusive rights respecting the multiplication and sale of reproductive material for up to 18 years. Implementation of the legislation, on a species-by-species basis, is through regulation. On March 4, 1991, Canada joined the International Union for the Protection of new Varieties of Plants (UPOV). This facilitates Canadian plant breeders protecting their varieties in other countries and allows Canada to obtain protected foreign varieties.

ANNEX B. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

- Notes: 1. Expenditures in these tables are shown in millions of dollars. For this reason, expenditures which can not be listed in millions of dollars are shown as 0.0. Because expenditures are shown in millions, rounding errors occasionally occur.
2. The CGC's revolving fund operates on the basis of accrual accounting.

FIGURE 1. DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES BY VOTE (\$ MILLIONS)

Vote		1996-97 Main Estimates	1996-97 Actual
Agriculture and Agri-Food Program			
1	Operating expenditures	576.9	624.4
10	Capital expenditures	51.7	50.2
15	Grants and Contributions ¹	278.7	438.2
(S)	Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Salary and motor car allowance	0.0	0.0
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Farm Income Protection Act</i> Revenue Insurance Program ²	2.0	0.7
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Farm Income Protection Act</i> Crop Insurance Program	207.0	175.8
(S)	Loan guarantees under the <i>Farm Improvement and Marketing Cooperatives Loans Act</i>	4.0	2.3
(S)	Loan guarantees made under the <i>Advance Payments for Crops Act</i>	1.5	0.4
(S)	Loan guarantees made under the <i>Agricultural Products Cooperative Marketing Act</i>	-	0.0
(S)	Grants to agencies established under the <i>Farm Products Agencies Act</i>	0.2	-
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Farm Income Protection Act</i> Gross Revenue Insurance Program	63.0	0.6
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Farm Income Protection Act</i> Transition Programs for Red Meats ²	3.1	1.2
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act</i>	25.0	10.2
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Farm Income Protection Act</i> Net Income Stabilization Account	187.0	288.1
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Farm Income Protection Act</i> Crops Sector Companion Program	104.5	54.5
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Farm Income Protection Act</i> 1994 New Brunswick Debt Refinancing Program	0.2	0.2
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Farm Income Protection Act</i> Agri-Food Innovation Program	19.6	8.7
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Farm Income Protection Act</i> Quebec Farm Income Stabilization Insurance Fund	-	14.3
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Farm Income Protection Act</i> Safety Net Companion Program	-	136.5
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Western Grain Transition Payments Act</i> ³	400.0	707.5
(S)	Payments in connection with the <i>Canada/Quebec Horti-plus Program</i>	-	0.7
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	65.6	68.2
(S)	Canadian Grain Commission Revolving Fund	(0.8)	(1.9)
(S)	Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency Revolving Fund	-	0.6
(S)	Refund of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	-	0.0
(S)	Collection agency fees	-	0.0
(S)	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of Crown assets	-	6.0
Total Department		1,989.2	2,587.3

- The increase in actual expenditures over Main Estimates appropriated is due in part to \$103 million obtained through Supplementary Estimates for Grants to individuals and organizations in support of grain transportation reform.
- The 1996-97 Public Accounts reflect expenditures of \$1.2 million for the Payments in connection with the *Farm Income Protection Act* Transition Programs for Red Meats under the Revenue Insurance Program.
- The increase in actual expenditures over Main Estimates appropriated is due in part to \$309 million obtained through Supplementary Estimates for payments in connection with the *Western Grain Transition Payments Act*.

FIGURE 2. NET COST OF THE PROGRAM BY ACTIVITY: COMPARISON OF MAIN ESTIMATES TO ACTUAL EXPENDITURES, 1996-97

Activities	FTEs*	(\$ MILLIONS)							
		Operating	Capital	Voted Grants and Contributions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	Statutory Grants and Contributions	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote	Total Net Expenditures
Agricultural Research and Development	2,639	244.0	37.9	1.8	283.7	-	283.7	-	283.7
	2,766	261.3	34.3	1.9	297.6	-	297.6	-	297.6
Inspection and Regulation	4,112	273.2	13.8	0.8	287.8	-	287.8	70.5	217.3
	3,836	270.9	13.7	2.5	287.0	-	287.0	47.9	239.1
Policy and Farm Economic Programs	520	53.1	-	199.5	252.6	566.8	819.4	1.3	818.1
	516	59.8	-	282.5	342.3	671.1	1,013.4	9.3	1,004.1
Market and Industry Services	405	38.7	-	57.1	95.8	30.7	126.5	-	126.5
	431	44.1	-	57.7	101.8	14.1	115.9	-	115.9
Rural Prairie Rehabilitation, Sustainability and Development ¹	743	49.8	-	19.4	69.2	419.6	488.7	9.9	479.0
	788	60.5	1.1	93.6	155.2	716.3	871.5	12.8	858.7
Corporate Management and Services	755	65.4	-	0.0	65.5	-	65.5	-	65.5
	772	72.7	1.1	0.0	73.8	-	73.8	-	73.8
Canadian Grain Commission	764	51.0	-	-	51.0	-	-	51.8	(0.8)
	753	48.7	-	-	48.7	-	48.7	50.6	(1.9)
Totals	9,938	775.3	51.7	278.8	1,105.6	1,017.1	2,122.7	133.5	1,989.2
	9,862	818.0	50.2	438.2	1,306.4	1,401.5	2,707.9	120.6	2,587.3
Other Revenues and Expenditures									
Revenue credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund								(211.6)	
								(336.6)	
Cost of services provided by other departments ²								57.1	
								57.1	
Net Cost of the Program								1,834.4	
								2,307.8	

Notes: Shaded numbers denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1996-97.

Statutory payment numbers do not include contributions to employee benefit plans or other items which are allocated to operating expenditures.

* Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)

1. PFRA was assigned the responsibility to deliver the one-time (\$1.6 billion) Western Grain Transition Payments Program. Supplementary estimates provide an additional \$309 million to the \$400 million obtained through the 1996-97 Main Estimates.

2. Estimates figure is used as actual figure is unavailable.

FIGURE 3. APPROPRIATED DEPARTMENTAL SPENDING BY ACTIVITY (\$ MILLIONS)

Activities	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Estimates 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Agricultural Research and Development	267.0	261.8	275.6	283.7	297.6
Inspection and Regulation	289.5	293.3	248.1	217.3	239.1
Policy and Farm Economic Programs	1,168.9	1,097.7	860.0	818.1	1,004.1
Market and Industry Services	237.3	242.2	118.9	126.5	115.9
Rural Prairie Rehabilitation, Sustainability and Development ¹	100.7	65.9	978.8	479.0	858.7
Corporate Management and Services ²	66.8	63.5	79.2	65.5	73.8
Canadian Grain Commission	51.8	52.9	0.7	(0.8)	(1.9)
Total	2,181.9	2,077.2	2,561.4	1,989.2	2,587.3

1. This Activity was given the responsibility to deliver the Western Grain Transition Payments Program (\$1.6 billion over two fiscal years). After the tabling of the 1995-96 Main Estimates, an additional \$300 million was obtained through Supplementary Estimates. This amount lapsed in 1995-96 and was re-obtained through Supplementary Estimates in 1996-97.
2. The increase in actual expenditures between 1994-95 and 1995-96 is due in part to a reallocation of resources for Department-wide initiatives such as informatics updates and for new responsibilities including translation and the services of the Grain Research Laboratory.

FIGURE 4. CONTROLLED CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY ACTIVITY (\$ MILLIONS)

Activities	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Estimates 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Agricultural Research and Development ¹	12.7	14.4	18.3	37.9	34.3
Inspection and Regulation	16.1	41.5	13.7	13.8	13.7
Policy and Farm Economic Programs	-	-	-	-	-
Market and Industry Services	-	-	0.5	-	-
Rural Prairie Rehabilitation, Sustainability and Development	0.4	0.8	2.9	-	1.1
Corporate Management and Services	0.4	-	-	-	1.0
Canadian Grain Commission	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29.7	56.7	35.4	51.7	50.2

1. In 1995-96, the Department reallocated \$13 million of major capital funding to meet resource pressures resulting from the Feed Freight Assistance Program. The increase in actual expenditures between 1995-96 and 1996-97 is due to \$20.2 million obtained through Main Estimates for laboratory renovations in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and laboratory consolidation in London and Delhi, Ontario.

FIGURE 5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS BY ACTIVITY (\$ MILLIONS)

Activities	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Estimates 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
GRANTS					
Agricultural Research and Development	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Inspection and Regulation	-	-	-	-	-
Policy and Farm Economic Programs ¹	4.4	1.7	103.2	0.2	100.2
Market and Industry Services	3.7	-	-	0.2	-
Rural Prairie Rehabilitation, Sustainability and Development ²	0.0	0.0	893.6	400.0	766.6
Corporate Management and Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Grants	9.0	2.7	997.8	401.5	867.7
CONTRIBUTIONS					
Agricultural Research and Development	2.6	3.1	1.2	0.8	1.0
Inspection and Regulation	4.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	2.5
Policy and Farm Economic Programs ³	1,063.0	1,022.5	692.1	766.0	853.5
Market and Industry Services	189.5	181.4	69.7	87.6	71.8
Rural Prairie Rehabilitation, Sustainability and Development	44.3	19.7	27.8	39.0	43.3
Corporate Management and Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Contributions	1303.4	1227.8	791.8	894.3	972.0
Total Transfer Payments	1312.4	1230.4	1,789.6	1,295.8	1,839.7

1. The increase in actual expenditures over Main Estimates is due in part to \$59 million obtained through Supplementary Estimates for grants to individuals and organizations in support of grain transportation reform.
2. PFRA has the responsibility to deliver the one-time Western Grain Transition Payments Program (\$1.6 billion over two fiscal years). If this Grant were excluded from the total, Transfer Payments for 1995-96 would have been \$900.5 million, a decrease of 27% from 1994-95.
3. The increase in actual expenditures over Main Estimates is due in part to \$98.1 million obtained through Supplementary Estimates for payments in connection with the Net Income Stabilization Account.

FIGURE 6. PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (FTEs)

Activities	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Estimates 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Agricultural Research and Development	3,188	3,102	2,845	2,639	2,766
Inspection and Regulation	4,245	4,167	3,837	4,112	3,836
Policy and Farm Economic Programs	826	708	578	520	516
Market and Industry Services	506	494	467	405	431
Rural Prairie Rehabilitation, Sustainability and Development	833	801	830	743	788
Corporate Management and Services	901	850	810	755	772
Canadian Grain Commission	738	754	767	764	753
Total	11,237	10,876	10,134	9,938	9,862

FIGURE 7. NON-TAX REVENUE CREDITED TO THE VOTE BY ACTIVITY (\$ MILLIONS)

Activities	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Estimates 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Inspection and Regulation					
Inspection Services	-	13.3	27.3	56.0	34.1
Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency Revolving Fund - Levy on Pari-Mutuel Betting	13.6	14.4	14.7	14.5	13.8
Activity Total	13.6	27.7	41.9	70.5	47.9
Policy and Farm Economic Programs					
NISA Registration Fees ¹	-	-	-	1.3	9.3
Activity Total	-	-	-	1.3	9.3
Rural Prairie Rehabilitation, Sustainability and Development					
Community Pasture Program	-	11.6	12.5	9.9	12.8
Activity Total	-	11.6	12.5	9.9	12.8
Canadian Grain Commission					
Canadian Grain Commission Revolving Fund ²	-	-	48.0	51.8	50.7
Activity Total	-	-	48.0	51.8	50.7
Total Revenue Credited to the Vote	13.6	39.3	102.4	133.5	120.7

3. NISA began recovering registration fees in 1996-97. The authority to recover an additional \$5.8 million was obtained through Supplementary Estimates. Additional revenues were netted against the Department's reference levels.

2. The Canadian Grain Commission began operating under the authority of a revolving fund in 1995-96.

FIGURE 8. NON-TAX REVENUE CREDITED TO THE CRF BY ACTIVITY (\$ MILLIONS)

Activities	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Estimates 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Agricultural Research and Development	5.4	7.1	7.7	2.8	9.4
Inspection and Regulation	14.4	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.2
Policy and Farm Economic Programs ¹	141.3	104.7	365.0	33.7	96.0
Market and Industry Services	4.5	39.1	10.1	5.6	53.1
Rural Prairie Rehabilitation, Sustainability and Development	14.0	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8
Corporate Management and Services	212.0	202.4	212.8	167.6	175.2
Canadian Grain Commission ²	43.3	56.6	4.2	-	-
Total	434.9	412.3	602.1	211.6	336.6

1. The GRIP program concluded in 1995-96. As a result the federal portion of the GRIP surplus in Saskatchewan was returned to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. \$311 million was reported as a refund of previous years expenditures in 1995-96 of which \$171 million represented the federal share of Saskatchewan's GRIP surplus and \$140 million represented the refund of 1994 Federal contributions not remitted to the province. The federal portion of surplus funds which totalled \$63 million was refunded to the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1996-97.

2. The Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) began operating as a revolving fund April 1, 1995, after the 1995-96 Main Estimates were tabled. Therefore all revenue for the CGC is now credited to the vote (see figure 11).

FIGURE 9. NON-TAX REVENUE CREDITED TO THE CRF BY REVENUE TYPE (\$ MILLIONS)

Activities	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Estimates 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Return on investments	226.0	214.8	215.4	168.8	175.2
Privileges, licences and permits	4.4	2.7	3.5	2.5	4.0
Proceeds from sales	14.0	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Proceeds from sale of Crown assets	4.6	4.8	4.7	1.0	6.0
Service and service fees	76.2	58.2	6.4	4.1	3.1
Refund of previous years' expenditures ¹	37.1	43.0	316.6	34.4	116.8
Adjustments of prior year PAYE	4.8	35.5	29.2	0.7	25.0
Other non-tax revenues	67.7	45.5	26.1	0.0	6.5
Total	434.9	412.3	602.1	211.6	336.6

1. The GRIP program concluded in 1995-96. As a result the federal portion of the GRIP surplus in Saskatchewan was returned to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. \$311 million was reported as a refund of previous years' expenditures in 1995-96 of which \$171 million represented the federal share of Saskatchewan's GRIP surplus and \$140 million represented the refund of 1994 Federal contributions not remitted to the province. The federal portion of surplus funds which totalled \$63 million was refunded to the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1996-97.

FIGURE 10. CANADIAN PARI-MUTUEL AGENCY REVOLVING FUND (\$ MILLIONS)

	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Estimates 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Expenditures	13.6	13.5	13.7	14.5	14.4
Revenues	13.6	14.4	14.7	14.5	13.8
Profit or (Loss)	-	0.9	1.0	-	(0.6)
Changes in working capital	0.5	(0.2)	0.3	0.2	0.1
Capital requirements	(0.1)	0.0	(0.3)	0.2	(0.1)
Less depreciation and other changes	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.2
Cash requirements	0.6	0.8	1.2	-	0.4
Authority balance	1.4	2.1	3.3	-	2.9

Note: A line of credit of \$2 million was approved as the maximum amount that may be drawn down from the CRF at any point in time.

FIGURE 11. CANADIAN GRAIN COMMISSION REVOLVING FUND (\$ MILLIONS)

	Actual 1995-96	Estimates 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Expenditures	49.1	51.4	50.9
Revenues	51.7	51.8	49.3
Profit or (Loss)	2.6	0.4	(1.6)
Changes in working capital	(0.3)	(0.3)	2.1
Capital requirements			
Less depreciation and other changes	(1.2)	0.7	1.4
Cash requirements	1.1	0.8	1.9
Authority balance	1.1	1.6	3.0

Note: A line of credit of \$12 million was approved as the maximum amount that may be drawn down from the CRF at any point in time.

FIGURE 12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (\$ MILLIONS)

Contingent Liabilities	Amount
Cervinus Inc.	2.9
Coldstream	8.1
Maple Lodge Farms Ltd.	0.5
Merlino Inc.	0.8
Ontario Tree Fruits	3.0
Wadacerf International Inc.	2.4
Cosyns	-
Maclean et al.	5.4
Cliff Begg et al.	8.3
Dale Edwards	0.1
Mori Nurseries Ltd.	1.0
Louis Levesque, Kevin Jensen and Neville Delong, on their own behalf and on behalf of potato producers shareholders of PVYn Affected Growers Inc.	100.0
Various individuals near Shellmouth Dam in the province of Manitoba and extending to near Kamsack, Saskatchewan	0.3
Various individuals and businesses in the Town of Slave Lake, Alberta	0.0
Le Groupe des Éleveurs de Volailles de l'Est de l'Ontario (GEVEO) v. Ontario Chicken Producers Marketing Board	-
Société Canadienne d'Exportation de Bisons Inc.	2.0
N. Andrews & L. Bates	15.0
Bank of Montreal under the <i>Agricultural Products Cooperative Marketing Act</i>	8.0
Bank of Montreal under the <i>Agricultural Products Cooperative Marketing Act</i>	0.4
Bank of Montreal and Coopers and Lybrand Ltd. under the <i>Farm Improvement and Marketing Cooperative Loans Act</i>	0.3
Larter Feeders Ltd. under the <i>Farm Income Protection Act</i>	0.3
Loans to farmers under the <i>Farm Improvement Loans Act</i> and <i>Farm Improvement and Marketing Cooperatives Loans Act</i>	820.2
Producer Organizations pursuant to the <i>Advance Payments for Crops Act</i>	168.5
Producer of Organizations pursuant to the <i>Agricultural Products Cooperative Marketing Act</i>	25.6
Canadian Wheat Board, Elevator Companies and Western Grain Producers	504.6
Canadian Wheat Board, Credit Grain Sales subject to Federal Government Guarantee	N/A
Total	1,677.5

FIGURE 13. LEGISLATION ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD

The Minister has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

<i>Advance Payments for Crops Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. C-49, as amended
<i>Agricultural Products Board Act</i> (dormant)	R.S.C., 1985, c. A-4, as amended
<i>Agricultural Products Cooperative Marketing Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. A-5, as amended
<i>Agricultural Products Marketing Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. A-6, as amended
<i>Animal Pedigree Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. 8 (4th Supp.), as amended
<i>Canada Agricultural Products Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. 20 (4th Supp.), as amended
<i>Canada Grain Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. G-10, as amended
<i>Canadian Dairy Commission Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. C-15, as amended
<i>Canadian Wheat Board Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. C-24, as amended
<i>Canagrex Dissolution Act</i> (dormant)	S. C. 1987, c. 38, S.6
<i>Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Act</i>	S.C., 1994, c. 38, as amended
<i>Experimental Farm Stations Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. E-16, as amended
<i>Farm Credit Corporation Act</i>	S.C., 1993, c. 14, as amended
<i>Farm Debt Review Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. 25 (2nd Supp.), as amended
<i>Farm Improvement and Marketing Cooperatives Loans Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. 25 (3rd Supp.), as amended
<i>Farm Improvement Loans Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. F-3, as amended
<i>Farm Income Protection Act</i>	S.C., 1991, c. 22, as amended
<i>Farm Products Agencies Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. F-4, as amended
<i>Feeds Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. F-9, as amended
<i>Fertilizers Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. F-10, as amended
<i>Grain Futures Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. G-11, as amended
<i>Hay and Straw Inspection Act</i> (dormant)	R.S.C., 1985, c. H-2, as amended
<i>Health of Animals Act</i>	S.C., 1990, c. 21, as amended
<i>Livestock Feed Assistance Act</i> (dormant)	R.S.C., 1985, c. L-10, as amended
<i>Meat Inspection Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. 25 (1st Supp.), as amended
<i>Plant Breeders' Rights Act</i>	S.C., 1990, c. 20, as amended
<i>Plant Protection Act</i>	S.C., 1990, c. 22, as amended
<i>Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. P-17, as amended
<i>Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. P-18, as amended
<i>Seeds Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. S-8, as amended
<i>Western Grain Transition Payments Act</i>	S.C. 1995, c. 17, Sch. II

The Minister shares responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

<i>Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. C-38, as amended (Minister of Industry)
Criminal Code, Section 204	R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46, as amended (Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada)
<i>Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Act</i> , Paragraph 10(2)(e)	R.S.C., 1985, c. E-22, as amended (Minister of Foreign Affairs)
<i>Food and Drug Act</i> , Sections 2 and 27	R.S.C., 1985, c. F-27, as amended (Minister of National Health and Welfare)

FIGURE 14. REFERENCES, AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD PORTFOLIO

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