

CANADA: ESTIMATES OF SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURE

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DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

Table 1. Agricultural Support Estimates / Total Transfers contains country Total Support Estimate (TSE) and derived indicators, which cover all agricultural production, i.e. all agricultural commodities produced in the country. Definitions of basic data sets refer to the specific programmes applied in the country. For the Producer Support Estimate (PSE) and Consumer Support Estimate (CSE), each policy measure is classified according to implementation criteria, which include: the *transfer basis* of support (output, input, area/animal numbers/receipts/income, and non-commodity criteria); whether support is based on *current or non-current basis*; whether *production is required or not* to receive payment. Each policy measure is also assigned several “labels” indicating additional implementation criteria. “MPS commodities”, which vary across countries, are those for which the market price support is explicitly calculated in Tables 4.1 – 4.17.

Table 2. Breakdown of PSE by Commodity and Other Transfers provides a breakdown of the total PSE into four categories reflecting the flexibility given to farmers regarding which commodity to produce within the various policy measures. These categories are: Single Commodity Transfers (SCT); Group Commodity Transfers (GCT); All Commodity Transfers (ACT); and Other Transfers to Producers (OTP). All data sets in Table 2 come from Tables 1 and 3.1 – 3.17 where definitions are included.

Tables 3.1 – 3.17 Producer Single Commodity Transfers contain producer SCT by commodity, which are calculated for CANADA for the following commodities: wheat, maize, barley, soybeans, rapeseed, milk, beef and veal, pig meat, poultry, eggs, oats, flaxseed, potato, lentils, drypeas, beans provided that the value of production of that commodity exceeds 1% of the total value of production. In addition, SCT for “other commodities” is also calculated (Table 3.17), which covers transfers *to single commodities other than MPS commodities*. All data sets in the calculation of producer SCT by commodity come from Tables 1 and 4.1-4.17 where definitions are included.

Tables 4.1 – 4.17 contain **Market Price Support (MPS)** and **Consumer Single Commodity Transfers** (consumer SCT) by commodity, calculated for the same set of commodities as **Tables 3.1 to 3.17**. Definitions are provided only for basic data sets from which all the other data sets in this table are derived.

Definitions of the indicators, criteria for classification of policy transfers included in support estimation, and methods of calculation are contained in [the PSE Manual](#) (*OECD's Producer Support Estimate and Related indicators of Agricultural Support: Concepts, Calculations, Interpretation and Use*).

TABLE 1: CANADA: Total Support Estimate**Definitions:**

I. Total value of production (at farm gate): Total agricultural production valued at farm gate prices, i.e. value (at farm gate) of all agricultural commodities produced in the country [1].

I.1. Of which share of MPS commodities (%): Share of commodities for which MPS is explicitly calculated (in Tables 4.1-4-11) in the total value of agricultural production.

II. Total value of consumption (at farm gate): Consumption of all commodities domestically produced valued at farm gate prices, and estimated by increasing the value of consumption (at farm gate) of the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of agricultural production [(II.1) / (I.1) x 100].

II.1. Of which MPS commodities: Sum of the value of consumption (at farm gate prices) of the MPS commodities as indicated in Tables 4.1-4.11.

III.1 Producer Support Estimate (PSE): Associated with total agricultural production, i.e. for all commodities domestically produced [Sum of A to G; when negative, the amounts represent an implicit or explicit tax on producers].

A. Support based on commodity output

A.1. Market Price Support: On quantities domestically produced (excluding for on-farm feed use -- *Excess Feed Cost*) of all agricultural commodities, estimated by increasing the MPS for the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of agricultural production [$(\Sigma \text{MPS for MPS commodities}) / (I.1) \times 100$].

*A.2. Payments based on output**Agricultural Stabilization Act (ASA)**Period of implementation: 1981-1991, until 2001 for milk*

Payment per tonne based on participating producer's eligible grain sales. Voluntary stabilisation scheme financed by the federal and provincial governments. Payment calculated as the difference between the current market price and 90 per cent (or some other levels) of the average market price of the previous five years adjusted for changes in costs relative to the average costs in the previous five years multiplied by marketed quantities. Data measures payment to producers by commodity.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment source: Both national and sub-national governments

Attribution to commodities: Payments are included in Wheat, Maize, Barley, Soybeans, Rapeseed, Milk, Beef, Pork and Other Crops Single Commodity Transfers.

*National Tripartite Stabilization Program (NTSP)**Period of implementation: 1986-1992*

Payment per tonne based on participating producer's eligible sales of red meats, several field crop, some horticultural products, sugar beet and honey. Voluntary stabilisation scheme financed equally by producers, by some provincial governments and by the Federal Government. Two-thirds of stabilisation payments to farmers (i.e., government share of contributions) is considered for individual commodities.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment source: Both national and sub-national governments

Payments are included in Wheat, Maize, Barley, Soybeans, Rapeseed, Beef, Pork and Other Crops Single Commodity Transfers.

Apple programs

Period of implementation: 1986 and 1988

Payments to compensate apple farmers for their losses. Compensation was negotiated after losses occurred. Limited program information available.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; Payments are included in Other Crops Single Commodity Transfer.

PEI Hog Transition Program

Period of implementation: 2008

Payments to compensate hog farmers for their losses.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; Payments are included in Pork Single Commodity Transfer.

Hog Industry Loan Loss Reserve Program (HILLRP)

Period of implementation: 2012-16

Payment per hog/weaner, as part of AgriRecovery program. Government guaranteed loans to ease short term liquidity problems by converting short term debt into longer term loans. Maximum loan will be based on fixed rates per animal produced over the course of the last or current tax year.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government (Cost shared 60/40)

Attribution to commodities; Payments are included in Pork Single Commodity Transfer.

B. Payments based on input use

B.1. Payments based on variable input use

Advance Payment Program (APP)

Period of implementation: 1986-2006

Consolidates the former Advance Payments for Crops Act and Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act. It provides cash advances with an interest-free feature on the first CCAD50 000 to eligible producers to store eligible crops after harvest. The advance is limited to a maximum of CCAD250 000 per producer and the guarantee rate cannot exceed 50 per cent of the expected average farm gate price for the crop year. The advance must be repaid within a time frame, which cannot exceed 12 months. Federal expenditures on the interest paid by the Government of Canada to banks is allocated to crops based on which producer marketing organization acts as the agent for the loan.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crops GCT (GCT1)

Spring Credit Advance Program (SCAP)

Period of implementation: 2000-2006

Federally funded program providing interest-free loans up to CAD50 000 per producer to assist farmers in seeding crops. It is implemented in a similar manner as APP.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crops GCT (GCT1)

New Advance Payments Program (APP)

Period of implementation: 2006-Present

Federally funded program providing replacing the Spring Credit Advance Program and the old Advance Payments Program. Producers of crops and livestock may borrow up to CAD 400 000, with the first CAD 100 000 interest free and have up to 18 months for repayment. Cattle and hog producers are also eligible for advances in the case of severe hardship, with a longer repayment period.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities except supply managed group transfers (GCT10).

Freight assistance

Period of implementation: 1986-2006

Federal government expenditure to reduce transport costs through payments to railways to improve boxcars and railroad beds (Subsidiary Agreements to Economic and Regional Agreements in Manitoba) (*Rehabilitation of box cars*); and to the Canadian Wheat Board for the purchase and/or leasing of hopper cars to transport grain (*Payments to CWB for hopper cars*).

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crops GCT (GCT1)

Feed freight assistance

Period of implementation: 1986-1996

Federal government programme to reduce transport costs of feed for feed-deficit areas (livestock)

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock GCT (GCT7)

Canadian Livestock Drought Assistance Program (Greenfeed)

Period of implementation: 1988 and 2003

Payments per acre of crop harvested as greenfeed.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock GCT (GCT7)

Fuel tax expenditures

Period of implementation: National until 1989 and Subnational 1986-Present

Federal tax rebates and exemptions calculated as the rate of rebate or refund times quantity of fuel. Provincial tax concessions are also included, measuring government expenditures.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Both national and sub-national governments

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities (ACT)

Crow Benefit Offset (Alberta)

Period of implementation: 1986-1994

Provincial government expenditures on payments to offset the cost increase incurred by livestock producers as a result of the artificially high feed grain prices resulting from subsidies under the Western Grain Transportation Act (Crow Benefit)

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Sub-national governments

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock GCT (GCT7)

Greencover Canada

Period of implementation: 2003-Present

Payments for the conversion of land to permanent cover.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: YES;

Payment source: National governments

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crop GCT (GCT1)

Saskatchewan Feed and Forage Program

Period of implementation: 2011 and 2012

This program supports livestock and forage producers affected by excess moisture with a maximum payment of \$50,000. The purpose of this initiative is two-fold: The first component provides transportation funding assistance to Saskatchewan livestock producers who are short of pasture and/or feed due to excess moisture conditions. Producers receive a specific payment rate per metric tonne/loaded mile or per head/loaded mile for different types of feed and livestock transported from June 1, 2010 to August 1, 2011. The second component provides financial assistance to Saskatchewan producers who reseed hay, forage or pasture land that has been damaged due to excess moisture conditions. A direct payment of \$30 per reseeded acre will be made to eligible producers for forage land reseeded from June 1, 2010 to August 1, 2011. Payments for the conversion of land to permanent cover.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Sub-national governments

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock GCT (GCT7)

Feed and Transportation Assistance Initiative

Period of implementation: 2003-Present

This initiative provides assistance to livestock producers who are experiencing extraordinary costs due to extreme moisture conditions in maintaining the feed requirement for their breeding herds. This is a group of AgriRecovery programs, including Canada-Alberta Feed Transportation Assistance Initiative, Canada-Manitoba Feed and Transportation Assistance Initiative, Canada-Saskatchewan Feed Shortfall Assistance Program (CS-FSAP), Canada-BC Feed Assistance and Pasture Restoration Initiative, Canada-Manitoba Agricultural Recovery Program (transportation and forage shortfall assistance part), Canada-Manitoba Forage Shortfall and Restoration Assistance Initiative (transportation and forage shortfall assistance part), 2012 Canada-Quebec Livestock and Forage Transportation Assistance Initiative, 2012 Canada-Ontario Forage and Livestock Transportation Assistance Initiative, and Lake Manitoba Financial Assistance Program (Part B) – Agricultural Infrastructure, Transportation and Crop/Forage Loss Component

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: YES;

Payment source: Both National and sub-national governments

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crop GCT (GCT1)

Canada-Manitoba Agricultural Recovery Program

Period of implementation: 2011-2013

This program provides assistance to livestock producers in managing their feed needs due to the loss of pasture as a result of flooding in 2011 in the Lake Manitoba basin flood zone. Producer payment will be the lesser of the number of eligible livestock claimed or the number of pasture acres affected. Eligible animals include: cattle, bison, horses, sheep, goats, llamas, and alpacas.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Both National and sub-national governments

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock GCT (GCT7)

Canada-Nova Scotia Maple Sector Initiative

Period of implementation: 2016

The programme provides assistance to commercial maple producers in Nova Scotia with the extraordinary costs for repairing sap collection systems due to the unusually heavy and repeated snowfalls late into the winter of 2015. Maximum available assistance through this program is up to \$5.50 per affected tap. Eligible components of the collection systems are food grade mainlines/lateral lines, fittings, connectors, manifolds, sprels, t's, and support posts and wire for mainlines. Eligible expenses will be based on invoices dated from February 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016. Payment will be made based on 90% of eligible paid invoices to a maximum of \$5.50 per tap.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Both National and sub-national governments

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Other Commodity SCT

Canada-Nova Scotia Fire Blight Initiative (Tier One Assistance)

Period of implementation: 2016

The programme provides assistance to commercial tree fruit growers in Nova Scotia with the extraordinary costs directly associated with managing fire blight infection and re-establishing orchards removed due to fire blight infection. The ultimate goal is to reduce the high level of fire blight infection in fruiting orchards and help in managing future spread of infection. All tree fruit producers will be eligible for a payment of up to \$300 per acre for chemical spray expenses over the pre-disaster industry average of \$300 per acre. Payments will be based on the proof of purchase.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Both National and sub-national governments

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Fruits and Vegetable GCT (GCT6)

AgriRecovery Bovine Tuberculosis Initiatives

Period of implementation: 2017

This item includes 2016 Canada-Alberta Bovine Tuberculosis Assistance Initiative and 2016 Canada-Saskatchewan Bovine Tuberculosis Assistance Initiative. This initiative provides assistance to cattle producers in Alberta and Saskatchewan to cover the extraordinary costs they are facing as a result of the quarantine measures ordered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency following the discovery of a cow with bovine Tuberculosis in 2016. These costs include feeding and water infrastructure, feed for animals, transportation, cleaning and disinfection as well as interest costs on loans due to the circumstances.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Beef SCT

2017 Canada-BC Wildfires Recovery Initiative

Period of implementation: 2017

Payments to cover the extraordinary input costs incurred by British Columbia agricultural producers from the adverse effects of the wildfires.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES limits per farm; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment source: National and sub-national government (cost share 60-40)

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities Transfer (ACT)

B.2. Payments based on fixed capital formation

Long term adjustment in horticulture (FSAM I and II) and Horti-plus (federal contribution):

Period of implementation: 1991-1997

Government expenditures on payments to small investment projects

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crops GCT (GCT1)

Economic Recovery Assistance (Ice Storm):

Period of implementation: 1997-1999

Mainly payments to compensate damages to inputs and equipment.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities (ACT)

FILA/FIMCLA

Period of implementation: 1986-2008

Payments to lenders on defaulted loans (net of user fees) under the loan guarantee programme for intermediate term credit.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities (ACT)

Interest rebates

Period of implementation: 1986

Federal government expenditure on interest concessions to farmers under the Farm Loans Interest Rebates Act.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities (ACT)

Provincial financing assistance

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Government expenditures on interest subsidies, loan defaults, and other credit programmes to farmers.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities (ACT)

Property tax exemptions

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Provincial government expenditures in the form of tax exemptions on property.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities (ACT)

National Farm Stewardship Programme (NFSP)

Period of implementation: 2003-2008

Producers who have a completed and reviewed environmental farm plan or equivalent agri-environmental plan are eligible to apply for financial and technical assistance through the National Farm Stewardship Program and Greencover Canada to implement beneficial management practices identified in their environmental farm plan. Through provincially delivered programs, approved applicants are eligible for a maximum of CAD50,000 in federal funding through the NFSP, which has been raised from the original program maximum of CAD30,000. Federal cost-shares remain at either 30% or 50% of eligible project costs, depending on the BMP category being applied for. The existing federal incentive funding limits will continue to apply to each BMP category. A national list of BMP categories and associated practices has been developed to identify those BMPs eligible for assistance under the program. Only BMPs that meet established criteria for the program are included on the national list. Provincial-specific lists identify which BMPs from the national list are eligible for financial and technical assistance within each province. Please refer to provincial program information for a listing of specific BMPs eligible in your province.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: No; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: YES;
Payment source: National government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodties (ACT)

Canadian Agricultural Loans Act

Period of implementation: 2009-Present

The CALA program is a financial loan guarantee program governed by Canadian Agricultural Loans Act that increases the availability of loans to farmers and agricultural cooperatives. Under the CALA the Government of Canada guarantees 95 percent of a loss associated with a registered loan issued by a designated financial institution. Farmers use these loans to establish, improve, and develop farms; while agricultural co-operatives also access loans to process, distribute, or market the products of farming. Expenditures reported under CALA are payments to lenders on loan defaults. Eligible commodities are defined in the Act or prescribed in regulation. The Act has a broad list of commodities under the definition of farming with the authority to prescribe additional crops or animals. There is a \$500,000 aggregate loan limit for any one farmer-borrower and a \$3 billion loan limit for each agricultural co-operative. The CALA program builds on and replaces the previous Farm Improvement and Marketing Co-operative Loans Act (FIMCLA) program.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment source: National government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodties (ACT)

Manure Management Financial Assistance Program

Period of implementation: 2011-Present

This program assists the pork industry to deal with immediate short-term cash-flow pressures. It was designed to increase access to credit for eligible producers currently producing hogs in Canada and who could provide a business plan which demonstrated that the business was or could be viable and had a reasonable prospect of repaying the loan. The loan period is, where possible, a 10 year period and shall not exceed a 15 year period. Expenditures reported under the HILLRP are payments to lenders on loan defaults.

For each loan registered, AAFC deposited a portion of the value of the loan in a reserve fund account with the lender. If a producer defaults on their HILLRP loan before April 30, 2025, a lender may draw a certain percentage from its reserve fund account, depending on when the default occurs.

Loan amounts approved by financial institutions were based on the producer's business plan and the size of operation from recent production and sales records, with the maximum loan amounts based on the following rates per animal:\$85 per market hog; \$30 per weaner; and \$25 per iso weaner

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment source: National government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Pork SCT

Ontario Tornado Assistance Initiative - AgriRecovery

Period of implementation: 2010

This program assists the pork industry to deal with immediate short-term cash-flow pressures. It was designed to increase access to credit for eligible producers currently producing hogs in Canada and who could provide a business plan which demonstrated that the business was or could be viable and had a reasonable prospect of repaying the loan. The loan period is, where possible, a 10 year period and shall not exceed a 15 year period. Expenditures reported under the HILLRP are payments to lenders on loan defaults.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment source: Both National and sub-national governments
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crops GCT (GCT1)

Beekeepers Financial Assistance Program

Period of implementation: 2014-2015

This is a provincial program that provides one-time assistance to beekeepers that lost over 40% of their colonies between January 1, 2014 and October 31, 2014. To be eligible for financial assistance of \$105 per hive, beekeepers must own a minimum of 10 registered bee hives in 2014. Payments will be issued in two installments: the first payment in early summer for winter losses and a second payment in December for any additional losses.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Other Commodity SCT

Marketing and Vineyard Improvement Program (MVIP)

Period of implementation: 2015-Present

This program supports wine grape growers by providing funding for eligible vineyard improvements to adapt to ongoing and emerging vineyard challenges, and enable growers to produce quality grapes to meet the growing demands of Ontario wine manufacturers. The program reimburses up to 35% of eligible vineyard improvement costs including wine grape vine removal, land preparation, vine trellis system, consultation with viticulture expert, improved viticulture practices, reducing cold injury, improved irrigation, pest management, and improved weather sensing. The majority of improvement expenses are reported under this area. This portion of the program supports capital investment for vineyard improvements including, but no limited to, wine grape vine removal, land preparation, improved irrigation and weather sensing, and vine trellis systems.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Other Commodity SCT

Canada-Nova Scotia Fire Blight Initiative (Tier Two Assistance)

Period of implementation: 2016-Present

This program reimbursed up to \$400 for cost of the industry initiated inspection of fire blight. An additional payment of \$400 per acre was made for moderate to severely infected blocks as indicated on their inspection reports. Moreover, eligible participants with nursery trees on their inspection report will receive \$8 for each nursery tree that was removed, minus a 3% deductible on the total number of trees removed; Eligible participants with trees 10 years of age (including top grafted trees) or younger with moderate to severe infection as indicated on their inspection report will receive \$8 for each tree that was removed for orchard reestablishment, minus a 3% deductible on the total number of trees removed. Any trees that would normally be scheduled for destruction as part of the grower's production cycle or operational plan are not eligible for assistance

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Both national and sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Fruits and Vegetable Crops (GCT6)

Dairy Farm Investment Program

Period of implementation: 2017

This is a five-year program providing assistance to dairy farmers to improve their productivity by upgrading their equipment to help them to adapt to the anticipated impacts from the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA). This program support activities and equipment that can improve the productivity of milk production in Canada. Eligible equipment includes robotic milking system, automatic feeding systems, herd management tools, cow comfort equipment, etc. Eligible activities include assessment of the dairy farms on how to improve efficiencies and productivity, installation of the eligible equipment and training to operate this new equipment.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment source: National government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Milk SCT

B.3. Payments based on on-farm services

Extension

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Federal and provincial expenditures for the activities related to the provision of information, training and services directly to farmers.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment source: Both national and subnational governments
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities Transfer (ACT)

Pest and disease control

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Federal and provincial expenditures delivered directly to farmers and related to animal health, veterinary services and disease control.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment source: Both national and subnational governments
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities Transfer (ACT)

Pest and disease control

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Federal and provincial expenditures delivered directly to farmers and related to animal health, veterinary services and disease control.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment source: Both national and subnational governments
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities Transfer (ACT)

Farm Debt Review Process

Period of implementation: 1987-1997

Budgetary expenditure on government contributions to cover the arrangements between producers and the Farm Credit Corporation pursuant to the Farm Debt Review Act.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment source: National government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities Transfer (ACT)

Marketing and Vineyard Improvement Program (MVIP)

Period of implementation: 1986-1998

Budgetary expenditure on government contributions to cover the arrangements between producers and the Farm Credit Corporation pursuant to the Farm Debt Review Act.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment source: National government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodities Transfer (ACT)

Canada-British Columbia Bovine Tuberculosis Assistance Initiative:

Period of implementation: 2010

This program helps livestock producers in British Columbia with the extraordinary costs associated with the quarantine placed on their herds as ordered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) following the discovery of a cow with Bovine Tuberculosis in British Columbia in May 2011. Funding is provided to

producers for: Cleaning and disinfection costs; Costs incurred for the replacement of corrals and other structures that were required to be cleaned and disinfected; Payment for the quarantine of livestock, calculated as Program Payment = (Total number of eligible livestock) (number of days normal marketing of the animals was delayed) X (Per day value based on animal type) X (ninety percent); and Costs incurred for additional veterinary expenses a payment will be made on a per head basis.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Both national and sub-national governments

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock GCT (GCT7)

Canada-Manitoba Avian Influenza Assistance Initiative (Agri-Recovery Initiatives)

Period of implementation: 2010

This program helps poultry producers with the extraordinary costs associated with the destruction of their poultry flock or quarantine of their hatchery that was ordered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency following an avian influenza outbreak in Manitoba in 2010. Funding is provided to producers for:

- Turkey breeder operations whose flock was ordered destroyed to a maximum of \$97,936 including cleaning and disinfection of the animal premises and related costs; extraordinary costs for hydro, propane and fuel (gasoline and diesel); the costs of replacing the top surface of barn floor; cleaning supplies (including personal protection/ biosecurity supplies) rodent control products; and water and winter washing damage
- Quarantined turkey hatchery, to a maximum of \$120,938 including cleaning and disinfection of the hatchery and related costs; custom hatching of poult in Minnesota including mileage, export papers, boxes and custom hatching fees; egg storage depots; and costs for the destruction of eggs (mileage and land fill costs).

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Both national and sub-national governments

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Polltry SCT

Canada-British Columbia Avian Influenza Assistance Initiative (Agri-Recovery Initiatives)

Period of implementation: 2015

This program helps the poultry sector in British Columbia with the Extraordinary Expenses associated with the quarantine placed on flocks as ordered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) following the discovery of avian influenza in British Columbia in December 2014. Funding is provided to producers for:

- cleaning and disinfection and composting costs incurred for turkeys, boiler breeders, and table egg birds;
- repair or replacement costs of equipment or production facilities damaged as a direct result of cleaning and disinfection activities; and
- extraordinary expenses for the destruction or disposal of eggs, chicks or birds that could not be marketed.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment source: Both national and sub-national governments

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Polltry SCT

C. Payments based on current area planted/animal numbers/receipts/income – production required

Crop Insurance payments

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Government contribution to a voluntary crop insurance scheme which covers between 70 and 90 per cent of average yield (depending on the crop and province) over a 10 to 15 year-period. Farmers finance half of the scheme, but over the years government contributions have amounted to 56 per cent of indemnities paid. Government contribution for a crop in one year is calculated as 56 per cent of indemnities for that crop in that year. Federal/Provincial cost share is assumed to be 50/50 until 2006, 60/40 thereafter.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Both national and sub-national governments Attribution to commodities; payments are included in wheat, maize, barley, rapeseed, soybeans, oats, flaxseed, potato, lentils, drypeas, beans, milk and other commodities Single Commodity Transfers.

Special Canadian Grain Program (SCGP I & II)

Period of implementation: 1986-1987

Government expenditures on payments to producers based on a formula which took into account seeded acreage, representative regional yields and a rate of assistance for each commodity proportional to its price decline.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: National government Attribution to commodities; payments are included in wheat, maize, barley, rapeseed, soybeans, oats, and other commodities Single Commodity Transfers.

Plum Pox Virus Compensation Regulations

Period of implementation: 2001-2010

Compensation is provided to growers who received a notice from the CFIA during the period from 2000 to 2003 for the treatment and disposal of trees and for the replanting of replacement trees. Program was extended for seven years after 2003.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: National government Attribution to commodities; payments are included in other commodities Single Commodity Transfers.

Feeder Calf Set-Aside Program:

Period of implementation: 2001-2010

This program provides cow-calf producers and backgrounders with the option of holding a portion of their 2004 eligible calf inventory from slaughter until January 1, 2006, in exchange for a per head payment of up to CAD200. This per head payment is intended to cover the additional costs incurred in holding these animals from slaughter until January 1, 2006. Beef cow owners must enroll owned calves on his/her farm equivalent to 30 percent of the beef cows that calved (or will calve) on the farm in 2004.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Both national and sub-national governments Attribution to commodities; payments are included in beef Single Commodity Transfers (SCT).

Feeder Calf Set-Aside Program:

Period of implementation: 2004-2006

This program provides cow-calf producers and backgrounders with the option of holding a portion of their 2004 eligible calf inventory from slaughter until January 1, 2006, in exchange for a per head payment of up to CAD200. This per head payment is intended to cover the additional costs incurred in holding these animals from slaughter until January 1, 2006. Beef cow owners must enroll owned calves on his/her farm equivalent to 30 percent of the beef cows that calved (or will calve) on the farm in 2004.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Both national and sub-national governments Attribution to commodities; payments are included in beef Single Commodity Transfers (SCT).

Assurance-stabilisation du revenu agricole (ASRA Québec)

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Payment covering the difference between a "stabilised" price and the market price to participating producers, multiplied by production or sales. Government contributions to program (i.e, two times producer contributions) are counted.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO until 2010 YES since 2011; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area/ Animal number; Payment source: Sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in wheat, maize, barley, rapeseed, soybeans, oats, potato, beef, pork and other commodities Single Commodity Transfers.

Market Revenue Program

Period of implementation: 1996-2004

Succeeded GRIP in Ontario only. No contribution from farmers. Crop-specific payments to farmers when market prices of eligible grains and oilseed crops are lower than support levels (85 per cent of an average price over time).

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in wheat, maize, barley, rapeseed, soybeans, drybeans and other commodities Single Commodity Transfers.

Potato Programs (PVYN, etc):

Period of implementation: 1992-1993

Compensation payments based on area. The area for which payments applied was limited.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in potato Single Commodity Transfers.

Western Grain Stabilisation Act (WGSA)

Period of implementation: 1986-1990

Payment based on producer's eligible grain sales. Voluntary income stabilisation programme for Western grain farmers funded by both the Federal government (67 per cent) and grain producers. Payment made when net cash flow (cash receipts minus cash variable costs) from eligible grain sales was less than the average net cash flow over the previous five years.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All crops group transfers (GCT1).

Provincial Stabilisation Programmes

Period of implementation: 1986-2007

Contributions or payments by provincial governments (other than Quebec) to stabilisation programmes (which did not involve the federal government).

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: Sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities except supply managed group transfers (GCT10).

Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP):

Period of implementation: 1991-1995

Payment to crop producers based on the shortfall between market revenue and the target revenue for crops. Target revenue per acre for an individual crop is based on historical yields, a 15-year moving average of price and the level of crop insurance chosen by the producer. The plan is financed by farmers (one-third) and government contributions (two-thirds). The government contribution to total payments, i.e. 67 per cent of payments for each crop is considered.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All crops group transfers (GCT1).

Wildlife Crop Damage Compensation (waterfowl, big game)

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Federal contribution to the Waterfowl Crop Damage Compensation Program and Big Game Damage Compensation Program. Both programs compensate producers for part of yield losses to crops caused by animals. Like crop insurance, benefits are paid on an acreage basis. For the waterfowl program, allocation of the benefit by crop is based on administrative data.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All crops group transfers (GCT1).

Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II (FSAM I)

Period of implementation: 1991

Government expenditures on payments made on the basis of grain seeded acreage of crops other than horticulture and expenditures on "Long term adjustment in horticulture" FSAM I and FSAM II" (apple and potato programmes, grape and tobacco adjustment programmes) [which are included under B.1. Payments based on use of variable inputs] [FSAM I expenditures on crops other than horticulture are included in GRIP].

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All crops group transfers (GCT1).

Special Income Assistance Program (SIAP):

Period of implementation: 1990

Government expenditures on payments to producers provided under a flat rate per seeded acre, allocated to crops in proportion to seeded acreage.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All crops group transfers (GCT1).

Canadian Crop Drought Assistance Program (CCDAP):

Period of implementation: 1986-1988

Government expenditures on payments to producers for production losses due to drought. Payments were provided per acre of crops planted.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All crops group transfers (GCT1).

Livestock Drought Assistance Program (LDAP):

Period of implementation: 1986

Government expenditures on payments to producers for production losses due to drought. Payments were provided per head of livestock. The Greenfeed program operated to make more feed available in the affected region, thereby reducing the price of feed is classified under B.1. Greenfeed is assumed to benefit only beef producers.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: National government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All livestock group transfers (GCT7).

BSE Recovery Program

Period of implementation: 2003-2004

Federal-Provincial program to compensate producers for losses resulting from price declines for cattle subsequent to discovery of a case of BSE in Canada. Producers who sell cattle who were already on feed

before May 20 2003 are eligible. Payment is calculated by multiplying the total net live weight sold by an adjusted Market Loss Differential based on the US cash spot Market and current Canadian Exchange Rates.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All livestock group transfers (GCT7).

Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA)

Period of implementation: 1994-2003

Federal and provincial expenditures on the voluntary farm income safety-net scheme, under which farmers set aside money in individual accounts, matched by government contributions. Farmers can make withdrawals from the account when the gross margin of the farm (gross revenue less cash costs) for eligible commodities (all commodities except supply-managed commodities) falls below the average gross margin of the preceding five years or when their taxable household income falls below a fixed level.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities but supply managed group transfers (GCT10).

Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilisation Programme (CAIS)—Stabilisation portion

Period of implementation: 2003-2006

Successor program to NISA. Program insures a reference margin calculated (using tax data) for a five-year reference period. Producers choose a level of coverage between 70 and 92% of this margin and must keep an appropriate amount of funds in a CAIS program account to cover co-payment of this coverage. In years where the producer's program year margin falls below the reference margin coverage percentage, producers may withdraw money from the CAIS program account to make up the shortfall, with government contributions covering between 50 and 80% of the withdrawal amount. Program reforms in 2005 replaced the program account and deposit requirements with a fee for coverage. Participants now receive a payment when triggered by their program year margin according to level of coverage chosen.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities but supply managed group transfers (GCT10).

Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance Programme (AIDA) and Canadian Farm Income Program (CFIP)

Period of implementation: 1998-2002

Federal and provincial government expenditures on payments to farmers made when whole farm gross margin falls below 70 per cent of the average of the previous three years' gross margins.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities group transfers (ACT).

Farm Income Disaster Program in Alberta

Period of implementation: 1995-2002

Government expenditures on payments to farmers made when current year programme margin falls below 70 per cent of the average of the previous three years' programme margins. Programme margin is the difference between overall farm revenue and expenses.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities group transfers (ACT).

Prince Edward Island Agricultural Disaster Programme (PEI-ADP)

Period of implementation: 1995-1997

Government expenditures on payments to farmers made when current year programme margin falls below 70 per cent of the average of the previous three years' programme margins. Programme margin is the difference between overall farm revenue and expenses. In 1996 and 1997 tax years, it is counted as a separate programme. Starting from tax year 1998, it is the provincial component of AIDA/CFIP and counted under that programme.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities group transfers (ACT).

Whole Farm Disaster Pilot Program in British Columbia

Period of implementation: 1997

See PEI-ADIP

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities group transfers (ACT).

Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilisation Programme (CAIS)—Disaster portion

Period of implementation: 2003-2006

See CAIS-stabilisation portion

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities group transfers (ACT).

AgriInvest

Period of implementation: 2007-Present

Producers can contribute 1.5% of net sales to a special bank account, and the amount is matched by a government payment into the same account. The money can be withdrawn to be used for on-farm investments.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities group transfers (ACT).

AgriInvest

Period of implementation: 2007-Present

Producers can contribute 1.5% of net sales to a special bank account, and the amount is matched by a government payment into the same account. The money can be withdrawn to be used for on-farm investments.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities group transfers (ACT).

Agri-Stability

Period of implementation: 2007-Present

AgriStability pays the producer when their margin declines below their reference margin—nothing for the first 15% decline in margin, 70% of the difference for a current margin between 85% and 70% of the reference margin, and 80% of the difference for current margin less than 70% of reference margin. AgriStability, together with AgriInvest, replaces the coverage previously provided under the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program. Farmers receive an AgriStability payment when their current year program margin falls below 85% of their reference margin. AgriStability is based on margins.

Payments are triggered under AgriStability when a producer's program year margin falls below 85% of their average reference margin. Margin calculations are the same as for CAIS.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities group transfers (ACT).

Agri-Québec

Period of implementation: 2010-Present

This program is offered to all agricultural and aquaculture businesses in Québec but does not cover commodities under supply management. With this program, agricultural producers can contribute 3% of the adjusted net sales (ANS) to a special account with the government matching producers' contribution. There is a limit of \$1.5M imposed on the ANS.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: YES; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: Sub-national government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities except for supply managed group transfers (GCT10).

Ontario Risk Management Programme

Period of implementation: 2007-Present

Expenditures

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Sub-national government
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in wheat, maize, barley, soybean, rapeseed, beans, flaxseed, beef, pork and other commodities SCTs

Canada-Manitoba Agricultural Recovery Program (Provincial portion)

Period of implementation: 2011-2012

This initiative provides financial support to Manitoba producers affected by extended periods of excess moisture in 2011.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Both National and sub-national governments
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock Group Commodity Transfer (GCT7)

Manitoba Forage Shortfall and Restoration Assistance Initiative (CM-FSRAI)

Period of implementation: 2012-2014

This initiative provides financial assistance to livestock and forage producers who are experiencing extraordinary costs due to excess moisture conditions in 2011. The program consists of three components. The third component is:

- Damaged forage land assistance to help cover a portion of the additional costs incurred to restore producers' water-damaged forage land. Producers are eligible for program payments of up to \$30/acre (cost-shared) \$20/acre (provincial) for forage restoration of acres destroyed and reseeded to tame forage.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area ;Payment source: Both National and sub-national governments
Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Livestock Group Commodity Transfer (GCT7)

Canada-Nova Scotia Strawberry Assistance Initiative - AgriRecovery

Period of implementation: 2014-2015

This initiative provides assistance to commercial strawberry producers in Nova Scotia with the extraordinary costs associated with removing and replacing strawberry plants due to a virus. Eligible producers must have been in production before 2009 and destroyed acreage during the 2013 program year or destroy before 2014 growing season. Payments to producers are based on 70% of eligible extraordinary costs to re-establish strawberry acres and are calculated based on the two following components:

1) A **base payment per acre** which is representative of incremental cost of labour and materials:

- Matted Row Production: \$1,450 per acre;
- Plastic Mulch System: \$3,100 per acre;
- Nursery Systems \$3,100 per acre.

2) An **additional payment** for eligible replacement strawberry plants no greater than:

- \$105/1000 plants planted on eligible acres;
- \$210/1000 plugs planted on eligible acres.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area ;Payment source: Both National and sub-national governments .

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in other commodities SCT

2017 Canada-Quebec Hail Assistance Initiative

Period of implementation: 2018

2017 Initiative Canada-Québec d'Aide aux entreprises agricoles affectées par des épisodes exceptionnels de grêle en 2017: This initiative provides assistance to Québec agricultural producers to cover part of the additional expenses incurred to maintain or resume production activities. The financial assistance takes the form of a lump sum payment equal to percentage of the eligible value or the equivalent of the eligible value of the crops affected by the hail. This percentage is based on the average level of damage intensity attributed per crop for the area in which the affected areas are produced or associated.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES per farm; Variable payment rates: YES based on an applied rate according to the percentage or yield losses; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government (Cost shared 60/40).

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Crop Group Transfers (GCT1).

D. Payments based on non-current area planted/animal numbers/receipts/income – production required

Canadian Farm Families Options Program (CFOP)

Period of implementation: 2006-2007

The Canadian Farm Families Options Program is a federal program open to farm families or individual farmers who have a total income of less than CAD25,000 or less than CAD15,000 respectively, in all provinces and territories. To be eligible farmers must have gross farm incomes of at least CAD50,000 and must have filed farm income with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) for 2005 and for 2006. The Options payment will bring the total income of a farm family up to a maximum of CAD25,000 or CAD15,000 for individual farmers each year. For example, if a farm family has a total income of CAD17,000, the calculated benefit is CAD8,000. Participants must commit to completing one of the following within two years of their application to Options: A Farm Business Assessment offered by the Canadian Farm Business Advisory Services (CFBAS) or an equivalent, or an Individual Learning Plan and skills training through the Canadian Agricultural Skills Service (CASS) or an equivalent

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: National government.

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All Commodity Transfers (ACT)

AgriInvest Kickstart

Period of implementation: 2007-2008

A one-time payment to producers to put a starting amount of money into AgriInvest accounts (See AgriInvest).

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government.

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities except for supply managed group transfers (GCT10).

Manitoba Forage Restoration Assistance Program and Livestock Feed Assistance Programs (MFRFAP) - AgriRecovery

Period of implementation: 2009

Through this program Manitoba forage producers were paid a maximum of \$40 per acre for the re-establishment of forage crops, forage seed fields and pasture affected by flooding in 2008.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government.

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All livestock group transfers (GCT7).

Manitoba Livestock Feed Assistance Program

Period of implementation: 2009

This program provided assistance to Manitoba livestock producers in designated areas who were short of over-winter feed due to flooding and excess moisture conditions in the fall of 2008. Under the Manitoba Livestock Feed Assistance Program, eligible producers receive a direct per head payment based upon their breeding herd inventories of cattle, other ruminants and horses owned as of December 31, 2008.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government.

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All livestock group transfers (GCT7).

Pasture Recovery Initiative (PRI) – AgriRecovery

Period of implementation: 2010

This cost-shared initiative provides \$50 per head for breeding cattle and other breeding livestock in order to help producers buy feed in 2010 while damaged pastures recover from drought in 2008 and 2009. Payments are based on eligible breeding animals traditionally pastured in designated areas as of January 1, 2010. Eligible animals include: cattle, horses, bison, elk, deer, llamas, sheep, goats, and alpacas. Eligible producers are those who were in production during 2009, owned and were responsible for the costs of production as of January 1, 2010.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government.

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All livestock group transfers (GCT7).

Prairie Excess Moisture Initiative (PEMI) – AgriRecovery

Period of implementation: 2010

This cost-shared program provides assistance to producers affected by excess moisture and flooding in spring 2010. The program gave a maximum \$30 per acre assistance to producers to adopt measures to protect, rehabilitate and manage damaged crop land affected by flooding in 2010. Eligible acres included either acres unseeded by June 20, 2010 or the seeded crop lost by flood by July 8, 2010, for a minimum 25 affected acres. Eligible crops include all except forage crops.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government.

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All crops group transfers (GCT1).

Canada-Manitoba Agricultural Recovery Program – AgriRecovery

Period of implementation: 2011-2012

This is a cost-shared program that assists producers with a fixed payment of \$15 per acre to help with the cost of restoring the land after two years of flooding and excess moisture in 2008 and 2009. The number of eligible acres is based on the acres reported by the producer on their 2009 Seeded Acreage Report as too wet to seed. Eligible producers were in production in 2009 and claim a minimum of 5 acres in the affected area.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government. Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All crops group transfers (GCT1).

Canada-Manitoba Agricultural Recovery Program – AgriRecovery

Period of implementation: 2011-2012

This is a cost-shared program that assists producers with a fixed payment of \$15 per acre to help with the cost of restoring the land after two years of flooding and excess moisture in 2008 and 2009. The number of eligible acres is based on the acres reported by the producer on their 2009 Seeded Acreage Report as too wet to seed. Eligible producers were in production in 2009 and claim a minimum of 5 acres in the affected area.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government. Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All crops group transfers (GCT1).

Lake Manitoba Financial Assistance Program (Part B)

Period of implementation: 2012-2015

This portion of the program component is for lost agricultural production including crop land/crop loss, forage restoration, and unseeded land. Compensation to producers is based on a fixed payment amount for crop acres that were impacted by excess moisture:

- \$30/acre payment for crop acres left unseeded or were flooded out
- \$50/acre for forage restoration.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodity transfers (ACT).

2014 Portage Diversion Fail-Safe Compensation Program

Period of implementation: 2014-2015

This program provides financial assistance to Manitoba Agricultural producers in the Designated Area affected by flooding in 2014.

Program payments will be calculated as the total of the following:

- Production loss payment = the difference between Probable Yield and the Harvested Yield, multiplied by the Compensation Value then multiplied by the Eligible Acres for each applicable crop;
- Forage Establishment payment = the Compensation Value multiplied by the Eligible Acres of Forage Establishment;
- Unseeded Land payment = the Compensation Value multiplied by the Eligible Acres of Unseeded Land;
- Forage Restoration payment = the Compensation Value multiplied by the Eligible Acres of Forage Restoration ; and
- Debris Clean-up payment = the Compensation Value multiplied by the Eligible Acres for Debris Clean-up.

Compensation Value means for crops, the AgriInsurance dollar value for a crop; in the case of Forage Restoration, Forage Establishment or Unseeded Land is \$100.00/acre; and in the case of Debris Clean-up is \$25.00/acre.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Sub-national government. Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All crops group transfers (GCT1).

AgriRecovery Initiatives - 2009 Alberta H1N1 Assistance Program

Period of implementation: 2010

This program assists the Alberta hog producers who were affected by the discovery of the H1N1 influenza virus in their herd in April 2009. The program will provide financial compensation to assist with extraordinary expenses and losses directly and indirectly related to the discovery of H1N1 including: Purchased feed that was unutilized and subsequently destroyed after the discovery H1N1; Purchase costs of breeding animals due to the “ordered destruction” of the H1N1 in their herd; and Costs associated with the cleaning and disinfecting of the hog facilities after the destruction of the herd.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Sub-national government. Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Pork SCT.

AgriRecovery Initiatives - Canada-Alberta Salmonella Enteritidis Initiative

Period of implementation: 2012

This program assists the Alberta hog producers who were affected by the discovery of the H1N1 influenza virus in their herd in April 2009. The program will provide financial compensation to assist with extraordinary expenses and losses directly and indirectly related to the discovery of H1N1 including: Purchased feed that was unutilized and subsequently destroyed after the discovery H1N1; Purchase costs of breeding animals due to the “ordered destruction” of the H1N1 in their herd; and Costs associated with the cleaning and disinfecting of the hog facilities after the destruction of the herd.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Sub-national government. Attribution to commodities; payments are included in Poultry SCT.

Ontario Edible Horticulture Support Program

Period of implementation: 2010-2011

Payments are based on allowable net sales (ANS) of edible horticulture. The tier and associated rate that will be used for the initial calculation of a Participant's Program Payment for both the 2018 and 2019 Program Years will be as follows:

- Two and one half percent (2.5%) of ANS up to one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00).
- Two percent (2%) of ANS between one million dollars and one cent (\$1,000,000.01) to two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000.00).
- One and one half percent (1.5%) of ANS between two million five hundred thousand dollars and one cent (\$2,500,000.01) to five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).
- One percent (1.0%) for ANS between five million dollars and one cent (\$5,000,000.01) and ten million dollars (\$10,000,000.00).
- Any remaining ANS greater than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000.00) is not eligible for a Program Payment calculation.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: sales; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Attribution to commodities; payments are included in All commodities except supply managed group transfers (GCT10).

E. Payments based on non-current area planted/animal numbers/ receipts/income – production not required

Western Grain Transition Payment Program (WGTPP)—Direct Payment

Period of implementation: 1995-1997

The WGTP Program was announced in 1995 to provide transitional assistance to the owners of eligible western farmland who were directly affected by the termination of grain freight subsidies previously provided under the Western Grain Transportation Act (WGTA). Government expenditure on a one time payment to producers (spread over two fiscal years) who are owners of eligible prairie farmland, plus estimated fiscal benefit (tax concession) to farmers on this payment (which was treated for tax purposes as a capital gain rather than as current income). Eligible land was land on which an eligible crop of grain was grown in 1994 and summer fallow land on which eligible crop was grown in 1993. Eligible crops were those that were eligible for subsidies under WGTA. Payments were based on acreage of eligible land, productivity factor, distance factor and provincial allocation factor.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: National government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Western Grain Transition Payment Program (WGTPP)—Capital Payment Benefit

Period of implementation: 1995-1996

Tax concession calculated as the difference between the effective value (CCAD2.2 billion) and CCAD1.6 billion, counted as "capital payment benefit".

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: National government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

CAIS Inventory Transition Initiative (CITI)

Period of implementation: 2006-2007

CITI is a one time payment of CAD 900 million. The funds will be delivered to producers by recalculating how the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program values inventory change for the 2003, 2004, and 2005 CAIS program years. CAIS information that producers have already submitted for 2003, 2004 and 2005 will be used to recalculate benefits using a new method of inventory valuation. To ensure that payments do not exceed the CAD900 million spending cap, payments will be recalculated and producers will receive a percentage of the total payment as follows: For 2003 - 50% of the total payment; For 2004 - 50% of the total payment; For 2005 – 40% of the total payment

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: National government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Arable Acres Supplementary Payment Program

Period of implementation: 1996

Government expenditure on a one-time payment to landowners who grew crops that were not eligible for the WGTPP above, plus estimated fiscal benefit (tax concession) on this payment (as for the WGTPP above). The payment was provided at a flat rate per acre for three types of land (CAD9.56 per acre for irrigated arable land, CAD6.50 per acre for dryland arable land, and CAD3.71 per acre for improved pasture. Tax concession is estimated as 37.5 per cent of the payment.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: National government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Western Grain Transportation Adjustment Fund (WGTA) - Freight Cost Pooling Assistance Program, Phase I and Phase II

Period of implementation: 1995-1997

In Eastern Saskatchewan, CAD27 million was paid to eligible farmers, based on deliveries of wheat and barley to the Canadian Wheat Board during the previous crop year (1995/96). In Manitoba, CAD22 million

was paid out to eligible producers based upon gross sales of wheat and barley, reported for the 1995 tax year. A further CAD11 million in Manitoba was paid to eligible producers of all commodities (including wheat and barley) based on gross sales reported for the 1995 tax year.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Canada-Saskatchewan and Canada-Manitoba Adjustment Programs (C-SAP and C-MAP)

Period of implementation: 2000-2001

Government budgetary expenditures (40% provincial-60% federal) on payments based on a percentage of the first CAD125 000 of producers' historical sales of WGTA-eligible commodities during the 1994-98 period.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Alberta's Farm Income Assistance Program (FIAP)

Period of implementation: 2000-2002

Provincial budgetary expenditures on initial and supplement payments based on area seeded in previous year and on payments to arable land not actually seeded. There is no obligation to produce or plant anything after the base year.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Edible Horticulture, Grain and Oilseed Payments (Ontario)

Period of implementation: 2001

Federal expenditures on a one-time payment announced after the beginning of the 2001 crop year. For crops, it is implemented in a similar manner to the Market Revenue Program [C] but the payment is based on the spread from 90% to 94% of the indexed moving average price for the crop year 2000. For horticultural commodities, the payment is based on a percentage of producers' historical net sales of eligible commodities during the 1995-99 period. Edible Horticulture payment and Grains and Oilseeds payment accounted for separately in database.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Grain Stabilization Payment (Ontario)

Period of implementation: 2000

Provincial expenditures matching federal expenditures on the above payment for crops. It is implemented in a similar manner to the Market Revenue Program [C] but the payment is based on the spread from 85% to 90% of the indexed moving average price for the crop year 2000.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Farm Income Adjustment Program (Prince Edward Island) and Farm Income Support Program (Nova Scotia)

Period of implementation: 2001

Federal expenditures on a one-time payment announced after the beginning of the 2001 crop year. The payment is based on net sales of eligible commodities during the 1995-99 period and there is no requirement involving upcoming production.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government.
Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Farm Assistance Program (New Brunswick)

Period of implementation: 2001

Federal expenditures on a one-time payment announced after the beginning of the 2001 crop year. The payment is based on qualifying sales of eligible commodities in 2000 and there is no requirement involving upcoming production.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government.
Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Assistance Program (British Columbia)

Period of implementation: 2001

Federal expenditures on a one-time payment announced after the beginning of the 2001 crop year. There is a payment based on previous plantings and a payment based on qualifying sales of eligible commodities in the 2000 tax year. For both, there is no requirement involving upcoming production.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government.
Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Apple Transition Payments

Period of implementation: 1996-2001

Payments based on 1993 and 1994 production.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government.
Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Agricultural Policy Framework (APF) Transition Funding

Period of implementation: 2002-2003

CAD 600 million per year paid into producer's NISA accounts on the basis of 1997-2002 sales. CAD 150 million of this reserved for non-participants in NISA affected by the new program. Payments are to cover costs of new producer obligations under the APF programs.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government.
Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Transitional Industry Support Program General Payment and Direct Payment

Period of implementation: 2004

This is a one-time program. The TISP payment has two components: A general payment for all eligible Canadian producers made on the basis of historical farm receipts, and a direct payment to producers of cattle and other ruminants. The general payment distributes the funds by cash payment directly to producers, based on their average eligible net sales (ENS) for the years 1998 to 2002, or average ENS for those years where Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) data is available. Producers of all commodities except supply-managed commodities are eligible to receive the general payment. The direct payment makes a flat rate payment of up to CAD80 per bovine animal to livestock producers based on their herd inventories as of December 23, 2003. The direct payment is targeted to producers directly impacted by the BSE situation. Producers of most cattle and ruminant animals are eligible. This includes all bovine animals (including dairy heifers), with the exception of mature bulls and cows (i.e. cows that have calved and bulls older than one year). This also includes other ruminants such as bison, sheep, goats, elk, and deer. The direct portion of the payment is allocated to beef and other livestock

according to administrative data. This programme was entirely funded by the Federal government. General Payment and Direct payment are accounted for separately in database.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government. Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Farm Income Payment

Period of implementation: 2005

This is a one-time program. The Farm Income Payment has two components: A general payment for all eligible Canadian producers made on the basis of historical farm receipts, and a direct payment to producers of cattle and other ruminants. Producers of all commodities except supply-managed commodities are eligible to receive the general payment. The direct payment is targeted to producers directly impacted by the BSE situation. Producers of most cattle and ruminant animals are eligible. This includes all bovine animals (including dairy heifers), with the exception of mature bulls and cows (i.e. cows that have calved and bulls older than one year). This also includes other ruminants such as bison, sheep, goats, elk, and deer. Any producer who received assistance under the Transitional Industry Support Program in 2004 will automatically receive a cheque for the Farm Income Payment. General Payment and Direct payment are accounted for separately in database

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government. Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Canada-Ontario General Top-up Payment

Period of implementation: 2003-2004

Initial payments based on 10% on 2004 CAIS payments. Final payment amount yet to be determined. Initial payments beginning in May 2006. Final payment early 2007.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government. Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Cull animal programme

Period of implementation: 2003-2006

The program covers 8% of beef cows and 16% of dairy cows that a producer owned on September 1, 2003. A comparable program is being offered to producers of other ruminants affected by border closures. There are two components to the Cull Animal Program: 1/ A provincially funded per head payment based on a percentage of your registered breeding herd on September 1, 2003. This payment is initiated as soon as the administration receives your inventory registration forms. Sales or slaughter documentation are not required. 2/ Federally funded payments based on culled animals that are sold for slaughter from September 1, 2003 to December 31, 2004. Documentation of sale for slaughter is required.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government. Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Provincial CAIS Enhancements

Period of implementation: 2006-2013

Top-ups to CAIS program

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: Sub-national government. Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Cover Crop Protection Program (CCPP)

Period of implementation: 2005-2009

The CCPP is a national initiative that provides financial assistance to Canadian producers who are unable to seed commercial crops due to spring flooding or excessive field moisture. The CCPP provides a one-time payment of CAD15 per acre for eligible claims of 10 acres or more. To be eligible for CCPP, producers must be enrolled in production insurance.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: National government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Grains and Oilseeds Payment Program (GOPP)

Period of implementation: 2005

The Grains and Oilseeds Payment Program (GOPP) is a one-time, CAD755 million program for producers of grains, oilseeds, or special crops. GOPP provides a payment to producers based on average net sales of eligible grains, oilseeds and special crops from 2000 to 2004. Producers with sales of eligible grains, oilseeds and special crops in 2004 who participated in the Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program for 2004 will automatically receive a payment.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: National government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Ontario Grain and Oilseed Payment Program (OGOPP)

Period of implementation: 2006-2007

Payments are based on a producer's 2005 acreage and their historical average farm yield. The crop-specific payment rates are based on the difference between the support price and the market price, pro-rated for the dollars available. The support prices were determined using 90 percent of the 15-year indexed Ontario average price. Payments are calculated as follows: 90% x 2005 acres x Average farm yield x Payment rate. The following crops are eligible under the Ontario Grain and Oilseed Program: Corn, Soybeans, Winter wheat, Red spring wheat 1, Spring grains, Canola, White Beans, 2 Coloured beans, Seed corn, Popping corn, Sunflowers, Field peas, Flax, Triticale, Faba beans, Buckwheat, Millet, Rye, Sorghum, Spelt, Farm fed grains and oilseeds.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Ontario Edible Horticultural Crop Payment

Period of implementation: 2006

Producers will receive 2.6 percent of their eligible net sales for the 2004 crops eligible for the Ontario Edible Horticulture Crop Payment (2005 crops for new farmers). If there are funds remaining after all applicants have been paid, a final payment will be made to all eligible producers. For example: If Eligible Net Sales = CAD100,000 Benefit = CAD100,000 x 0.026 = CAD2,600. There is a CAD500,000 cap on payments under the Ontario Edible Horticulture Crop Payment.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Income; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Canada-BC Livestock Drought Assistance

Period of implementation: 2007-2008

Livestock owners who owned eligible breeding livestock (breeding males and bred females) in any of the six drought-designated districts in northern British Columbia can apply for federal financial assistance to help offset the costs incurred during the drought in 2006. Such costs include those related to purchasing and hauling feed, and/or water for breeding livestock during the drought. Payments are based on breeding

livestock totals as of 12:01 a.m. on December 31, 2006 and are paid on a per-head basis with a different rate specified for each animal type. This is a one-time program for 2007 only.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: National government.
Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Cost of Production Payment

Period of implementation: 2007-2009

Payment based on reported sales of eligible commodities for tax purposes in 2004, 2005 or 2006 (see the Eligible Commodities List enclosed). Products under supply management (milk, chickens, turkeys and eggs) are not eligible for a COP payment. The payment is equal to 2.36% of the average eligible net sales (ENS) from 2000 to 2004. As a general rule, the ENS corresponds to the sum of all sales of eligible agricultural commodities and crop insurance. One-time program for 2007 only.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: National government.
Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Ontario Cost Recognition Top-Up Program

Period of implementation: 2007-2010

Provincial enhancement to Cost of Production Payment, increasing the amount paid by two-thirds. See COP payment above for labelling information. One-time program for 2007.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: Sub-national government.
Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Golden Nematode Disaster Program

Period of implementation: 2007-2008

Program provides payment to 1/ help producers with the costs of disposal of potatoes from fields that have tested negative; 2/ a per hectare support payment to help potato producers and producers of nursery and greenhouse crops with extraordinary costs not covered under existing programs; and 3/ funding to cover the producer share of eligible costs for participating in the Farm Business Assessment (FBA) and the Specialized Business Planning Services - components of the Canadian Farm Business Advisory Services (CFBAS).

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: National government.
Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Circovirus Program

Period of implementation: 2006-2009

This program compensates hog producers affected by the post weaning multi-systemic wasting syndrome (PMWSF). To be eligible for this program, farmers need to have registered for 2005 CAIS. A farmer is compensated if the mortality rate of feeder pigs was higher than 6% in the 2005 CAIS program year. For each eligible hog, the producer receives \$62.67, corresponding to two-thirds of the estimated loss.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;
Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Sub-national government.
Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Manitoba Ruminant Assistance Program

Period of implementation: 2008

Program to compensate for high feed costs. Payment is equal to 2% of net sales with a possible additional 1% payment contingent on funding. Eligible net sales are the annual sales less the total annual purchases of

all eligible livestock. Producers must have had eligible net sales in the 2005 or 2006 taxation year, or were new producers in 2007. Producers must have owned or leased eligible livestock (cattle, bison, sheep, goats, elk and deer) in 2007.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: Both National and sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

PEI Hog Transition Program

Period of implementation: 2008

Payment to help producers exit the sector.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Ontario Cattle, Hog and Horticulture Payment

Period of implementation: 2008-2009

To be eligible for the OCHHP, producers must have received a federal Cost of Production (COP) payment and/or an Ontario Cost Recognition Top-up (OCRT) payment, and at least half of their total commodity sales as reported to the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) in 2005 and/or 2006 must have come from any combination of cattle, hogs, or horticulture. Eligible producers will receive a payment based on their historical allowable net sales (ANS) between 2000 and 2004. There are three payment scenarios: 1/ For eligible producers with at least 50 percent of their sales coming from cattle and/or hogs, the payment rate is 12 percent of their ANS as calculated from their COP statements. 2/ For eligible producers with at least 50 percent of their sales coming from horticulture, the payment rate is 2 percent of their historical ANS as calculated from their COP statements. 3/ For producers who require a combination of horticulture and cattle/hogs to meet the 50 percent requirement, the payment rate is calculated based on the weighted proportion of their sales in each eligible commodity.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Receipts; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Cull Breeding Swine Program

Period of implementation: 2008-2009

Eligible producers receive \$225 per breeding swine culled after April 14th 2008. Reimbursement is also made for costs of slaughter and carcass disposal. For producers who sold animals before that date, a payment of \$225 per breeding swine less the selling price was given to approved producers that sold animals from November 1, 2007 until April 13th, 2008.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: YES; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Saskatchewan Unseeded Acreage Support

Period of implementation: 2006

The Unseeded Acreage Payment provides \$10 per acre to producers who were unable to seed at least 95 per cent of their normal seeded acreage.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO;

Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Saskatchewan Cattle and Hog Support Program

Period of implementation: 2009

This program provides assistance to help Saskatchewan cattle and hog producers address their cash flow needs and retain their breeding herds. Saskatchewan will be eligible for:

- a \$40 payment per head for all beef breeding cows and bred beef heifers owned as of January 1, 2009;
- a \$20 payment per market hog sold for slaughter between July 1, 2008 and January 31, 2009;
- a \$10 payment per head for all weanlings, iso-weanlings and feeder hogs produced between July 1, 2008 and January 31, 2009.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Quebec Nematode Assistance Program

Period of implementation: 2009-2010

This program provides assistance to Quebec potato producers and nursery growers affected by golden nematode. It provides a per hectare payment to potato producers to help them to transition to new production and for nursery growers a payment per plant destroyed to cover marketing and destruction costs.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Excess Moisture and Flood Initiative

Period of implementation: 2011-2013

This is a AgriRecovery including Canada-British Columbia Excess Moisture Initiative, Canada-Alberta Excess Moisture Initiative II (CAEMI II), Canada-Saskatchewan Excess Moisture Program, Canada-Quebec Excess Moisture Initiative, Canada-Manitoba Agricultural Recovery Program, and New Brunswick Excess Moisture Initiative.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: YES; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Both national and sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Spring Blizzard Mortalities Assistance Program

Period of implementation: 2011-2012

This program provides assistance to Manitoba producers who experienced livestock deaths occurring between April 29 and May 5, 2011 as a result of weather conditions (i.e. freezing rain, blizzard, and previous moisture conditions) on April 29-30.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Spring Blizzard Mortalities Assistance Program

Period of implementation: 2011-2012

This program provides assistance to Manitoba producers who experienced livestock deaths occurring between April 29 and May 5, 2011 as a result of weather conditions (i.e. freezing rain, blizzard, and previous moisture conditions) on April 29-30.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Animal number; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Agriculture Flooding Assistance Program

Period of implementation: 2011-2013

This program provides assistance to Manitoba producers who experienced livestock deaths occurring between April 29 and May 5, 2011 as a result of weather conditions (i.e. freezing rain, blizzard, and previous moisture conditions) on April 29-30.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Agriculture Flooding Assistance Program

Period of implementation: 2011-2013

This program provides assistance to Manitoba producers who experienced livestock deaths occurring between April 29 and May 5, 2011 as a result of weather conditions (i.e. freezing rain, blizzard, and previous moisture conditions) on April 29-30.

Use of labels: Production and payment limits: NO; Variable payment rates: NO; Input constraints: NO; Payment eligibility: Area; Payment source: Sub-national government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

F. Payments based on non-commodity criteria

F.1. Payments based on long-term resource retirement

Grape and Wine Adjustment Programs and Tobacco Adjustment Programs

Period of implementation: 1988-1993

Government expenditure on payments for acreage reduction.

Use of labels: Input constraints: VOLUNTARY (other); Payment source: National government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Tobacco Adjustment Assistance Program

Period of implementation: 1986-2006

The TAAP was designed to aid in the transition of the Canadian tobacco growing industry by permanently retiring Basic Production Quota through a reverse auction process

Use of labels: Input constraints: VOLUNTARY (other); Payment source: National government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Tobacco Transition Program

Period of implementation: 2009

This program provides assistance to farmers who wished to transition out of the industry. It provided federal funding of \$1.05 per pound of Basic Production Quota to participating producers. Producers who participated in the program cannot re-enter tobacco production in Canada.

Use of labels: Input constraints: VOLUNTARY (other); Payment source: National government.

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

Hog Farm Transition Program

Period of implementation: 2010-2011

This program is open to producers that were in hog production as of April 1, 2009 and were willing to commit to setting aside their entire hog production facilities for three years. Production facilities must remain empty for the entire 3-year period, starting on the date the barns were completely depopulated. All producers who derive income from hog production and who have inventories as at April 1, 2009 are eligible. Producers must own the hogs and barns in order to be eligible. There are no maximums on individual payments; however there will be maximum per animal unit equivalent bids set by the Program Administrator. Producers submit bids indicating the amount they are willing to accept to halt production and participants are selected through a tender process.

Use of labels: Input constraints: VOLUNTARY (other) ; Payment source: National government. Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

G. Miscellaneous payments

Residual amount.

Period of implementation: 1986-Present

Payments are included Other Transfers to Producers.

III.2 Percentage PSE [100 x (III.1) / ((I) + (Sum of A2 to G))]

III.3 Producer NPC: For all agricultural commodities the producer NPC is estimated as a weighted average of the producer NPC calculated for the individual MPS commodities and shown in Table 4. For each commodity Producer NPC = [domestic price received by producers (at the farm gate) + unit payments based on output] / border price (also at the farm gate).

III.4 Producer NAC [1 / (100 - (III.2)) x 100]

IV. General Services Support Estimate (GSSE): total budgetary expenditure to support general services provided to agriculture [Sum of H to M].

H. Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System

H.1. Agricultural Knowledge Generation

Both federal and provincial level expenditures for Departmental Research Activities, Other Knowledge Generation, Research and Development Initiatives and Research Centres are included in addition to the federal level expenditure for Support of new Agri-based Products.

H.2. Agricultural Knowledge Transfer

H2.a. education

Both federal and provincial level expenditures for Business Development Initiatives, Business Management Initiatives, Departmental Advisory Services, Leadership Initiatives and other External Advisory Services and Other Knowledge Transfer, and Veterinary College are included in addition to the federal level expenditure for Agricultural Policy Research Network Contribution, Agricultural Greenhouse Gases Program, Agri-Food Innovation Program and Canadian Agri-Science Clusters.

H2.b. extension services

Both federal and provincial level expenditures for Agricultural College/University and Agricultural Specific Education are included.

I. Inspection and Control

I.1. Agricultural product safety and inspection

Both federal and provincial level expenditures for Safety and Inspection Service and Initiatives are included.

I.2. Pest and disease inspection and control

Both federal and provincial level expenditures for Biosecurity System Initiatives, Pest and Disease Initiatives, Safety and Inspection Initiatives are included in addition to the federal expenditure for Traceability System Initiatives.

I.3. Input control

J. Development and maintenance of Infrastructure

J.1. Hydrological Infrastructure

Both federal and provincial level expenditures for Hydrological Infrastructure Services are included.

J.2. Storage, marketing and other physical infrastructure

Both federal and provincial level expenditures for Departmental Environment Services and Initiatives, Land Management Initiatives, and Other Storage, Marketing and Other Physical Infrastructure Initiatives and Services are included.

J.3. Institutional infrastructure

Both federal and provincial level expenditures for Agricultural Boards and Commissions, Grants to Producer Institutions, and Other Institutional Initiatives and Services are included.

K. Marketing and promotion

K.1. Collective schemes for processing and marketing

Both federal and provincial level expenditures for Departmental Marketing Services, Market Development Initiatives and Marketing / Regulatory are included in addition to the federal expenditure for Agri-Marketing Program.

K.2. Promotion of agricultural products

Both federal and provincial level expenditures for Fairs and Exhibitions, Promotional Initiatives and Services are included in addition to the provincial level expenditure for Buy Local Programs.

M. Miscellaneous

Policy measure title

Period of implementation: e.g. 1992-2010 or 1992 ongoing

Policy measure description, and in particular its implementation that allows justifying the assigned classification (e.g. not enough information to attribute it into any of the categories above).

V.1 Consumer Support Estimate (CSE): Associated with agricultural production, i.e. for the quantities of commodities domestically produced, excluding the quantities used on-farm as feed -- excess feed cost. [Sum of N to Q; when negative, the amounts represent an implicit tax on consumers].

N. Transfers to producers from consumers: Associated with market price support on all domestically produced commodities, estimated by increasing the transfers calculated for the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of production $[(N.1) / (I.1) \times 100]$.

N.1. Of which MPS commodities: Sum of the values of transfers from consumers to producers associated with market price support for the MPS commodities as calculated in Tables 4.1 to 4.16.

O. Other transfers from consumers: Transfers to the budget associated with market price support on the quantities imported of domestically produced commodities, estimated by increasing the transfers calculated for the MPS commodities according to their share in the total value of production [(O.1) / (I.1) x 100].

O.1. Of which MPS commodities: Sum of the transfers to the budget associated with market price support on the quantities imported of the MPS commodities as calculated in Tables 4.1 to 4.16.

P. Transfers to consumers from taxpayers

P.1. Commodity specific transfers to consumers: Sum of commodity specific transfers from taxpayers to consumers (farm gate level) from Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.17, including:

Agricultural Products Board (APB): Budget expenditures covering losses incurred by the APB while buying and selling grapes and maple syrup.

Price Pooling Program (PPP) (under the Agricultural Marketing Programs Act): Government expenditures on payments to certain co-operatives (including tree fruit) offering price guarantees to farmers (Formerly known as the Agricultural Product Co-operative Marketing Act (APCMA)).

Pool deficit: Federal government expenditures on guarantees offered to deficits in Canadian Wheat Board Pool Accounts resulting from market returns lower than initial payments to producers. Data available by commodity.

P.2. Non-commodity specific transfers to consumers: Sum of non-commodity specific transfers from taxpayers to consumers, including:

First level processing: Classified as a part of GSSE until 2013. Sum of grants to enterprise at first level of processing.

Q. Excess Feed Cost: Associated with market price support on quantities of domestically produced crops and used on-farm as feed as calculated (Sum of *Excess Feed Cost* in the MPS Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.4).

V.2 Percentage CSE $[100 \times (V.1) / ((II) + (P))]$

V.3 Consumer NPC: For all agricultural commodities the consumer NPC is estimated as a weighted average of the consumer NPC calculated for the individual MPS commodities and shown in Table 2. For each commodity consumer NPC = domestic price paid by consumers (at the farm gate)/ border price (also at the farm gate).

V.4 Consumer NAC $[(1 / (100 - V.2)) \times 100]$

VI. Total Support Estimate $[(III.1) + (IV) + (P)]$ and $[(R) + (S) - (T)]$

R. Transfers from consumers $[(N) + (O)]$

S. Transfers from taxpayers $[(III.1) - (N) + (IV) + (P)]$

T. Budget revenues [(O)]

TABLE 2. CANADA: Breakdown of PSE by commodity specificity and other transfers

All data sets in Table 2 to come from Tables 1 and 3.1 to 3.17 where definitions are included.

Definitions:

I. Producer Single Commodity Transfers (producer SCT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm level, arising from policy measures directly linked to the production of a single commodity such that the producer must produce the designated commodity in order to receive the payment. This includes policies where payments are specified on a per-commodity basis [Sum of SCTs for individual commodities from Tables 3.1-3.17].

Percentage producer SCT: is the commodity SCT expressed as a share of gross farm receipts for the specific commodities (including support in the denominator). This indicator can be expressed for the total SCT (Table 2), or for a specific commodity (Table 3.1 to 3.17).

$$\% \text{SCT} = 100 * \text{SCT} / (\text{Value of production}_{\text{COM}} + \text{A.2}_{\text{COM}} + \text{B}_{\text{COM}} + \text{C}_{\text{COM}} + \text{D}_{\text{COM}})$$

$$\text{Share in Total PSE (%)}: \text{SCT}_{\text{SHARE}} = 100 * \text{SCT} / \text{PSE}$$

II. Group commodity transfers (GCT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures whose payments are made on the basis that one or more of a designated list of commodities is produced. That is, a producer may produce from a set of allowable commodities and receive a transfer that does not vary with respect to this decision [$\text{GCT} = \text{B}_{\text{GROUP}} + \text{C}_{\text{GROUP}} + \text{D}_{\text{GROUP}}$].

$$\text{Share in Total PSE (%)}: \text{GCT}_{\text{SHARE}} = 100 * \text{GCT} / \text{PSE}$$

Transfers to specific groups of commodities: the GCT indicator is calculated for Australia for the following groups of commodities: All crops, fruits and vegetables, all livestock, and ruminants.

III. All commodity transfers (ACT): the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures that place no restrictions on the commodity produced but require the recipient to produce some commodity of their choice [$\text{ACT} = \text{C}_{\text{ALL}} + \text{B}_{\text{ALL}} + \text{D}_{\text{ALL}}$].

$$\text{Share in Total PSE (%)}: \text{ACT}_{\text{SHARE}} = 100 * \text{ACT} / \text{PSE}$$

IV. Other Transfers to Producers (OTP): the annual monetary value of gross transfers made under policies that do not fall in the above three cases (SCT, GCT, ACT). That is, payments that do not require any commodity production at all. [$\text{OTP} = \text{E} + \text{F} + \text{G}$]

$$\text{Share in Total PSE (%)}: \text{OTP}_{\text{SHARE}} = 100 * \text{OTP} / \text{PSE}$$

$$\text{V. Total PSE: } \text{PSE} = \text{A} + \text{B} + \text{C} + \text{D} + \text{E} + \text{F} + \text{G} = \text{SCT} + \text{GCT} + \text{ACT} + \text{OTP}$$

$$\text{Percentage PSE: } \% \text{PSE} = 100 * \text{PSE} / (\text{Total Value of Production at farm gate} + \text{A.2} + \text{B} + \text{C} + \text{D} + \text{E} + \text{F} + \text{G})$$

TABLE 3. CANADA: Producer Single Commodity Transfers (by commodity)

Tables 3.1 to 3.17, provide information on Producer Single Commodity Transfers (PSCT) for the following commodities: wheat, maize, barley, soybeans, rapeseed, milk, beef and veal, pig meat, poultry, eggs, oats, flaxseed, potato, lentils, drypeas, beans and “other commodities”. All data sets in the calculation SCT by commodity come from Tables 1 and 4.1 – 4.17 where definitions are included.

Definitions:

I. Level of production: Data from respective commodity Tables 4.1 – 4.17(Market Price Support tables)

II. Value of production (at farm gate): Data for respective commodity Tables 4.1 – 4.17 (Market Price Support tables)

III. Producer Single Commodity Transfers: Sum of transfers to respective single commodity in categories A, B, C and D.

A. Support based on commodity output

A1. Market Price Support [Data for respective commodity from Table 4]

A2. Payments based on output

Payments based on output (A.2) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1]

***B. Payments based on input use, single commodity* [B.1_{COM} + B.2_{COM} +B.3_{COM}]**

B1. Based on variable input use

Payments based on variable input use (B.1_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

B2. Based on Fixed capital formation

Payments based on fixed capital formation (B.2_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

B3. Based on on-farm services

Payments based on on-farm services (B.3_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

C. Payments based on current A/An/R/I, production required, single commodity

Payments based on current A/An/R/I (C_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

D. Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required, single commodity

Payments based on non-current A/An/R/I, production required (D_{COM}) provided to respective single commodity [Data from Table 1].

IV. Percentage producer SCT : %SCT =100*(III) / ((II) + (A.2) + (B_{COM}) +.(C_{COM}).+(D_{COM}))

TABLE 4. CANADA: Market Price Support and Consumer Single Commodity Transfers

Tables 4.1 to 4.17, contain calculation of the Market Price Support (MPS) and Consumer Single Commodity Transfers (consumer SCT) for the following commodities: wheat, maize, barley, soybeans, rapeseed, milk, beef and veal, pig meat, poultry, eggs, oats, flaxseed, potato, lentils, drypeas, beans and “other commodities”. The data sets used in calculation of the MPS and consumer SCT by commodity are described below. Values for “other commodities” are derived using information on total Market Price Support and Value of Production, and individual commodity data.

Definitions:**Wheat****I. Level of production**

Total farm production, including durum wheat

Source: Statistics Canada, Field Crops Reporting Series, Cat. 22-002.

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Final Realised Price for Western Canada Red Spring No. 1 minus freight and elevation charges

Source: Canadian Wheat Board, Annual Reports.

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]**IV. Trade status**

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Implicit price calculated by subtracting unit market price support (MPS) from the producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Implicit price calculated by subtracting unit market price support (MPS) from the producer price, where the MPS elements are the following:

- Transport subsidies (crow rate & others): (Total Average Freight Rate - Shipper Share) x Western Production. A Special Assistance Program is added in 1987 and 1988 [1, 2].

- Two Price Wheat: (Maximum Domestic Price - Final Realised Price for CWRS #1) x Food Consumption of all Wheat [3, 4].

- Corn Competitive: ((Corn Formula Price - (Canadian Western Feed + CWRS3)/2)+4) x Wheat Feed Sales [3].

-- Pool Deficits: (Pool Deficit/Quantity acquired by CWB) x Western Production [1, 3]

Sources: [1] Statistics Canada, *Field Crops Reporting Series*, Cat. 22-002, [2] National Transportation Agency, Annual rate scale orders [3] Canadian Wheat Board, Annual Reports, [4] Statistics Canada, *Cereal and Oilseeds Review*, Cat. 22-007

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic use

Source: Statistics Canada, Cereal and Oilseeds Review, Cat. 22-007.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Barley

I. Level of production

Total farm production

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0013-01 Supply and disposition of grains in Canada.

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Final Realised Price for Western Canada Barley No. 1 (CWB1) minus freight and elevation charges

Source: Statistics Canada, Cereal and Oilseeds Review, Cat. 22-007

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Implicit price calculated by subtracting unit market price support (MPS) from the producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Implicit price calculated by subtracting unit market price support (MPS) from the producer price, where the MPS elements are the following:

-- Transport subsidy (crow rate): (Total Average Freight Rate - Shipper Share) x Western Production. Special Assistance Program is added in 1987 and 1988. [1, 2].

-- Corn Competitive: (Corn Formula Price - CWB1 + 4) x Barley Feed Sales [3].

-- Pool Deficits: (Pool Deficit/Quantity acquired by CWB) x Western Production [1, 3].

Sources: [1] Statistics Canada, *Field Crops Reporting Series*, Cat. 22-002, [2] National Transportation Agency, Annual rate scale orders [3] Canadian Wheat Board, Annual Reports

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic use

Source: Statistics Canada, Cereal and Oilseeds Review, Cat. 22-007.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Maize

I. Level of production

Total farm production

Source: Statistics Canada, Field Crops Reporting Series, Cat. 22-002.

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Producer Price Chatham, Corn 2CE

Source: Statistics Canada, Cereal and Oilseeds Review, Cat. 22-007

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter except for a few years

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Implicit price calculated by subtracting unit market price support (MPS) from the producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Implicit price calculated by subtracting the unit tariff from the producer price

Sources: Customs Tariffs of Canada.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic use

Source: Statistics Canada, Cereal and Oilseeds Review, Cat. 22-007.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Oats

I. Level of production

Total farm production

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0013-01 Supply and disposition of grains in Canada.

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Oats, US No.2 Heavy, CBTO nearby futures

Source: Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Canada: Outlook for Principal Field Crops

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net importer except for a few years

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

MPD is set zero as there is no policies leading to market price support

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Set equal to producer price

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic disappearance

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0013-01 Supply and disposition of grains in Canada.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Soybean

I. Level of production

Total farm production

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0013-01 Supply and disposition of grains in Canada.

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Soybeans Cash Price for No. 2 Canada

Source: Statistics Canada, Cereal and Oilseeds Review, Cat. 22-007

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter except for a few years

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Implicit price calculated by subtracting unit market price support (MPS) from the producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Implicit price calculated by subtracting unit market price support (MPS) from the producer price, where the MPS is the transport subsidy (crow rate): (Total Average Freight Rate - Shipper Share) x Western Production (Special Assistance Program is added in 1987 and 1988).

Sources: Statistics Canada, *Field Crops Reporting Series*, Cat. 22-002, National Transportation Agency, Annual rate scale orders

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic disappearance

Source: Statistics Canada, Cereal and Oilseeds Review, Cat. 22-007.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Rapeseed

I. Level of production

Total canola production

Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0013-01 Supply and disposition of grains in Canada

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Average of producer prices in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Source: Canada Grain Council, Statistical Handbook

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Implicit price calculated by subtracting unit market price support (MPS) from the producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Implicit price calculated by subtracting unit market price support (MPS) from the producer price, where the MPS is the transport subsidy (crow rate): (Total Average Freight Rate - Shipper Share) x Western Production (Special Assistance Program is added in 1987 and 1988).

Sources: Statistics Canada, *Field Crops Reporting Series*, Cat. 22-002, National Transportation Agency, Annual rate scale orders

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic disappearance

Source: Statistics Canada, Cereal and Oilseeds Review, Cat. 22-007.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Milk

I. Level of production

Deliveries of fluid milk, industrial milk and cream, plus on-farm food and animal feed uses (1.03 kg = 1 litre)

Source: Deliveries: Statistics Canada, The Dairy Review Monthly, Cat. 23-001. On-farm and animal feed use: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Policy Branch.

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Unit farm cash receipts plus unit levies on deliveries, adjusted for milk fed to animals on farms valued at the reference price

Source: Statistics Canada, Agricultural Economic Statistics, Cat. 21-603

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net importer

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Border prices of butter and SMP converted into a milk equivalent border price using technical coefficients minus a processing margin, calendar year. The border price of butter is the unit value of imports or exports, using the larger in terms of volume shipped [1], the border price of SMP is calculated in the same manner as for butter. The processing margin is calculated as the average of the processing margins of the four major exporters (NZ, EU, US, AUS).

Sources: [1] Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Policy Branch.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Estimated by converting sales, production or disappearance of individual dairy products to their whole milk equivalent, on a butterfat equivalent basis

Source: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Policy Branch

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Beef

I. Level of production

Estimated farm output of cattle multiplied by cold dressed weight of cattle plus farm output of calves multiplied by the cold dressed weight of calves

Source: Statistics Canada, Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, Cat. 23-203

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Farm cash receipts minus interprovincial sales, divided by the level of production

Source: Statistics Canada, Agricultural Economic Statistics, Cat. 21-603; Interprovincial sales: Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price for the manufacturing segment, multiplied by the share of manufacturing meat in total beef production. This assumes the price gap for the non-manufacturing segment is zero, as no policy applies.

The domestic price of Canadian 85 CL fresh domestic beef price is multiplied by 1.10 to bring it to the 90 CL equivalent. The coefficient 1.10 has been used since 1998 as the ratio between US CL 90 and CL 85 prices originally used can no longer be calculated [3].

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Australian manufacturing cow price, Queensland, plus transport costs, plus processing costs, less by-product deduction [1]. To calculate MPS, the reference price is compared to the Canadian cow price [2].

Sources: [1] Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation, Statistical Review, various issues; In recent years, the saleyard price of cows is published in ABARES commodity statistics [2] Canadian Cattlemen's Federation; Exchange Rate: OECD, Main Economic Indicator, Paris; [3] USDA meat outlook.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic disappearance

Source: Statistics Canada, Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Cat., 32-230 and 32-229.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Milk

I. Level of production

Deliveries of fluid milk, industrial milk and cream, plus on-farm food and animal feed uses (1.03 kg = 1 litre)

Source: Deliveries: Statistics Canada, The Dairy Review Monthly, Cat. 23-001. On-farm and animal feed use: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Policy Branch.

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Unit farm cash receipts plus unit levies on deliveries, adjusted for milk fed to animals on farms valued at the reference price

Source: Statistics Canada, Agricultural Economic Statistics, Cat. 21-603

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net importer

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Border prices of butter and SMP converted into a milk equivalent border price using technical coefficients minus a processing margin, calendar year. The border price of butter is the unit value of imports or exports, using the larger in terms of volume shipped [1], the border price of SMP is calculated in the same manner as for butter. The processing margin is calculated as the average of the processing margins of the four major exporters (NZ, EU, US, AUS).

Sources: [1] Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Policy Branch.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Estimated by converting sales, production or disappearance of individual dairy products to their whole milk equivalent, on a butterfat equivalent basis

Source: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Policy Branch

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Pig meat

I. Level of production

Hog marketing (domestic slaughter + exports of live hogs - imports of live hogs) multiplied by the average cold trimmed weight

Source: Statistics Canada, Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, Cat. 23-203.

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Farm cash receipts minus interprovincial sales, divided by the level of production

Source: Statistics Canada, Agricultural Economic Statistics, Cat. 21-603; Interprovincial sales: Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net importer

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

MPD is set zero as there is no policies leading to market price support

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Set equal to producer price

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic disappearance

Source: Statistics Canada, Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Cat., 32-230 and 32-229.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Poultry meat

I. Level of production

Chicken and turkey production

Source: Statistics Canada, Production of Poultry and Eggs, Cat. 23-202..

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Farm cash receipts divided by the level of production

Source: Statistics Canada, Agricultural Economic Statistics, Cat. 21-603

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net importer

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Chickens: The United States producer price, eviscerated, less EEP correction (market price support/production) plus transport costs to Canada [1]. To calculate MPS, the reference price is compared to the Canadian price of live chicken converted into eviscerated equivalent using a coefficient of 1.4 [2].

Turkeys: The United States producer price, eviscerated, plus transport costs to Canada [1]. To calculate MPS, the reference price is compared to the Canadian price of live turkey converted into eviscerated equivalent using a coefficient of 1.2 [2].

Source: [1] USDA, Agricultural Outlook, Table 5, various issues, **in 2018, USDA Long-Term Agricultural Projection, Tables 20 and 21 [2]**. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Poultry Market Review.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Consumption of chicken and turkey

Source: Statistics Canada, Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Cat., 32-230 and 32-229.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Egg

I. Level of production

Egg Production

Source: Statistics Canada, Production of Poultry and Eggs, Cat. 23-202.

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Farm cash receipts divided by the level of production

Source: Statistics Canada, Agricultural Economic Statistics, Cat. 21-603

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net importer

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

Price gap between border price and producer price

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

The United States producer price less EEP correction (MPS/production) plus transport cost to Canada [1]. To calculate MPS, the reference price is compared to the Canadian producer price of grade-A large eggs [2], net of the industrial egg levy [3].

Source: [1] US PSE Table for eggs, [2] Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Poultry Market Review, [3] National Farm Products Council.

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic disappearance

Source: Statistics Canada, Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Cat., 32-230 and 32-229.

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Beans

I. Level of production

Total farm production

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0359-01 Estimated areas, yield, production, average farm price and total farm value of principal field crops, in metric and imperial units

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Dry Beans, Average price over all types, grades and markets

Source: Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Canada: Outlook for Principal Field Crops

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

MPD is set zero as there is no policies leading to market price support

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Set equal to producer price

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic use

Source: Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Canada: Outlook for Principal Field Crops

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Dry peas

I. Level of production

Total farm production

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0013-01 Supply and disposition of grains in Canada

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Dry Peas, Average price over all types, grades and markets

Source: Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Canada: Outlook for Principal Field Crops

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

MPD is set zero as there is no policies leading to market price support

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Set equal to producer price

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic disappearance

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0013-01 Supply and disposition of grains in Canada

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Lentils

I. Level of production

Total farm production

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0013-01 Supply and disposition of grains in Canada

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Lentils, Average price over all types, grades and markets

Source: Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Canada: Outlook for Principal Field Crops

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

MPD is set zero as there is no policies leading to market price support

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Set equal to producer price

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic disappearance

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0013-01 Supply and disposition of grains in Canada

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Potatoes

I. Level of production

Total farm production

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0358-01 Area, production and farm value of potatoes

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Potatoes, Average Farm Price, Canada

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0358-01 Area, production and farm value of potatoes

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

MPD is set zero as there is no policies leading to market price support

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Set equal to producer price

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Amount sold, consumed, seeded or fed to livestock, potatoes

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0358-01 Area, production and farm value of potatoes

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price

Flaxseed

I. Level of production

Total farm production

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0013-01 Supply and disposition of grains in Canada

II. Producer prices (at farm gate)

Flaxseed Cash Price for No. 1 CW, Saskatoon

Source: Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Canada: Outlook for Principal Field Crops

III. Value of production (at farm gate) [(I)*(II)]

IV. Trade status

Net exporter

V. Market price differential at the farm gate

MPD is set zero as there is no policies leading to market price support

VI. Reference prices at the farm gate (including the definition of the margin)

Set equal to producer price

VII. Level of consumption (at farm gate)

Total domestic disappearance

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 32-10-0013-01 Supply and disposition of grains in Canada

VIII. Consumption prices (at farm gate)

Value of production divided by level of consumption

IX. Value of consumption (at farm gate) [(VII)*(VIII)]

Level of consumption times consumption price