



ONTARIO PORK

## **WHITE PAPER ON THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURE SUSTAINABILITY COALITION (OASC) AND A BUSINESS RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (BRMP)**

### **OASC BACKGROUND:**

The Ontario Agriculture Sustainability Coalition (OASC) formed in the fall of 2009. Member organizations include Ontario Pork, Ontario Cattlemen, Grain Farmers of Ontario, the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association, the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, the Christian Farmers' Federation of Ontario, Ontario Veal and Ontario Sheep. OASC's primary goal is the establishment and funding of its proposed Business Risk Management Program (BRMP).

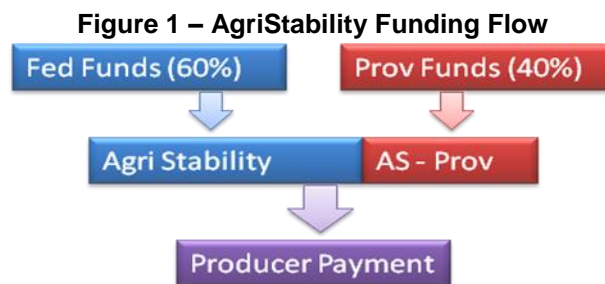
### **BRMP DETAILS:**

OASC's proposed BRMP is distinct from the AgriStability program. The BRMP is a price insurance program that calculates premiums and benefits on a commodity specific basis. Producers and governments would pay premiums into a fund that would pay benefits to producers based on the difference between a floor price and industry average market hog prices.

Early wean, Feeder Pig, and Finishing producers would also be eligible for the program. The BRMP is designed to be similar to the ASRA program so that a farrow-to-finish producer would receive one payment for an early weaned pig and another payment for the finished animal. The floor price used to calculate the benefits for a 7 kg animal would be the same price used in calculating the cost of production for the grow –finish phase. Producers would pay premiums and

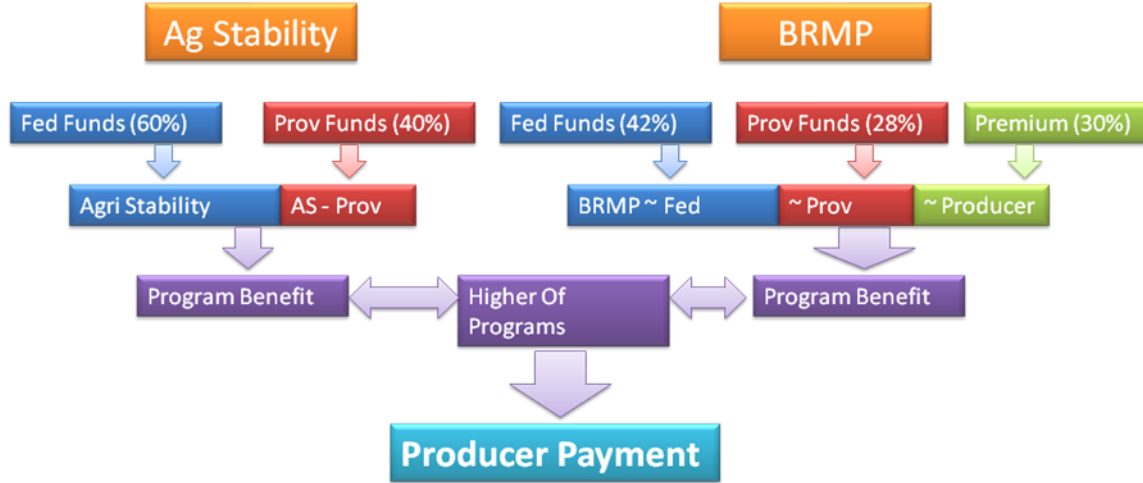
receive benefits based on the average weight gain of the animals on farm. Because of this methodology, estimates for the total cost of the program can be calculated using a farrow-to-finish model.

Currently the only protection Ontario farmers have against a drop in profitability comes from the AgriStability program. The program is cost shared using the traditional funding formula of 60% federal and 40% provincial funds (Figure 1). While the program has been helpful for many producers, it hasn't met the needs of diversified farmers and the program provides diminishing returns as reference margins shrink.



The Ontario Agricultural Sustainability Coalition (OASC) is proposing a cost of production based Business Risk Management Program (BRMP) to run as a companion to AgriStability. The proposal would fund 100% of the difference between the average market price and a floor price that's calculated based on the cost of producing each commodity. Producers would pay premiums that would equate to 30% of the long run costs of the program. Governments would split the remaining program cost using their traditional 60/40 cost share so that the federal government would pay 42% ( $60\% * 70\%$ ) and the provincial government 28% ( $40\% * 70\%$ ) of the total program costs. Figure 2 describes the cost share and the linkage with AgriStability.

**Figure 2 – Fully Funded BRMP and AgriStability Linkage**



Producers would receive the BRMP payment as soon as the industry average prices are calculated. AgriStability benefits would be calculated when producer applications are submitted. If the AgriStability benefit were greater the producer would receive the AgriStability payment less any BRMP payment already made. If the BRMP payment were higher the producer would not receive an AgriStability payment. In most cases, the BRMP payment would be higher than AgriStability, and examples will be presented later in the document.

At the November 2009 Policy Day, producers reviewed an initial discussion paper prepared by Ridgetown College. Table 1 has been updated to estimate the total cost of the program to both levels of government. The premiums are calculated using 30% of the difference between the previous 10 year average market hog price and the floor price in each year. The table doesn't account for government savings to the AgriStability program which could reach as high as \$60 million in both 2008 and 2009.

**Table 1  
Fully Funded Pork BRMP - Market Hogs**

Year	Market Price	Floor Price	Premium	Payout	Net Benefit	Hog Marketings	Estimated Government Cost
2005	\$150.36	\$148.41	\$1.00	\$0.00	(\$1.00)	5,479,150	(\$5,479,150)
2006	\$131.82	\$135.82	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$3.00	5,213,325	\$15,651,288
2007	\$126.02	\$133.91	\$1.00	\$7.89	\$6.89	5,427,986	\$37,417,389
2008	\$126.55	\$151.32	\$1.90	\$24.77	\$22.87	5,363,777	\$122,646,707
2009	\$116.53	\$165.38	\$6.09	\$48.85	\$42.77	5,054,970	\$216,176,136

Source: Ontario Pork and University of Guelph Ridgetown Campus calculations using data from Ontario Pork and OMAFRA Swine Enterprise Budgets

Note: Market Price is annual Ontario Average Weighted Price using Ontario Pork 2009 Market Price is the Pool Plus average

Floor Price is calculated using previous year Swine Enterprise Budgets

Premium is calculated using minimum \$1/hog level and 30% of the difference between previous 10 year average market hog price and floor price

Government Cost is calculated using the net benefit times Ontario hog marketings. Excludes weaned and finished hogs shipped out of province and excludes savings to AgriStability

## PROVINCIAL ONLY BRMP STRUCTURE

There has been no firm commitment from the federal government about funding the BRMP, so OASC has asked the province to fund its own share of the BRMP before there is a commitment from the federal government. In that case only 40% of the losses would be covered. The provincial government would have the same cost as under a fully funded program (28% of long term losses) but producer premiums would be reduced proportionally to 12% of long term losses (30% \* 40%).

Under a provincial only program, the linkage between AgriStability and BRMP would be only on the provincial portion of the AgriStability payment. The producer would receive the full value of the federal portion of AgriStability and the higher of the BRMP payment or the provincial portion of AgriStability. Figure 3 illustrates the funding flow to producers and the linkages between a provincially funded BRMP and AgriStability.

**Figure 3 – Provincially Funded BRMP and AgriStability Linkage**

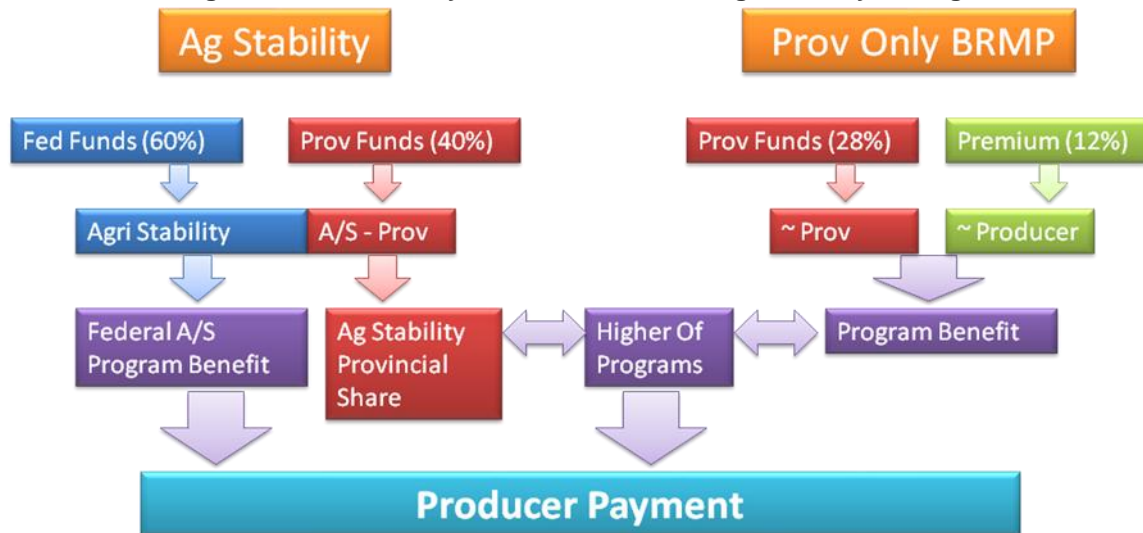


Table 2 estimates the total cost of the program to the provincial government. The premiums and benefits are calculated using 40% of the values listed in Table 1. The table doesn't account for provincial government savings to the AgriStability program which would be 40% of the total AgriStability payments to Ontario hog producers. Even after adjusting for the provincial government's AgriStability savings (possibly \$20 - \$25 million per year) the net benefit to producers is significant in both 2008 and 2009.

**Table 2  
Provincially Funded Pork BRMP - Market Hogs**

Year	Market Price	Floor Price	Premium	Payout	Net Benefit	Hog Marketings	Estimated Government Cost
2005	\$150.36	\$148.41	\$0.40	\$0.00	(\$0.40)	5,479,150	(\$2,191,660)
2006	\$131.82	\$135.82	\$0.40	\$1.60	\$1.20	5,213,325	\$6,260,515
2007	\$126.02	\$133.91	\$0.40	\$3.16	\$2.76	5,427,986	\$14,966,956
2008	\$126.55	\$151.32	\$0.76	\$9.91	\$9.15	5,363,777	\$49,058,683
2009	\$116.53	\$165.38	\$2.44	\$19.54	\$17.11	5,054,970	\$86,470,454

Source: Ontario Pork and University of Guelph Ridgetown Campus calculations using data from Ontario Pork and OMAFRA Swine Enterprise Budgets

Note: Market Price is annual Ontario Average Weighted Price using Ontario Pork 2009 Market Price is the Pool Plus average

Floor Price is calculated using previous year Swine Enterprise Budgets

Premium is calculated using minimum \$1/hog level and 30% of the difference between previous 10 year average market hog price and floor price

Government Cost is calculated using the net benefit times Ontario hog marketings. Excludes weaned and finished hogs shipped out of province and excludes savings to AgriStability

## **MODEL FARM EXAMPLES**

The benefits of the proposed BRMP would be different for different farm structures. Specialized farms tended to have better coverage under AgriStability than diversified farms, therefore in many cases the benefits of the proposed BRMP compared with AgriStability will be greater for diversified farms than for specialized farms.

The OASC proposal also addresses the one shortcoming of the Grains and Oilseeds pilot RMP where producers who were diversified found that 100% of their Grains and Oilseeds RMP payment was held back from their AgriStability payment. In situations where losses in non covered commodities, such as livestock, drove up AgriStability payments so that they were larger than the RMP payment, producers found themselves paying premiums but receiving no benefits. In Table 3 column A shows an estimated AgriStability payment column B shows the net benefit to a producer receiving AgriStability and a grains only BRMP payment. Column C shows the net benefit to a producer receiving AgriStability and a BRMP payment for grains and livestock. Column B illustrates how a producer with livestock and grains would be better off not participating in a grains-only BRMP, however, column C shows that the producer would receive more government funds under a multi-commodity BRMP. Table 4 describes the funding flow of a provincially funded BRMP.

**Table 3**  
**Illustrative Example ONLY - Mixed Farm Farrow-to-Finish and Grains 2008 - Fully Funded Program**

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	AgriStability Only	Grains Only RMP and AgriStability	BRMP and AgriStability
<b>AgriStability - Whole Farm (i)</b>	\$33,419	\$33,419	\$33,419
<b>BRMP - Grain - Premiums (ii)</b>		\$3,600	\$3,600
<b>BRMP - Grain- Payout (iii)</b>		\$2,700	\$2,700
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Premium (iv)</b>			\$3,800
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Pay Out (v)</b>			\$49,540
<b>Net Benefit* (vi)</b>	\$33,419	\$29,819	\$44,840

\* Net Benefit = Greater of BRMP benefits (v)+(iii) or AgriStability (i) subtract Premiums (ii) + (iv)

Model Mixed Farm 100 sow farrow-to-finish, 200 acres marketing 2000 hogs and 30,000 bushels of corn annually

**Table 4**  
**Illustrative Example ONLY - Mixed Farm Farrow-to-Finish and Grains 2008 - Provincially Funded Program**

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	AgriStability Only	Grains Only RMP and AgriStability	BRMP and AgriStability
<b>AgriStability - Federal (i)</b>	\$20,051	\$20,051	\$20,051
<b>AgriStability - Provincial (ii)</b>	\$13,368	\$13,368	\$13,368
<b>BRMP - Grain - Premiums (iii)</b>		\$1,440	\$1,440
<b>BRMP - Grain- Payout (iv)</b>		\$1,080	\$1,080
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Premium (v)</b>			\$1,520
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Pay Out (vi)</b>			\$19,816
<b>Net Benefit (vii)</b>	\$33,419	\$31,979	\$37,987

\* Net Benefit = Greater of BRMP benefits (vi)+(iv) or Provincial AgriStability (ii) subtract Premiums (iii) + (v)

Model Mixed Farm 100 sow farrow-to-finish, 200 acres marketing 2000 hogs and 30,000 bushels of corn annually

**Table 5**  
**Illustrative Example ONLY - Mixed Farm Farrow-to-Finish and Grains 2009 - Fully Funded Program**

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	AgriStability Only	Grains Only RMP and AgriStability	BRMP and AgriStability
<b>AgriStability - Whole Farm (i)</b>	\$47,550	\$47,550	\$47,550
<b>BRMP - Grain - Premiums (ii)</b>		\$3,900	\$3,900
<b>BRMP - Grain- Payout (iii)</b>		\$16,050	\$16,050
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Premium (iv)</b>			\$12,180
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Pay Out (v)</b>			\$97,700
<b>Net Benefit* (vi)</b>	\$47,550	\$43,650	\$97,670

\* Net Benefit = Greater of BRMP benefits (v)+(iii) or AgriStability (i) subtract Premiums (ii) + (iv)

Model Mixed Farm 100 sow farrow-to-finish, 200 acres marketing 2000 hogs and 30,000 bushels of corn annually

**Table 6**  
**Illustrative Example ONLY - Mixed Farm Farrow-to-Finish and Grains 2009 - Provincially Funded Program**

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	AgriStability Only	Grains Only RMP and AgriStability	BRMP and AgriStability
<b>AgriStability - Federal (i)</b>	\$28,530	\$28,530	\$28,530
<b>AgriStability - Provincial (ii)</b>	\$19,020	\$19,020	\$19,020
<b>BRMP - Grain - Premiums (iii)</b>		\$1,560	\$1,560
<b>BRMP - Grain- Payout (iv)</b>		\$6,420	\$6,420
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Premium (v)</b>			\$4,872
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Pay Out (vi)</b>			\$39,080
<b>Net Benefit (vii)</b>	\$47,550	\$45,990	\$67,598

\* Net Benefit = Greater of BRMP benefits (vi)+(iv) or Provincial AgriStability (ii) subtract Premiums (iii) + (v)

Model Mixed Farm 100 sow farrow-to-finish, 200 acres marketing 2000 hogs and 30,000 bushels of corn annually

In each of the diversified farm examples a producer is much better off in 2008 and 2009 participating in all BRMPs than participating in AgriStability alone.

**Table 7**  
**Illustrative Example ONLY - Specialized Farm Farrow-to-Finish 2008 - Fully Funded Program**

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	AgriStability Only	Grains Only RMP and AgriStability	BRMP and AgriStability
<b>AgriStability - Whole Farm (i)</b>	\$66,215	\$66,215	\$66,215
<b>BRMP - Grain - Premiums (ii)</b>			
<b>BRMP - Grain- Payout (iii)</b>			
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Premium (iv)</b>			\$3,800
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Pay Out (v)</b>			\$49,540
<b>Net Benefit* (vi)</b>	\$66,215	\$66,215	\$62,415

\* Net Benefit = Greater of BRMP benefits (v)+(iii) or AgriStability (i) subtract Premiums (ii) + (iv)

Model Specialized farm 100 sow farrow-to-finish, marketing 2000 hogs annually

**Table 8**  
**Illustrative Example ONLY - Specialized Farm Farrow- to-Finish 2008 - Provincially Funded Program**

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	AgriStability Only	Grains Only RMP and AgriStability	BRMP and AgriStability
<b>AgriStability - Federal (i)</b>	\$39,729	\$39,729	\$39,729
<b>AgriStability - Provincial (ii)</b>	\$26,486	\$26,486	\$26,486
<b>BRMP - Grain - Premiums (iii)</b>		\$0	\$0
<b>BRMP - Grain- Payout (iv)</b>		\$0	\$0
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Premium (v)</b>			\$1,520
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Pay Out (vi)</b>			\$19,816
<b>Net Benefit (vii)</b>	\$66,215	\$66,215	\$64,695

\* Net Benefit = Greater of BRMP benefits (vi)+(iv) or Provincial AgriStability (ii) subtract Premiums (iii) + (v)

Model Specialized farm 100 sow farrow-to-finish, marketing 2000 hogs annually

Table 7 and Table 8 show that a specialized producer would have been better off by participating only in AgriStability and not participating in any BRMP. There are two reasons; first payments from AgriStability begin to decline after the second year of losses as reference margins decline, second rising costs will not show up in a BRMP floor price until the following program year.

**Table 9**  
**Illustrative Example ONLY - Specialized Farm Farrow-to-Finish 2009 - Fully Funded Program**

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	AgriStability Only	Grains Only RMP and AgriStability	BRMP and AgriStability
<b>AgriStability - Whole Farm (i)</b>	\$59,805	\$59,805	\$59,805
<b>BRMP - Grain - Premiums (ii)</b>			
<b>BRMP - Grain- Payout (iii)</b>			
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Premium (iv)</b>			\$12,180
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Pay Out (v)</b>			\$97,700
<b>Net Benefit* (vi)</b>	\$59,805	\$59,805	\$85,520

\* Net Benefit = Greater of BRMP benefits (v)+(iii) or AgriStability (i) subtract Premiums (ii) + (iv)

Model Specialized farm 100 sow farrow-to-finish, marketing 2000 hogs annually

**Table 10**  
**Illustrative Example ONLY - Specialized Farm Farrow-to-Finish 2009 - Provincially Funded Program**

	(A)	(B)	(C)
	AgriStability Only	Grains Only RMP and AgriStability	BRMP and AgriStability
<b>AgriStability - Federal (i)</b>	\$35,883	\$35,883	\$35,883
<b>AgriStability - Provincial (ii)</b>	\$23,922	\$23,922	\$23,922
<b>BRMP - Grain - Premiums (iii)</b>		\$0	\$0
<b>BRMP - Grain- Payout (iv)</b>		\$0	\$0
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Premium (v)</b>			\$4,872
<b>BRMP - Hogs - Pay Out (vi)</b>			\$39,080
<b>Net Benefit (vii)</b>	\$59,805	\$59,805	\$70,091

\* Net Benefit = Greater of BRMP benefits (vi)+(iv) or Provincial AgriStability (ii) subtract Premiums (iii) + (v)

Model Specialized farm 100 sow farrow-to-finish, marketing 2000 hogs annually

Tables 9 and 10 demonstrate that in 2009 participating in the proposed BRMP would be very beneficial to specialized farms in both provincial only and fully funded programs.

It should be noted that the figures in Tables 3 through 10 are estimates based on current AgriStability program design and a model mixed farm in 2009 and are intended to demonstrate the linkage between BRMP and AgriStability. The AgriStability model was developed with BDO Dunwoody and is maintained by Ontario Pork, results for AgriStability will vary by individual farms. Long run BRMP premiums are expected to be 30% of long run payouts.

### **Policy and Political Considerations - 100% vs 40% Provincial Funding**

Agricultural policy in Canada is shared concurrently by both the federal and provincial levels of government. In practice this means that either level of government may act to provide safety net program funding to producers. In other areas, such as school funding, the federal government is not involved and the provinces jealously guard their sole constitutional right to fund and manage schools. Agriculture is different.

Consequently, over time, agricultural safety net programs in Canada such as CAIS, and AgriStability have become jointly funded on a 60% federal, 40% provincial basis. These programs are subject to a five year funding cycle where the provinces and federal government commit resources for the five year period. The current five year period ends in 2013. Consultations are now underway with farm groups and producers to seek opinions on what changes should be made to the Growing Forward programs such as AgriStability. Agriculture Ministers generally meet twice a year in Federal, Provincial, Territorial (FPT) meetings to confirm and discuss policy issues.

Changing the rules for funding, such as the addition of a complementary BRMP program to AgriStability, requires 7 of 10 provinces and the federal government

to agree. Some important changes that require additional funding may also need unanimous agreement of all of the provinces and the federal government. As a result it is very difficult to change or add to the AgriStability suite of programs mid- cycle.

But because agriculture is also a constitutional responsibility shared by the provincial government, the Ontario government has the right to fund BRMP programs on its own. There are many examples of this. Quebec's ASRA program, Ontario's Grains and Oilseeds recently extended RMP program and the 2008 Ontario Cattle Hog and Horticulture Payment (OCHHP) in Ontario are examples where the government of Ontario has acted on its own to provide funding.

However despite this ability, at the current time non-supply managed producers in Ontario have been put into a FPT policy and political double bind by both the provincial and federal governments. The Hon. Carol Mitchell has been unwilling to extend the 40% provincial share to pork producers, without first having the federal government commit its 60% share. The Hon. Gerry Ritz, for his part, has said the province has the ability to fund BRMP on its own and so far he is also unwilling to accelerate the Growing Forward review cycle to fund BRMP within AgriStability.

Another consideration is that the federal government could also fund the program 100% on its own, but it is unlikely to do so.

Currently OASC and Ontario Pork's priority is to secure 40% funding from the province. This is viewed as potentially the fastest way to get funding and has a much greater probability of success than a 100% program funded exclusively by the province.

Producers should consider the most effective approach to take. Is it to adopt the position of the Hon. Carol Mitchell and lobby the federal government and MPs for its 60% share, or to argue that Ontario should come up with its 40% share right away notwithstanding the federal government, or indeed, press the province for 100% of the funding needed?

### **Trade and Export Considerations**

Traditionally, Ontario Pork has been concerned about the risk of countervail actions being taken against its live animal exporters - particularly to the US. In the recent past, the free trade agreement and the extreme depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar caused a boom in Canadian hog exports to the US and trade actions were initiated against the Canadian hog industry. Pork producer concern was also extended to a related worry about Quebec's ASRA program which provides a direct and specific cost of production subsidy to its pork producers. Could ASRA, for example, precipitate a trade action that would consequently involve and harm Ontario pork producers?

A number of critics of Ontario's BRMP proposal have stated that the program could run a risk of prompting a trade countervail or dumping action because it would offer a specific and direct subsidy to the non-supply managed sector. Some producers have also wondered if excluding exporting pork producers from the program would solve this issue as far as BRMP is concerned.

Consequently, OASC retained the Services of Grey, Clark, Shih and Associates (GCSA) to examine BRMP from a countervail and dumping perspective (CVD) and provide an opinion on how the risk of a trade action could be evaluated, and be reduced or mitigated. The firm's opinion was essentially that:

- BRMP could be countervailable in theory, because government would be subsidizing premium levels of this insurance type program by as much as 70% from what could be achieved if the program was entirely funded by

- producers and the private sector. Moreover, because the program excludes the supply managed sector, it would be considered to be offering a specific benefit to an individual commodity such as pork.
- Offering the program to all commodities would reduce the trade risk so some degree but not entirely. All safety net programs involving government in Canada carry associated trade risks.
  
  - Because the government would be making available an actuarially sound program at less than it would cost producers to obtain on the market on commercial terms, the amount of the subsidy would be the cost to government for its premium share. It is the saving to the producer, not the indemnity payments which a producer could receive from time to time which is considered to be the subsidy. This would lead to a relatively small subsidy margin for BRMP.
  
  - In conclusion, GCSA was of the opinion that while the BRMP proposal could be countervailable, the risk of a CVD challenge is small, and the risk of a successful challenge is even lower.

Taken in this light, it is OASC's and Ontario Pork's position that opposing BRMP on countervail grounds is unduly cautious and that BRMP occupies a similar trade risk profile as many other Canadian farm safety net programs and therefore the risk of trade action should not be used as an excuse to deny support to pork producers.

GCSA also offered that it would not matter if the funding were provided by the province or the federal government, the same conclusions would apply.

Currently Ontario Pork's proposal is consistent with other commodities' proposals that the program would cover animals that are exported out of the province. Among others there are two key reasons for extending coverage to exported

animals. First, producers must pay their premiums at the start of the year intending to ship animals in Canada, but if their regular customer goes out of business or is simply unable to take the animals, those producers would first face the loss of a market, and then lose program benefits when needed most if they were also excluded from the program. Second, if Ontario customers know that animals that stay in the province are eligible for program payments, and exported hogs are not eligible they will be able to drop their bids accordingly knowing that their suppliers are unlikely to export the animals.

Councillors should discuss the trade issues involved and offer their views on the level of acceptable risk that is involved.

### **Next Steps for BRMP**

OASC and Ontario Pork have been proceeding in developing BRMP based on a number of key assumptions.

- That it should work cooperatively with the Minister and staff of OMAFRA in the costing and design of BRMP- this phase is now essentially complete,
- That the Ontario Minister must first commit the province to its 40% share (as it has done for grains) so that producers can receive some relief right away and not be caught in a box between the federal and provincial levels of government (related to this is the unlevel playing field that persists between Ontario and Quebec),
- That the trade risks of BRMP are manageable and relatively small, and
- That pork producers will support the introduction of BRMP in sufficient numbers to justify the formation of the program.

Consequently, it has been OASC's policy not to deploy tactics such as mass demonstrations and protests as long as cooperative progress is being achieved with OMFRA. To date, the Minister has always made herself available to meet

with us and has publically stated her intention to keep working with OASC. OASC commodity leaders have shared the concern that overt protests and demonstrations could overly politicize the relationship with OMAFRA and set the development of BRMP back.

OASC has been meeting with MPPs, and MPs to encourage them to publically support the adoption of BRMP outside of the AgriStability and Growing Forward suite of programs. Producers need a BRMP solution much more quickly than can be achieved through the Growing Forward review cycle of 2013.

OASC is also mindful that a federal election is likely going to be held within the next 6 to 9 months and a provincial election will be held in October 2011. It has been Ontario Pork's/OASC experience that agriculture stands the best chance of being helped immediately prior to an election. Indeed this was the successful outcome of the Grains and Oilseeds RMP program that OASC would like to repeat.

OASC has also been reaching out to other agricultural business organizations to bring them on board as supporting coalition members. To date we have received support from the Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA), the Ontario Independent Meat Processors (OIMP), and the Ontario Agribusiness Association (OAA). Building our coalition brings the message home that the benefits of agriculture go far beyond farmers to include many aspects and jobs in the rural and urban economy of Ontario.

Recently Ontario Pork has met with other livestock groups to discuss how livestock can supplement OASC's efforts to get a faster response from the provincial Minister.

Producers should discuss whether this is the right approach and provide their input on other strategies that could be pursued.

## Key Questions for Discussion

- What is the most effective approach to take in the federal -provincial standoff. Is it to adopt the position of the Hon. Carol Mitchell and lobby the federal government and MPs for its 60% share, or to argue that Ontario should come up with its 40% share right away notwithstanding the federal government, or indeed, press the province for 100% of the funding needed?
- Councillors should discuss the trade issues involved with BRMP and the acceptability of the risk that is involved. Is it appropriate to cover exported animals under the proposed BRMP? Why/why not?
- Producers should discuss whether OASC has is the right advocacy approach and recommend other strategies that could be pursued.