

**BILL C-29: AN ACT TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY
OF AGRICULTURAL LOANS AND TO REPEAL
THE FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT**

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF BILL C-29

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Bill Stage	Date
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First Reading:	4 May 2009
Second Reading:	11 May 2009
Committee Report:	26 May 2009
Report Stage:	26 May 2009
Third Reading:	26 May 2009

SENATE

Bill Stage	Date
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First Reading:	27 May 2009
Second Reading:	9 June 2009
Committee Report:	11 June 2009
Report Stage:	
Third Reading:	16 June 2009

Royal Assent: 18 June 2009

Statutes of Canada 2009, c. 15

N.B. Any substantive changes in this Legislative Summary that have been made since the preceding issue are indicated in **bold print**.

Legislative history by Michel Bédard

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BILL C-29: AN ACT TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF AGRICULTURAL LOANS
AND TO REPEAL THE FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT*

BACKGROUND

The *Farm Improvement and Marketing Cooperatives Loans Act* (FIMCLA) has been in place since 1987 to make loans accessible to farmers and farming cooperatives. However, beginning farmers, intergenerational farmers and certain cooperatives were excluded under the FIMCLA. Faced with the recent economic crisis which, among other things, has limited access to credit, these groups have been confronted with even more challenges regarding the management of their farming operations.

Bill C-29 was introduced in the House of Commons on 4 May 2009 by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food (“the Minister”), the Honourable Gerry Ritz. It moved relatively quickly through the House of Commons (4–26 May) and the Senate (27 May–16 June), received Royal Assent on 18 June 2009, and came into force immediately. The bill amends the FIMCLA and repeals the *Farm Improvement Loans Act* (FILA), which is no longer active, having been effectively replaced by the FIMCLA in 1987.

The bill’s amendments to the FIMCLA extend the availability of loans to farmers who were previously not eligible. Unlike the previous situation, a beginning farmer – meaning a farmer who “intends to be or has been engaged in farming in Canada for less than six years” (clause 9(a)) – is now eligible for loans. Also now eligible are agricultural cooperatives with a majority (50% + 1) of farmer members. (Previously, only agricultural cooperatives with 100% farmer members were eligible.) The amendments also support intergenerational farm transfers. According to Prime Minister Stephen Harper, facilitating the transfer of farms to younger generations is becoming increasingly important since some 84,000 farmers are expected to retire in the next 15 years.⁽¹⁾

* Notice: For clarity of exposition, the legislative proposals set out in the bill described in this Legislative Summary are stated as if they had already been adopted or were in force. It is important to note, however, that bills may be amended during their consideration by the House of Commons and Senate, and have no force or effect unless and until they are passed by both houses of Parliament, receive Royal Assent, and come into force.

(1) Jennifer Graham, “Local plan to help farmers hailed,” *The Chronicle Herald* [Halifax], 2 May 2009, p. C5.

The short title of the amended legislation is the *Canadian Agricultural Loans Act* (CALA), which better reflects the purpose of the loan program. It is estimated that this new program will guarantee \$1 billion in loans over the next five years.⁽²⁾

Bill C-29 significantly increases loan limits, to reflect inflation and the expanding needs of farmers. The increased loan limits and eligibility are also designed to better align the CALA with the *Canada Small Business Financing Act*. Previously set at \$250,000, the limit is now increased to an aggregate of up to \$500,000 for any one farmer, with the limit for cooperatives staying steady at \$3 million. These loan limits may be replaced by regulation or may be increased subject to approval by the Minister. The eligible loan rate remains at 80%, although the rate for beginning farmers is now 90%, with both rates subject to regulation.

Prior to Bill C-29, the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food was liable to lenders for up to 95% of the value of loans. Under the amended legislation, the Minister's liability may be reduced by regulation, still within the 95% maximum amount prescribed by the bill. Such regulation was not provided for under the FIMCLA, but is made possible under the CALA in order to provide flexibility based on the varying needs of farmers.

Notably, the bill also provides for a five-year review of the Act. Moreover, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada intends to develop an electronic system for loan applications, in order to reduce processing times.⁽³⁾

DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

A. Title Changes (Clauses 1 and 2)

Both the long and short titles of the legislation are replaced. Clause 2 renames the Act as the *Canadian Agricultural Loans Act*.

B. Interpretation (Clauses 3 and 4)

Clause 3 replaces two of the definitions set out in section 2, and amends a third. It effectively broadens the previous definitions of farmer, farm products marketing cooperative, and lender. Previously, the definition of "farmer" included only those "engaged in farming in

(2) Office of the Prime Minister, "PM announces plan to help Canadian farmers access credit and receive loans," Press release, Edgeley, Sask., 1 May 2009.

(3) House of Commons, *Debates*, 2nd Session, 40th Parliament, 11 May 2009, p. 3306 (Pierre Lemieux, MP, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food).

Canada.” Bill C-29 expands that definition to include those that are engaged “or [intend] to be engaged in farming in Canada.” No criteria are provided for determining who has the intention “to be engaged in farming.”

Further, the criteria for inclusion in the definition of “farm products marketing cooperative” are relaxed under the amendments, making it easier for a cooperative to become eligible for loans under the Act. Previously, every member of a farm products marketing cooperative had to be a farmer for the cooperative to be eligible for a loan. The amended definition requires only that the cooperative association have “a majority of 50 per cent plus one of members or shareholders that are farmers.”

Lastly, clause 3 adds a new section 2(e) to expand the definition of “lender” to further include any other organization that applies to be designated as a lender and is so designated by the Minister with the approval of the Minister of Finance.

Clause 4 replaces the heading of section 4 of the Act, describing guaranteed farm loans.

C. Payment of Lenders’ Losses (Clause 5)

Clause 5 replaces part of section 4(1), which addresses the types of activities that are eligible for lenders’ losses. This clause provides that the Minister may be liable for 95% of the eligible loss, or less than 95% if a different percentage is provided for by regulation. (Section 4(1) of the FIMCLA was not subject to regulation and fixed the Minister’s liability at 95%.)

The amendments include a provision permitting regulations governing the eligibility of losses related to livestock purchases under section 4(1)(c). Previously, losses on livestock purchases were included without being subject to regulations.

Further, clause 5(3) replaces section 4(1)(g), which deals with payment of lenders’ losses for loans made regarding the purchase of land. Previously, section 4(1)(g) provided that the Minister was liable for 95% of lenders’ losses for “the purchase of additional land.” Clause 5(3) expands liability for “the purchase of land” to include any land used in the farming operation. Previously, loans were not available under the program for transfers of farmland within families. Clause 5 amends this by adding sections 4(1)(g.1), 4(1)(g.2) and 4(1)(g.3). Under the amendment, loans can be acquired for the purchase of shares in a corporation, interest in a partnership, or a share or membership in a cooperative. However, these types of loans are eligible only if at least 90% of the assets involved are used principally in the course of carrying on the business of farming in Canada.

Clause 5 also replaces section 4(2) concerning certain exclusions regarding loans related to private dwellings. Previously, loans were excluded if they are used to finance “improvements to a private dwelling.” The new section also excludes loans for the purpose of financing the “construction of ... a private dwelling.”

Clause 5 replaces section 4(3)(b), which prescribed that applications for loans with respect to property must disclose the type of interest that the farmer holds in the property. The amended section indicates that regulations may specify the type of interest or right that the farmer must hold or intend to hold. If such regulations have been put in place, clause 5 requires that the particular interest or right be stated on the loan application.

Lastly, clause 5 also replaces section 4(3)(c), which sets a limit on the amount of money that may be loaned to individual farmers and protected under the program. Previously, under 4(3)(c), payment of lenders’ losses was conditional on whether the aggregate of the principal amount together with other amounts under this Act and the *Farm Improvements Loans Act* did not exceed \$250,000. Clause 5 breaks section 4(3)(c) into two parts: 4(3)(c)(i) limits repayment of the lender’s loss to \$500,000 if the loan was made for any of the purposes listed in section 4(1), while 4(3)(c)(ii) lowers that limit to \$350,000 if those purposes did *not* include the purchase of land or the construction, repair or modification of buildings or structures.

D. Principal Amount Where Joint Borrowers (Clause 6)

Clause 6 replaces section 5(1) of the Act, which determines how the principal is divided when there are two or more borrowers. This amendment reflects the new limits provided in the Act. Previously, section 5(1) provided that where the principal does not exceed \$250,000, each farmer’s principal would be determined by dividing the principal by the number of borrowers. Bill C-29 removes the specified limit of \$250,000 but maintains that in the case of two or more farmers as joint borrowers, each will have an interest “equal to the amount obtained by dividing the principal amount of the loan by the number of farmers.”

E. Payment of Lenders’ Losses (Clause 7)

Under the FIMCLA, the Minister might be liable for 95% of farming cooperatives’ losses. Clause 7 amends section 6(1) to allow for regulation of this liability: 95% remains the maximum, but regulations may prescribe a lower amount.

Further, clause 7 amends section 6(2)(b) of the Act to reflect the change in definition of “farm products marketing cooperative.” Previously, section 6(2)(b) provided that the application must state that all members of the cooperative are farmers. Bill C-29 strikes that definition, and provides that the application must state that “50 per cent plus one of the members or shareholders ... of the farm products marketing cooperative are farmers.”

In addition, clause 7 amends section 6(2)(c), which addresses the loan amount available to cooperatives. A new maximum aggregate loan limit is specified in 6(2)(c)(i), which increases the limit from \$250,000 for a cooperative to \$500,000. If the loan is for machinery, or for refinancing the debts of the cooperative, section 6(2)(c)(ii) provides that the aggregate loan limit is \$350,000. The limits set out in both 6(2)(c)(i) and (ii) may be regulated, which expands the scope of the previous provisions. Alternatively, upon application by a lender, the Minister may increase the limits, although the Minister’s discretion is limited to \$3 million in section 6(3).

Lastly, clause 7 provides that the aggregate loan limit for a cooperative is \$3 million, as under previous section 6(3), but adds that this limit may be varied by regulation.

F. Aggregate Limit (Clause 8)

Clause 8 amends section 7, which limited the maximum amount of the Minister’s liability to all lenders to \$3 billion. The amendment provides that another limit may be fixed by regulation as the maximum.

G. Limit re Appraised Value (Clause 9)

Clause 9 replaces section 9, which limits the Minister’s liability for appraised asset values and differentiates between beginning/intergenerational farmers and other farmers. Previously, section 9 provided that the Minister was not liable for any portion of a loss that exceeded 80% of the appraised value on the day the loan was made, and did not address whether any other amount might be set by regulation. Under clause 9, the eligible loan rate remains the same for existing farmers at 80%; however, Bill C-29 raises the eligible loan rate to 90% of the appraised value for beginning and intergenerational farmers. The amendments also set out that the Minister may be liable for losses reflecting a different percentage of value if a different percentage is set by regulation, so long as it does not exceed 80% for existing farmers and 90% for beginning/intergenerational farmers.

Additionally, clause 9 effectively deletes section 10 of the Act, which set a prescribed proportion limiting liability for loans over \$100,000.

H. Legal Fees (Clause 10)

Clause 10 replaces section 13, which limits the Minister's liability for losses covering legal fees. The amendment gives the Minister discretion regarding liability for legal fees under the Act. Previously, the Minister was liable for legal fees if the "fees, costs or disbursements are assessed and allowed by the Deputy Minister of Justice." Bill C-29 makes the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food liable for legal fees, costs or disbursements incurred by the lender "in accordance with the rates established by the Minister in consultation with the Minister of Justice."

I. Regulations (Clause 11)

Clause 11 makes three additions to section 15(1)(b). New section 15(1)(b.1) allows the regulation-making authority to specify the purpose for which livestock is kept or the minimum amount of time livestock must be kept under the program, in order to be eligible for a loan guarantee under section 4(1)(c). New sections 15(1)(b.2) and (b.3) allow for the promulgation of regulations fixing various percentages and proportions relevant to the functioning of the legislation.

Further, clause 11 allows the Governor in Council a broader power to regulate. Previously, the Governor in Council could make regulations requiring lenders to provide periodic reports to the Minister in respect of the loans they make. Clause 11 extends regulatory authority to include making regulations "prescribing the information to be furnished to the Minister." Further, clause 11 creates a new power allowing the Governor in Council to regulate "the time when the information is to be furnished." Lastly, clause 11 repeals section 15(2) of the Act, which gave authority to the Governor in Council to change the Minister's liability limit for payment on a loan to a lower limit as recommended by the Minister and the Minister of Finance.

J. Reporting Requirements and Review (Clause 12)

Clause 12 replaces section 22 of the Act. Previously, this section required that an annual report be made with respect to the administration of both the FIMCLA and the FILA. Clause 12 requires only that a report be made with respect to this Act and not the FILA, since the latter is repealed by Bill C-29. Clause 12 also removes the now unnecessary language in section 22(2), which deals with the first annual report of 1988 and how it should be prepared.

A new section 22.1 is added by clause 12, which provides for mandatory review of the CALA program every five years. Similar to the annual report required under section 22, the report on the review is to be laid before each House of Parliament, but “on any of the first 30 days on which that House is sitting after the report is completed,” whereas the annual report is still to be provided “on any of the first 15 days on which that House is sitting” after the report is completed.

K. Consequential Amendments (Clause 13)

Clause 13 makes consequential amendments to the *Bank Act*. First, it removes a reference to qualifying loans under the FILA to any aquaculturist under section 427(1)(m)(v). Second, it replaces sections 427(1)(n)(v) and (vi), which state that loans may be made to any farmer as under the FILA and the FIMCLA, with a section indicating that banks may lend to a farmer for “any purpose for which a loan as defined in the *Canadian Agricultural Loans Act* may be made” to reflect the new title of the Act.

L. Repeal of the *Farm Improvement Loans Act* (Clause 14)

Clause 14 repeals the *Farm Improvement Loans Act*.

COMMENTARY

Bill C-29 was not contentious. It was supported by many agricultural associations and farming groups across Canada, which endorsed the bill’s purpose of helping provide both beginning and existing farmers and cooperatives with the credit they need in order to operate. Greg Marshall, President of the Agricultural Producers Association of Saskatchewan, said “It’s a very positive thing to see this money put into this loan program and if it’s expanded to include new farmers and inter-generational transfers, that’s exactly what we’re looking for.”⁽⁴⁾ However, some members of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Agri-Food raised the issue of which stakeholders, and to what extent, had been consulted for the preparation of the bill. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada officials provided a list of those consulted, which is attached to this document as an appendix.

(4) Jennifer Graham, “Farmers say loan plan is essential for industry,” *The Kingston Whig-Standard*, 2 May 2009, p. 11.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Sessions Participants

Calgary:

Name	Organization
Michele Aasgard	Alberta Community and Co-operative Association
Humphrey Banack	Wild Rose Agriculture Producers
Casey Bydevaate	Potato Growers of Alberta
T.M. (Teresa) Clouston	ATB Financial
Ed Kinzel	Credit Union of Alberta
Dale Kuly	Agriculture Financial Service Corporation
Eillen McElroy	Western Stock Grower's Association
Jeff Nielsen	Western Barley Growers Association
John Polegi	RBC Royal Bank of Canada
Ross Purdy	BMO Bank of Montreal
Don Thompson	Cooptions Consulting Coop Ltd.
Ken Vincent	Director of Cooperatives – Alberta
Henry Wierenga	Alberta Chain Co-op

Guelph:

Name	Organization
John Ardiel	The Bay Growers' Co-operative Inc.
Jason Bent	Ontario Federation of Agriculture
Fitz Bharath	Ontario Soybean Growers
Heather Blanchard	Brier Run Alpacas – Edy's Mills Fine Fibres
Ron Bonnett	Ontario Federation of Agriculture
Michael Bouk	AG Energy Co-operative
Norma Collett	Newfoundland and Labrador Livestock Producer's Council
Alison Connell	BMO Bank of Montreal
Sante P. DeCarolis	CSEA Inc. (Canadian Sweet Potato Ethanol Alliance)
John Gillespie	Ontario Cattlemen's Association
Jim Grey	Ontario Soybean Growers
Ann Gulliver	ACC Farmer's Financial
Denyse Guy	Ontario Co-operative Association
Darren Hannah	Canadian Bankers Association
Matthew Holden	TD Canada Trust
Brian M. Hughes	ACC Farmer's Financial
Larry Huszczo	CSEA Inc. (Canadian Sweet Potato Ethanol Alliance)
Frank Kennes	St. Willibrord – The Credit Union
Don Ledrew	ACC Farmer's Financial
Ryder Lee	Canadian Cattlemen's Association
Angela Yee Loong	Royal Bank Financial Group
Norris McAuslan	Brier Run Alpacas – Edy's Mills Fine Fibres
Vicky Malcom	The Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board
Lynne Markell	Canadian Co-operative Association
Jeffery Mitchell	Canada Mink Breeders Association
Berry W. Murray	CSEA Inc. (Canadian Sweet Potato Ethanol Alliance)
Bob Norris	Ontario Federation of Agriculture
Kirk Rankin	Canada Mink Breeders Association
Helmuth Spreitzer	Ontario Pork
Paul A. Stewart	CIBC Mortgages & Lending
Lisa Thompson	Ontario Dairy Goat Co-operative
John Van Alten	Ontario Beekeepers' Association
Beth Wismer	Indian Agricultural Program of Ontario

Longueuil:

Name	Organization
Yvan Beaudin	National Bank of Canada
Pierre Beaudoin	Royal Bank of Canada
Amrane Boumghar	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Gilles Bourget	Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation
Félix Bussièrès	Union des cultivateurs franco-ontariens
Marjolaine Carrier	Desjardins Fédération des caisses du Québec
Michel Clément	Ministère du Développement économique, de l'Innovation et de l'Exportation
Sylvie Cloutier	Conseil de la transformation agroalimentaire et des produits de consommation [Council Food Processing and Consumer Products]
Robert Gratton	Co-opérative Agricole D'Embrun
Donald Hains	Laurentian Bank
Ivan Hale	Quebec Farmers' Association
André Jalbert	Fédération des Coopératives de Développement Régional du Québec
Sylvain Martel	Nutrinor, Coopérative agro-alimentaire du Saguenay Lac-St-Jean
Bruno Montour	Conseil de la coopération du Québec
Myriam Parent	Desjardins Fédération des caisses du Québec
Josée Robitaille	Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation
Yvan Roy	Qualiporc Regroupement Coopératif
Harley Trudeau	Government of Yukon
Virginie Simard	La Financière agricole du Québec
Paul-André Vallières	National Bank of Canada

Moncton:

Name	Organization
Bruce Andrews	Atlantic Beef Products
Ian Blenkham	Chicken Farmers of Nova Scotia
Hans Bouma	Dairy Farmers of New Brunswick
Charline Cormier	Chicken Farmers of Nova Scotia
Mark Davies	Nova Scotia Turkey Producers
Michael Delaney	P.E.I. Grain Elevators Corporation
Melvin Doiron	Coopérative de développement régional – Acadie
Frank Foster	Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture
Claire Gagnon	Registraire des coopératives, Ministère de la Justice
Shelly Higgins	Porc NB Pork
Donna M. Langille	Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture
Jennifer MacDonald	Chicken Farmers of Nova Scotia
Jonathan McClelland	Nova Scotia Co-operative Council
John Murray	Nova Scotia Farm Loan Board
Mike Nabuurs	Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture (PEIFA)
Laurence Nason	Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture
Fred Pierce	Nova Scotia Co-operative Council
Janice Tait	RBC Royal Bank of Canada
Henry Vissers	Pork Nova Scotia

Regina:

Name	Organization
Virginia Coupal	Western Canadian Marketers & Processors
Jason Dean	Saskatchewan Cattle Feeders Association
Lanny Dewan	RBC Royal Bank of Canada
Judie Dyck	Saskatchewan Canola Growers Association
Laurel Feltin	Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities

Lyle Frick	Credit Union Central of Saskatchewan
Dennis Fuglerud	Saskatchewan Stockergrowers Association
Jim Graham	Saskatchewan Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization
Shawn Hermanson	Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food
Tim Highmoor	Saskatchewan Cattle Feeders Association
Kerry Holderness	Agricultural Producers Association of Saskatchewan
Sylvain Lejeune	Conseil de la coopération de la Saskatchewan
Caroline Maze	Saskatchewan Indian Equity Foundation Inc.
Jim Parsons	Great West Beef & Bison Inc.
Don Ross	Western Farm Leadership Co-operative
Clem Samson	Farm Credit Canada
Kim Sanderson	University of Saskatchewan, Specialized Livestock Market Research Group
Pam Skotnitsky	Credit Union Central of Saskatchewan
Glen Snyder	BMO Bank of Montreal
Lorne Tangjerd	Saskatchewan Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization
Veronica Wollmann	Credit Union Central of Saskatchewan

St. John's:

Name	Organization
Andrea Bourne	Agri-Adapt Council Inc.
Harry Burden	Dairy Farmers of Newfoundland and Labrador
Roger Churchill	Department of Innovation, Trade & Development
Norma Collett	Newfoundland and Labrador Livestock Producer's Council
Jason Collins	Egg Producers of Newfoundland and Labrador
Dwight Eveleigh	Newfoundland and Labrador Horticulture Producers Council
Brian Goldsworthy	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Michelle Lester	Provincial Farm Women's Association
Glen Fitzpatrick	Newfoundland and Labrador Federation of Co-operatives
Lynn Kendall	Department of Forest Resources
Cynthia MacDonald	Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods
Mark MacPherson	Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Tony Marx	Newfoundland and Labrador Federation of Agriculture
Gordon McKenna	Farm Association Producer
Cle Newhook	Axis Consulting
Dave Oliver	Producer
Daxton Pinsent	Department of Innovation, Trade & Development
Frank Pye	Lake Melville Agricultural Association
Melvin Rideout	Newfoundland and Labrador Horticulture Producers Council
Gillian Skinner	Department of Innovation, Trade & Development
Winston Stanley	Newfoundland and Labrador Horticulture Producers Council
Karl Tee	Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
Ron Walsh	Sheep Producers Association of Newfoundland and Labrador
Ann Marie Whelan	Newfoundland and Labrador Horticulture Producers Council
Chan Wiseman	Newfoundland and Labrador Young Farmers
Mervin Wiseman	Newfoundland and Labrador Federation of Agriculture

Vancouver:

Name	Organization
Rick Buchanan	Credit Union Central of British Columbia
Joy Emmanuel	BC Institute for Co-operative Studies
Diane Fillmore	BC Ministry of Agriculture & Lands
Kerry Froese	B.C. Chicken Grower's Association
Martin J. Frost	PWC DevCo, The Co-operative Consultants

Trevor Kempthorne	First Nations Agricultural Lending Association
Glen Lucas	B.C. Fruit Growers' Association
Renee Umezuki	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Regional Office)
Bob Richards	RBC Royal Bank of Canada
Stephen Thomson	B.C. Agriculture Council

Winnipeg:

Name	Organization
R. Peter Blawat	Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives
Scott Clayton	Manitoba Agricultural Services Corp.
Alvin Depauw	Keystone Agricultural Producers
Tom Dooley	Aikins, MacAulay & Thorvaldson LLP
Joy Dornian	Souris & Glenwood Community Development Corporation
Wendy Friesen	Manitoba Pork Council
Vera Goussaert	Manitoba Cooperative Association Inc.
David Kerr	Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives
Marnie Kostur	Parkland Agricultural Resource Cooperative
Cam McIntosh	RBC Royal Bank of Canada
Dale Myhre	Tribal Wi-chi-way-win Capital Corporation
Gil Nelson	Granny's Poultry Co-operative Ltd.
Hugh Stephenson	Producer
Bill Swan	Dairy Farmers of Manitoba
Louis Tétrault	Conseil de développement économique des municipalités bilingues du Manitoba
Ed Thomas	The Canadian Wheat Board

Appendix 2 – AAFC Representatives at Sessions*

Name	Organization
Albert Daoust	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Bruce Langevin	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Michel Massé	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Rémi Massé	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Rhiannen Putt	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Alain Roy	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Donna Seymour	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Bob Shalla	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Karine Tardif	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Raymond Whelan	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

*Please note that not all the listed AAFC representatives were present at each session.