

- eliminate the requirement for approval of all extra-provincial motor carrier rates and charges;
- exempt certain commodities from economic regulation; and
- streamline the application process.

Recently announced federal proposals for deregulation of transportation industries are generally supportive of these plans.

#### Agricultural Policies

Barriers to inter-provincial trade resulting from agricultural policies take three main forms: agricultural marketing boards, agricultural subsidies and restrictive product standards or regulations. The most obvious barriers to interprovincial trade are associated with supply management policies. The main problem resulting from supply management is the rigid production pattern which quota allocation places on the industry. Both dairy and poultry products are subject to supply management programs.

Additional problems result from the regulatory powers of marketing boards, specifically with regard to delivery, pricing and licencing. There are both national and provincial agricultural marketing boards in Canada. The current basis of the national marketing boards is the Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act. This act and its predecessors augmented the powers of provincial boards and circumvented the constitutional problem of split jurisdictions by having each jurisdiction delegate authority to a third party, the marketing board.

Four products fall under national marketing boards: eggs (Canadian Egg Marketing Agency); chickens (Canadian Chicken Marketing Agency); turkeys (Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency); and industrial milk (Canadian Dairy Commission). These boards control trade within provinces through powers delegated from provincial governments, and interprovincial as well as export trade through powers delegated from the federal government. In addition, the Canadian Wheat Board displays some characteristics of a marketing board.

Although national marketing boards establish provincial production and marketing quotas in most cases, provincial boards fix quotas and prices for individual producers. The main way in which provincial marketing boards can restrict interprovincial trade is in controlling where and how producers can market their products. Provincial boards control a wide range of products, from those covered by the national boards, to pork, vegetables and tobacco.

The marketing of fluid milk is one instance in which provincial regulation has impeded interprovincial trade. In the past there was little interprovincial movement in milk because of its perishable