

for the manufacture of confectionery and other food products, and for soft-serve ice cream. Within access permit issuance totaled 20,120 kg.

### **Ice Cream and Yoghurt**

The access levels in 2004 were 484,000 kg for ice cream and 332,000 kg for yoghurt. Within access commitment import permit issuance in 2004 totaled 484,000 kg for ice cream and 332,000 kg for yoghurt. In 2004, supplementary permits were issued for 6,577 kg of yoghurt for re-export. Supplementary import permits for other purposes were issued for 2,975 kg for ice cream and for 97,605 kg for yogurt.

### **Skimmed and Whole Milk Powder and Animal Feed**

The access level for these products is zero, and there is no associated TRQ. However, supplementary import permits for re-export were issued for 2,367,675 kg of skimmed milk powder, and for 23,874,810 kg of whole milk powder. Supplementary permits for other purposes were issued for 88,366 kg of skimmed milk powder and for 10,499 kg of whole milk powder.

### **3) Margarine**

The TRQ for margarine was introduced on January 1, 1995. The import access level for 2004 was 7,558,000 kg. Within access commitment permit issuance totaled 3,593,967 kg.

### **4) Beef and veal**

The restrictions on imports of non-NAFTA beef and veal established under the Meat Import Act were converted to a TRQ on January 1, 1995. The TRQ applies to all imports of fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal imported from non-NAFTA countries (excluding Chile) and in 2004 was 76,409 tonnes. Of this total, 35,000 tonnes were reserved for imports from Australia and 29,600 tonnes were reserved for imports from New Zealand. The balance of the TRQ (11,809 tonnes) was reserved for imports from all countries, including Australia and New Zealand, once their country-specific reserves were fully used.

Since May 20, 2003, the government has made changes to the supplementary import policy on three occasions in order to support domestic beef and veal producers in facing the challenges and uncertainty brought on by BSE. The changes have provided domestic producers with greater opportunities to supply the Canadian market while the government works to fully restore access to export markets, and were developed in close consultation with industry stakeholders. The policy was modified once in 2004, on April 27. Since that time, supplemental imports have been limited to those situations where neither the specific product nor reasonable substitutes are available in Canada at competitive prices. One supplementary import permit was issued in 2004, for 457 kg of beef.

### **5) Wheat, barley and their products**

The restrictions imposed on imports of wheat, barley and their products under the Canadian Wheat Board Act were converted to TRQs on August 1, 1995. These TRQs are administered by Canada Border Services Agency on a first-come-first-served basis using an August-July year. Importers may cite **General Import Permit No. 20 - Wheat and Wheat Products, Barley and Barley Products** to import goods at the lower rate of duty. Once the access levels are filled, importers must cite **General Import Permit No. 100 - Eligible Agricultural Goods** on Customs entry documents to import goods at the higher rate of duty. The following annual (August 1