

expropriated property before the Government can take possession from them under the new law and they must have received an offer of full compensation. If, however, the Government must take possession before the 90-day period has elapsed, it will be obliged to pay a special compulsory taking allowance. The additional amount is 10 per cent of the value of the expropriated property.

ABANDONMENT OF EXPROPRIATED PROPERTY

Under the present law, the Government can arbitrarily declare in writing that any expropriated property is not required and is abandoned, and the registration of such a document in the registry office automatically reverts the abandoned property in the person from whom it was taken. The new law will permit the Government to abandon expropriated property only if the person from whom it was taken elects to accept the abandonment following notice to them of the Government's intention to abandon the property.

NEGOTIATION PROCEDURE

Under the present law, there is no prescribed negotiation procedure to help in the resolution of disputes on compensation. The new law will give an owner or tenant the right to have a negotiator, appointed to inspect the property, consider appraisals, valuations and other evidence with a view to effecting a settlement of the compensation payable to him.

PRINCIPLES OF COMPENSATION

At present, the rules that govern the determination of the amount of compensation payable are unstated except in the decided case law. The new law will provide a comprehensive code for determining the compensation payable with the minimum or base amount being, in general, the market value of the property at the time of its taking. Provision is made to compensate for any losses incidental to disturbance including moving to other premises and for any element of special economic advantage related to occupation or use of the property.

New principles of compensation have been included to deal with the expropriation of property that was in use as a residence and with the expropriation of leasehold interests.

The new law will also provide that in valuing expropriated property, no account shall be taken of any increase or decrease in value resulting from an anticipated or actual expropriation.

INTEREST AND COSTS

Under the present law, interest is ordinarily paid on unpaid compensation money at the rate of 5 per cent *per annum* from the date the Government takes possession. Under the new law, interest will be paid at an economic rate that will fluctuate from time to time and that will not be less than the average yield from Government of Canada treasury bills. Special

provision is also made to pay additional interest at the rate of 5 per cent *per annum* if the Government's offer of compensation turns out to be unrealistically low, and this will occur if the offer falls below 90 per cent of the compensation awarded to the claimant. If the Government fails to offer compensation within 90 days, further interest at the rate of 5 per cent must be paid on the compensation for the period that the Government remained in default in making its offer.

A person claiming compensation under the present law, has no right to claim legal costs that are reasonably incurred in asserting his claim before legal proceedings begin. The new law also provides that legal and appraisal costs reasonably incurred in asserting a claim for compensation will be paid, as well as such court costs as may be awarded if legal proceedings start. However, under the new law, a claimant will be entitled to have the whole of his court costs paid by the Government, where the amount awarded to him exceeds the amount of compensation offered to him by the Government, and in any other case, the awarding of court costs will be at the discretion of the court.

AGRICULTURE LIAISON ABROAD

The Canada Department of Agriculture has established an International Liaison Service to co-ordinate its increasing international activities.

Participation by the Department in international agricultural organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development has increased sharply in the past decade or so. So has its role in aid and development programmes administered by the Canadian International Development Agency in other countries.

Besides co-ordinating all international activities of the Department, ILS will maintain liaison with the Canadian International Development Agency and other federal agencies and departments, and with the various international agricultural organizations. It will also co-operate with the Trade Commissioner Service of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce to gather information on agricultural policies abroad and analyze and interpret these developments and their effect on Canada.

The Service also will serve as the CDA's liaison agent with foreign embassies in Ottawa and with visitors from abroad. In addition, it will co-ordinate the placement in Canadian universities, research centres and on farms of agricultural trainees from other countries.

Canada's National Science Library in Ottawa is linked by Telex with more than 100 other university, government and public libraries, as well as 1,700 private firms in Canada.