

The access level for evaporated and condensed milk was 11,700 kg. The TRQ, all of which was used, is reserved exclusively for imports from Australia. Supplementary import permits for purposes other than re-export were issued for 2,713 kg, and supplementary import permits for re-export were issued for 407,678 kg.

### **Heavy Cream**

The heavy cream access level is 394,000 kg for sterilized cream having a minimum of 23% butterfat and sold in cans having a volume not exceeding 200 ml. The quota year was August 1, 2002 to July 31, 2003. Import permits were issued for 394,000 kg. Supplementary import permits were issued for re-export for 205,148 kg, and for other purposes for 16,677 kg.

### **Products Consisting of Natural Milk Constituents**

The access level for these products is 4,345,000 kg; permits were issued to import 4,345,000 kg. Supplementary import permits for re-export were issued for 1,311,997 kg.

### **Ice Cream and Yoghurt**

The access level was 484,000 kg for ice cream and 332,000 kg for yoghurt. Within access commitment import permit issuance in 2003 totaled 442,862 kg for ice cream and 332,000 kg for yoghurt. In 2003, supplementary permits were issued for 6,317 kg of ice cream for re-export. Supplementary import permits for yoghurt for other purposes totaled 45,848 kg.

## **3) Margarine**

The TRQ for margarine was introduced on January 1, 1995. The import access level for 2003 was 7,558,000 kg. Within access commitment permit issuance totalled 3,026,633 kg.

## **4) Beef and veal**

The restrictions on imports of non-NAFTA beef and veal imposed under the Meat Import Act were converted to a TRQ on January 1, 1995. The restrictions apply to all imports of fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal imported from non-NAFTA countries (also excluding Chile); the TRQ level is fixed at 76,409 tonnes. For 2003, 35,000 tonnes were reserved for imports from Australia and 29,600 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.

For 2003, 75% of the import access quantity, or 57,307 tonnes, was allocated to processors and retailer-processors on the basis of the amount of non-NAFTA beef and veal they processed in their own facilities in the period from January 1, 2002 to April 30, 2003. The balance of the import access level, or 19,102 tonnes, was allocated to distributors on the basis of their sales of non-NAFTA beef and veal in the same period.

On May 16, 1997, a supplementary permit policy was introduced to allow firms to import in excess of their quota shares. Under the policy, permits were normally issued if the price of non-NAFTA beef and veal entering Canada is not less than the price of similar goods entering the United States. This policy was changed in 2003 to one where applications for supplementary imports are normally refused.