

Parliamentary appropriation and Canada Council arts funding, 1957-58 to 2022-23¹

Fiscal year	Parliamentary appropriation ²		Canada Council arts funding ³	
	Current dollars	2022-23 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	2022-23 dollars
1957-58 ⁵	...	...	\$749,000	\$7,651,946
1958-59	...	...	\$1,435,000	\$14,274,474
1959-60	...	...	\$1,263,000	\$12,481,412
1960-61	...	...	\$1,397,000	\$13,627,510
1961-62	...	...	\$1,406,000	\$13,540,586
1962-63	...	...	\$1,478,000	\$14,054,943
1963-64	...	...	\$1,424,000	\$13,373,217
1964-65	...	...	\$1,475,000	\$13,598,780
1965-66 ⁶	\$1,933,000	\$17,397,000	\$3,374,000	\$30,366,000
1966-67	\$3,108,000	\$26,853,120	\$4,297,000	\$37,126,080
1967-68	\$6,637,000	\$55,442,785	\$7,039,000	\$58,800,928
1968-69	\$7,479,000	\$60,150,255	\$8,689,000	\$69,881,745
1969-70	\$8,492,000	\$65,177,178	\$9,412,000	\$72,238,294
1970-71	\$8,831,000	\$65,775,724	\$10,269,000	\$76,486,345
1971-72	\$10,513,000	\$76,055,770	\$12,069,000	\$87,312,574
1972-73	\$14,326,000	\$98,908,274	\$15,239,000	\$105,211,726
1973-74	\$17,323,000	\$110,984,644	\$18,986,000	\$121,639,119
1974-75	\$20,447,000	\$117,999,481	\$22,411,000	\$129,333,710
1975-76	\$30,181,000	\$157,357,490	\$31,062,000	\$161,950,841
1976-77	\$32,620,000	\$158,589,839	\$33,205,000	\$161,433,955
1977-78	\$37,537,000	\$168,916,500	\$37,815,000	\$170,167,500
1978-79	\$39,152,000	\$161,742,689	\$41,074,000	\$169,682,754
1979-80	\$41,116,000	\$155,418,480	\$41,795,000	\$157,985,100
1980-81	\$44,647,000	\$153,423,327	\$43,693,000	\$150,145,036
1981-82	\$52,941,000	\$161,710,691	\$51,557,000	\$157,483,200
1982-83	\$59,883,000	\$164,923,672	\$60,754,000	\$167,322,492
1983-84	\$65,581,000	\$170,668,627	\$65,502,000	\$170,463,036
1984-85	\$72,614,000	\$181,175,525	\$70,108,000	\$174,922,931
1985-86	\$74,244,000	\$178,185,600	\$69,257,000	\$166,216,800
1986-87	\$85,311,000	\$196,631,451	\$84,088,000	\$193,812,585
1987-88	\$96,895,000	\$213,876,263	\$82,545,000	\$182,201,518
1988-89	\$93,251,000	\$198,027,404	\$93,337,000	\$198,210,034
1989-90	\$103,503,000	\$209,219,968	\$94,681,000	\$191,387,262
1990-91	\$104,054,000	\$200,675,571	\$95,604,000	\$184,379,143
1991-92	\$105,493,000	\$192,639,391	\$96,322,000	\$175,892,348
1992-93	\$108,215,000	\$194,787,000	\$98,076,000	\$176,536,800
1993-94	\$99,335,000	\$175,460,888	\$89,702,000	\$158,445,589

Fiscal year	Parliamentary appropriation ²		Canada Council arts funding ³	
	Current dollars	2022-23 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	2022-23 dollars
1994-95	\$98,362,000	\$173,539,491	\$86,479,000	\$152,574,385
1995-96	\$97,946,000	\$169,057,479	\$84,300,000	\$145,504,110
1996-97 ⁷	\$91,093,000	\$154,929,827	\$84,694,000	\$144,046,488
1997-98 ⁸	\$113,968,000	\$190,619,044	\$101,655,000	\$170,024,735
1998-99 ⁹	\$116,169,000	\$192,385,025	\$111,757,000	\$185,078,405
1999-00	\$116,584,000	\$189,747,048	\$111,044,000	\$180,730,385
2000-01 ¹⁰	\$127,431,000	\$201,966,113	\$113,795,000	\$180,354,340
2001-02 ¹¹	\$151,776,000	\$234,647,558	\$133,347,000	\$206,156,098
2002-03 ¹²	\$153,707,000	\$232,404,984	\$139,065,000	\$210,266,280
2003-04 ¹³	\$155,604,000	\$228,865,027	\$134,815,000	\$198,288,210
2004-05 ¹⁴	\$152,111,000	\$219,667,461	\$130,051,000	\$187,810,040
2005-06 ¹⁵	\$151,683,000	\$214,340,837	\$129,491,000	\$182,981,675
2006-07 ¹⁶	\$172,507,000	\$239,074,779	\$149,990,000	\$207,868,818
2007-08 ¹⁷	\$182,507,000	\$247,489,313	\$161,904,000	\$219,550,536
2008-09 ¹⁸	\$182,242,000	\$241,498,601	\$158,270,000	\$209,732,025
2009-10 ¹⁹	\$183,122,000	\$242,028,378	\$158,390,000	\$209,340,629
2010-11 ²⁰	\$181,277,000	\$235,271,094	\$154,532,000	\$200,559,986
2011-12 ²¹	\$180,958,000	\$228,197,244	\$157,304,000	\$198,368,347
2012-13 ²²	\$181,180,000	\$225,097,913	\$153,397,000	\$190,580,332
2013-14 ²³	\$181,974,000	\$224,059,192	\$153,640,000	\$189,172,378
2014-15 ²⁴	\$182,224,000	\$220,066,045	\$155,141,000	\$187,358,780
2015-16 ²⁵	\$182,224,000	\$217,632,455	\$157,286,000	\$187,848,682
2016-17 ²⁶	\$222,574,000	\$262,096,486	\$196,793,000	\$231,737,551
2017-18 ²⁷	\$258,514,000	\$299,749,362	\$218,892,000	\$253,807,288
2018-19 ²⁸	\$292,990,895	\$332,085,632	\$261,842,706	\$296,781,238
2019-20 ²⁹	\$327,771,295	\$364,404,557	\$289,927,491	\$322,331,152
2020-21 ³⁰	\$428,631,145	\$473,058,607	\$394,586,960	\$435,485,754
2021-22 ³¹	\$510,389,080	\$544,991,729	\$474,830,632	\$507,022,539
2022-23 ³²	\$423,422,901	\$423,422,901	\$383,973,563	\$383,973,563

¹ The figures reflect the mandate of the Canada Council for the Arts. Therefore, the amounts for Social Sciences and Humanities programs that were part of the Canada Council from 1957-58 until 1977-78 are excluded.

Sources:

Parliamentary Appropriation: Canada Council for the Arts, Annual Reports – Finances section, 1957-58 to the most recent fiscal year.

Arts Funding: from 1957-58 until 1981-82: L. Mailhot, B. Melançon, Le Conseil des arts du Canada, 1957-82, Léméac, 1982, p.67; for 1982-83 and 1983-84: Canada Council for the Arts, 1983-84 Annual Report; from 1984-85 until 1993-94: Canada Council for the Arts, Annual Reports – Finances section; from 1994-95 until the most recent fiscal year: Canada Council for the Arts, Annual Reports.

² The Parliamentary Appropriation is the main source of revenue of the Canada Council for the Arts. It provides for the funding of different arts programs and prizes, the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, art purchases by the Art Bank (created in 1972) and payments to authors through the Public Lending Right Program (created in 1986). The Parliamentary Appropriation is not used for Special Funds like the Killam or Molson Prizes.

³ The Arts Funding includes grants to artists and art organizations through different programs, art purchases by the Art Bank and payments to authors through the Public Lending Right Program. It also includes Canada Council for the Arts' Prizes, like the Jules Léger Prize for New Chamber Music and the Governor General's Awards and Prizes in Literature, Performing Arts, Architecture, Visual and Media Arts. Arts Funding does not include Special Funds like the Killam or Molson Prizes.

⁴ The Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index, historical summary tables were used for the conversion of Current Dollars into the most recent fiscal year Dollars, <<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/econ46a-eng.htm>>.

⁵ In 1957, the Government of Canada received \$100 million from the death duties of Sir James Hamet Dunn (Bathurst, New Brunswick, 1874 – St. Andrews, New Brunswick, 1956) and Izaak Walton Killam (Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, 1885 – Grand-Cascapédia, Québec, 1955), and invested \$50 million (\$436 million – 2017-18 dollars) in an Endowment Fund and \$50 million in a University Capital Grants Fund. Those investments made possible the creation of the Canada Council for the Arts. As stated in the Canada Council Act, the mandate of the Canada Council for the Arts is to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences. From 1957-58 until 1964-65, there was no parliamentary appropriation. The interest and dividends earned from the Endowment Fund were the main source of revenue for arts funding.

⁶ From 1965-66 until 1977-78, the amount of the Parliamentary Appropriation shown in the table reflects the portion for the Arts programs and the National Commission for UNESCO. That portion is established on the percentage of the expenses for both and the expenses for the Social Sciences and Humanities programs as reported in the Annual Reports of those fiscal years. Below, for each fiscal year, are the percentages of the expenses for the Arts programs and the National Commission for UNESCO.

<u>1965-66: 55.60%</u>	<u>1969-70: 35.83%</u>	<u>1973-74: 47.43%</u>	<u>1977-78: 56.84%</u>
<u>1966-67: 44.74%</u>	<u>1970-71: 36.49%</u>	<u>1974-75: 50.04%</u>	
<u>1967-68: 39.27%</u>	<u>1971-72: 39.96%</u>	<u>1975-76: 55.16%</u>	
<u>1968-69: 36.34%</u>	<u>1972-73: 44.57%</u>	<u>1976-77: 54.68%</u>	

⁷ The 1996-97 Parliamentary Appropriation drop reflects a \$3.1 million transfer from the Canada Council for the Arts to the Department of Canadian Heritage for funding of the National Theatre School and the National Ballet School.

⁸ 1997-98 Parliamentary Appropriation includes a \$25 million annual addition that began this year.

⁹ For the Parliamentary Appropriation, a total of \$10 million in one-time funding was received (\$4 million in 1998-99, \$4 million in 1999-2000 and \$2 million in 2000-01) to fund special Millennium projects through the Millennium Arts Fund. The Millennium Arts Fund provided \$10 million in grants over two years (1998-99 and 1999-2000). A small portion (about \$602,000) was disbursed as additional grants in 2000-01.

¹⁰ 2000-01 Parliamentary Appropriation includes a \$10 million annual addition that begins this year and \$600,000 for PICLO (Partenariat interministériel avec les communautés de langue officielle).

¹¹ 2001-02 Parliamentary Appropriation includes \$25 million supplementary appropriation announced in May 2001, \$900,000 for PICLO and \$295,000 for IPOLC (Interdepartmental Partnership with Official Language Communities).

¹² 2002-03 Parliamentary Appropriation includes \$25 million supplementary appropriation, \$900,000 for PICLO and \$500,000 for IPOLC.

¹³ 2003-04 Parliamentary Appropriation includes \$25 million supplementary appropriation, \$1,119,000 for Terminus 1525, \$580,000 for Dance Presenters, \$500,000 for IPOLC, \$450,000 for PICLO, \$1 million for Equipment Acquisition Assistance for Media Arts Production Organizations, and \$50,000 for the Creator Rights Alliance.

¹⁴ 2004-05 Parliamentary Appropriation includes \$25 million supplementary appropriation, \$600,000 for Terminus 1525, \$300,000 for the Sound Recording Development program, \$500,000 for IPOLC, \$450,000 for PICLO, \$230,000 for CITF (Commission internationale du théâtre francophone), and \$200,000 for the SPARK initiative (also contribution of \$1.5M to the reallocation initiative).

¹⁵ 2005-06 Parliamentary Appropriation includes \$25 million supplementary appropriation and a portion of \$2,500,000 for Capacity Building Initiative (also contribution of \$1.5M to the reallocation initiative).

¹⁶ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2006-07 includes a supplement of \$20 million.

¹⁷ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2007-08 includes a supplement of \$30 million.

¹⁸ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2008-09 includes supplements of \$500,000 for the UNESCO International Fund for Cultural Diversity, \$800,000 for PICLO/IPOLC, and \$250,000 for Sound Recording Development program.

¹⁹ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2009-10 includes a supplement of \$750,000 for the implementation of the new National Translation Program for Book Publishing and an retroactive adjustment of \$1.5M for compensation adjustment.

²⁰ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2010-11 was reduced by \$1,356,000 as a result of the transfer of resources to other partners for the management of the Canada Music Fund Program. Furthermore, the appropriation figure includes a fiscal restraint reduction of \$185,968 as well as a supplement of \$127,000 for the Commission internationale du théâtre francophone (CITF).

²¹ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2011-12 was reduced by \$700,000 in relation to the National Translation Program for Book Publishing. Furthermore, the appropriation figure includes supplements of \$127,000 for CITF and \$50,000 for the Qualitative Enquiry on Arts Presentation being conducted by the Canadian Arts Presenting Association (CAPACOA).

²² The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2012-13 was increased by \$250,000 in relation to the National Translation Program for Book Publishing. Furthermore, the appropriation figure includes supplements of \$127,000 for CITF.

²³ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2013-14 was increased by \$250,000 in relation to the Market Access Strategy - Roadmap for Canada's Official Languages 2013-2018 and a compensation adjustment of \$536,000. Furthermore, the appropriation figure includes supplements of \$127,000 for CITF.

²⁴ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2014-15 was increased due to an additional increase of \$250,000 in relation to the Market Access Strategy - Roadmap for Canada's Official Languages 2013-2018 and a compensation adjustment of \$536,000. Furthermore, the appropriation figure includes supplements of \$127,000 for CITF.

²⁵ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2015-16 remained the same as 2014-15.

²⁶ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2016-17 was increased by \$40,000,000 following the 2016 Federal Budget announcement plus an additional increase of \$250,000 in relation to the Market Access Strategy - Roadmap for Canada's Official Languages 2013-2018.

²⁷ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2017-18 was increased by \$35,000,000 following the 2016 Federal Budget announcement plus an in-year and retro payment of \$725,000 for compensation adjustment.

²⁸ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2018-19 was increased by an additional \$35,000,000 following the 2016 Federal Budget announcement plus a \$200,000 for the International Architecture Exhibition in Venice. There also was a reduction of \$200,000 in relation to the Market Access Strategy - Roadmap for Canada's Official Languages 2013-2018.

²⁹ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2019-20 was increased by an additional \$35,000,000 following the 2016 Federal Budget announcement.

³⁰ The Parliamentary Appropriation for 2020-21 was increased by the final tranche of \$35,000,000 following the 2016 Federal Budget announcement as well as \$3,059,850 for a retro compensation adjustment payment. The Canada Council also received \$62.8 million from government to deliver COVID-19 Emergency Support Fund to the arts sector.

³¹ The Parliamentary Appropriation base reference level was increased by \$1.4 million in 2021-22 for a compensation adjustment. The Canada Council also received \$121.0 million to deliver COVID-19 Emergency Support Fund for Cultural, Heritage and Sport Organizations, \$25.0 million to relaunch the arts sector and to resume its public activities and \$0.2 million for a contribution to UNESCO for the Heritage Emergency Fund.

³² The Council receives its funding mainly through Parliamentary appropriations voted by Parliament. The Council records the Parliamentary appropriations received in the period as revenue in the Statement of Operations. The Council submits a monthly cash flow analysis to the Department of Canadian Heritage to justify its monthly drawdown cash requirements. The monthly drawdown is invested in a preferred rate account in a financial institution from which the Council draws its daily cash requirements. For the year ended March 31, 2023, the appropriations received by the Council through the Main Estimates and Supplementary estimates were \$423.4 million, a decrease of \$87.0 million from 2021-22. The decrease in funding relates to decreased emergency support received compared to amounts received 2021-22.