

Parliamentary appropriation and Canada Council arts funding, 1957-58 to 2023-24¹

Fiscal year	Parliamentary appropriation ²		Canada Council arts funding ³	
	Current dollars	2023-24 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	2023-24 dollars
1957-58 ⁵	...	...	\$749,000	\$7,950,534
1958-59	...	...	\$1,435,000	\$14,831,480
1959-60	...	...	\$1,263,000	\$12,968,451
1960-61	...	...	\$1,397,000	\$14,159,271
1961-62	...	...	\$1,406,000	\$14,068,955
1962-63	...	...	\$1,478,000	\$14,603,384
1963-64	...	...	\$1,424,000	\$13,895,056
1964-65	...	...	\$1,475,000	\$14,129,421
1965-66 ⁶	\$1,933,000	\$18,075,851	\$3,374,000	\$31,550,917
1966-67	\$3,108,000	\$27,900,960	\$4,297,000	\$38,574,783
1967-68	\$6,637,000	\$57,606,227	\$7,039,000	\$61,095,409
1968-69	\$7,479,000	\$62,497,388	\$8,689,000	\$72,608,612
1969-70	\$8,492,000	\$67,720,467	\$9,412,000	\$75,057,117
1970-71	\$8,831,000	\$68,342,369	\$10,269,000	\$79,470,931
1971-72	\$10,513,000	\$79,023,555	\$12,069,000	\$90,719,612
1972-73	\$14,326,000	\$102,767,790	\$15,239,000	\$109,317,210
1973-74	\$17,323,000	\$115,315,394	\$18,986,000	\$126,385,619
1974-75	\$20,447,000	\$122,603,958	\$22,411,000	\$134,380,462
1975-76	\$30,181,000	\$163,497,762	\$31,062,000	\$168,270,352
1976-77	\$32,620,000	\$164,778,199	\$33,205,000	\$167,733,296
1977-78	\$37,537,000	\$175,507,818	\$37,815,000	\$176,807,634
1978-79	\$39,152,000	\$168,054,077	\$41,074,000	\$176,303,973
1979-80	\$41,116,000	\$161,483,090	\$41,795,000	\$164,149,863
1980-81	\$44,647,000	\$159,410,084	\$43,693,000	\$156,003,870
1981-82	\$52,941,000	\$168,020,830	\$51,557,000	\$163,628,378
1982-83	\$59,883,000	\$171,359,186	\$60,754,000	\$173,851,610
1983-84	\$65,581,000	\$177,328,315	\$65,502,000	\$177,114,702
1984-85	\$72,614,000	\$188,245,205	\$70,108,000	\$181,748,627
1985-86	\$74,244,000	\$185,138,610	\$69,257,000	\$172,702,773
1986-87	\$85,311,000	\$204,304,239	\$84,088,000	\$201,375,378
1987-88	\$96,895,000	\$222,221,964	\$82,545,000	\$189,311,234
1988-89	\$93,251,000	\$205,754,664	\$93,337,000	\$205,944,420
1989-90	\$103,503,000	\$217,383,975	\$94,681,000	\$198,855,416
1990-91	\$104,054,000	\$208,506,166	\$95,604,000	\$191,573,832
1991-92	\$105,493,000	\$200,156,405	\$96,322,000	\$182,755,872
1992-93	\$108,215,000	\$202,387,815	\$98,076,000	\$183,425,471
1993-94	\$99,335,000	\$182,307,576	\$89,702,000	\$164,628,320

Fiscal year	Parliamentary appropriation ²		Canada Council arts funding ³	
	Current dollars	2023-24 dollars ⁴	Current dollars	2023-24 dollars
1994-95	\$98,362,000	\$180,311,204	\$86,479,000	\$158,528,015
1995-96	\$97,946,000	\$175,654,299	\$84,300,000	\$151,181,849
1996-97 ⁷	\$91,093,000	\$160,975,369	\$84,694,000	\$149,667,350
1997-98 ⁸	\$113,968,000	\$198,057,221	\$101,655,000	\$176,659,298
1998-99 ⁹	\$116,169,000	\$199,892,113	\$111,757,000	\$192,300,380
1999-00	\$116,584,000	\$197,151,199	\$111,044,000	\$187,782,695
2000-01 ¹⁰	\$127,431,000	\$209,847,066	\$113,795,000	\$187,391,976
2001-02 ¹¹	\$151,776,000	\$243,803,779	\$133,347,000	\$214,200,549
2002-03 ¹²	\$153,707,000	\$241,473,697	\$139,065,000	\$218,471,115
2003-04 ¹³	\$155,604,000	\$237,795,607	\$134,815,000	\$206,025,647
2004-05 ¹⁴	\$152,111,000	\$228,239,141	\$130,051,000	\$195,138,606
2005-06 ¹⁵	\$151,683,000	\$222,704,666	\$129,491,000	\$190,121,833
2006-07 ¹⁶	\$172,507,000	\$248,403,755	\$149,990,000	\$215,980,101
2007-08 ¹⁷	\$182,507,000	\$257,146,634	\$161,904,000	\$228,117,654
2008-09 ¹⁸	\$182,242,000	\$250,922,158	\$158,270,000	\$217,916,012
2009-10 ¹⁹	\$183,122,000	\$251,472,607	\$158,390,000	\$217,509,344
2010-11 ²⁰	\$181,277,000	\$244,451,645	\$154,532,000	\$208,386,070
2011-12 ²¹	\$180,958,000	\$237,101,766	\$157,304,000	\$206,108,911
2012-13 ²²	\$181,180,000	\$233,881,495	\$153,397,000	\$198,016,998
2013-14 ²³	\$181,974,000	\$232,802,243	\$153,640,000	\$196,554,104
2014-15 ²⁴	\$182,224,000	\$228,653,278	\$155,141,000	\$194,669,737
2015-16 ²⁵	\$182,224,000	\$226,124,727	\$157,286,000	\$195,178,757
2016-17 ²⁶	\$222,574,000	\$272,323,796	\$196,793,000	\$240,780,220
2017-18 ²⁷	\$258,514,000	\$311,445,931	\$218,892,000	\$263,711,144
2018-19 ²⁸	\$292,990,895	\$345,044,000	\$261,842,706	\$308,361,987
2019-20 ²⁹	\$327,771,295	\$378,624,047	\$289,927,491	\$334,908,889
2020-21 ³⁰	\$428,631,145	\$491,517,904	\$394,586,960	\$452,478,915
2021-22 ³¹	\$510,389,080	\$566,257,941	\$474,830,632	\$526,807,149
2022-23 ³²	\$423,422,901	\$439,945,355	\$383,973,563	\$398,956,659
2023-24 ³³	\$369,339,000	\$369,339,000	\$325,568,000	\$325,568,000

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.

³³ For the year ended March 31, 2024, the appropriations received by the Council through the Main estimates and Supplementary estimates were \$369.3 million, a decrease of \$54.0 million from 2022-23. The decrease in funding relates to decreased emergency support.