

PUBLIC LENDING RIGHT COMMISSION

Annual Report 2005-2006



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28 May 2006 This document may be freely photocopied.

About the Public Lending Right (PLR)

"We trust that the Public Lending Right program will become an ever more effective instrument in upgrading the annual income of Canadian writers and in recognizing their major contribution to our cultural development and to our quality of life, which at times we take too much for granted."

 Flora MacDonald, former Minister of Communications, at a 1987 ceremony presenting the first PLR cheques

Purpose of the Public Lending Right Commission

The Public Lending Right (PLR) Commission's mandate is to increase the revenues and improve the financial situation of Canadian writers and to give public recognition to their important contribution to protecting Canada's cultural identity. It makes payments to Canadian authors for the presence of their books catalogued in Canadian public libraries, according to the PLR program's eligibility criteria.

Background

After nearly forty years of lobbying on the part of Canada's national writers' organizations, the PLR program was created in 1986. Canada is one of 22 countries to have implemented such a program. In 1992, in the *Status of the Artist Act*, the Government of Canada recognized "the importance to artists that they be compensated for the use of their works, including the public lending of them."

The Public Lending Right Commission is made up of representatives of national organizations of writers, librarians and publishers. The majority of members are authors. The Commission is responsible for setting the general policies of the program, and an executive committee carries out these policies. In 2005-2006, both the Commission and the Executive Committee were chaired by writer Carole David. The PLR Commission has four full-time staff and operates under the administrative aegis of the Canada Council for the Arts. Funding for the PLR program comes from the federal government.

How the program works

Authors register their titles with the Commission. Works of fiction, poetry, drama, children's literature, general non-fiction and scholarly books are eligible. Ineligible categories include how-to books, guide books, bibliographies, compilations and textbooks. The Commission's database of registered eligible titles is checked annually against the holdings of a selection of public libraries (six catalogues for each official language group).

PLR payments are determined by the library sampling. It is the title's presence in one or more of these libraries that produces a payment. The number of copies found in a library is not taken into account. Each year the available budget determines both the amount paid each time a book is found, as well as the maximum amount an author can earn.

Chair's Report

Carole David

Last November, I had the opportunity to appear on a public interest television program broadcast on Radio-Canada. During the show, a reader from the Québec City area asked whether authors received remuneration when she borrowed one of their books from her local library. This gave me the opportunity to briefly explain how the Public Lending Right (PLR) program works, and to point out that not many readers are aware that, since 1986, Canadian authors receive annual payments for the presence of their eligible books in libraries.

The round of payments in 2006 marked twenty years since the creation of the PLR program. Since that time, some things have remained the same. Canadian writers, translators, and illustrators continue to publish books that dazzle the imagination, help build our common culture, and attract the world's attention. Public libraries continue to serve an important role in encouraging a love of reading and ensuring that everyone has access to literature. Members of the Public Lending Right Commission, representing associations of authors, librarians, and publishers, are still tireless in their dedication to the PLR and their determination to ensure that authors receive fair remuneration and not a token payment.

The past twenty years have seen significant growth in the program. The number of registered authors has increased from 4,553 in 1986 to 15,899 in 2006. The number of registered eligible titles has increased from 16,584 to 67,142. This is a dramatic testimony to the PLR program's success: in spite of the challenges associated with their vocation, Canadian authors continue to take up their pens. We believe that this is due in part to the financial support we provide through PLR payments.

By the time you read this report, my mandate as PLR Chair will have come to an end. These two years have been rewarding and exciting. During this time, the PLR Commission has undertaken a number of initiatives: a plan to manage growth in the program, hiring a new Executive Secretary, important changes to the Constitution and Bylaws, a new administrative arrangement with the Canada Council for the Arts, and much work aimed at convincing the government to invest additional funds in the PLR program.

The following is a summary of the PLR Commission's major activities in 2005-2006.

Requests for an increase to the PLR author payment budget

Given the growth in the program, and the fact that other countries with PLR programs allocate much more funding to their programs, the PLR Commission has worked for a number of years to secure a funding increase. This year we worked on a major request for additional funding.

In November 2005, the then Minister of Canadian Heritage, Liza Frulla, announced a substantial increase to the budget of the Canada Council for the Arts, with specific mention that this would permit the increase of the PLR Commission's budget for author payments. The Commission is ready to work with the new Minister, Bev Oda, to secure increased funding for the PLR program.

I would have liked to have seen the funding awarded this year, but I am confident that my successor will show the same determination in his representations to the government on behalf of the members of the Commission and Canadian authors.

PLR in an international context

Canada is one of 22 countries that have active PLR programs. Most are in Europe. Readers will recall that in 1992 the European Community issued a directive requiring all member states to have PLR programs. A network of PLR programs was established in 1995, and every two years they convene an international conference.

In September 2005, the 6th PLR International Conference was held in Berlin. I attended, accompanied by the new Executive Secretary, David Schimpky. The delegates in attendance included authors, librarians, and government officials. I was particularly struck by comments from an author named Maureen Duffy, who represented the European Writers Congress and played an important role in the creation of the PLR program in the United Kingdom. She gave an impassioned short talk about the management of PLR programs, and expressed concern about the fact that in some countries the program management was in the hands of administrators and not authors.

Our Canadian PLR program, administered by a Commission predominantly composed of authors, also benefits from the expertise of librarians, publishers, and government officials. I am convinced that this way of operating allows authors to be represented and supported as they deserve.

Library sampling

In 2004-2005, the PLR Commission determined that its sample would include only public libraries. With this change, the Commission continues to adhere to the fundamental purpose of the program, which "public lending" indicates in its very name. This decision had an impact on authors whose works were more commonly found in university libraries.

In 2005-2006 the Commission has also continued to include "union catalogues" in the sample, a practice introduced last year. These province-wide catalogues allow the addition of diverse and broad groups of public libraries to the sample.

Growth in the PLR program and the sliding scale plan

The number of registered books and authors, as I have mentioned earlier, have increased significantly. While this is evidence of a thriving culture, it also puts increased demand on the PLR program's resources. The combination of a growing number of books and a fixed budget means that payments to authors decrease each year. While the average author in 1986 received \$679, the average author in 2006 received \$601. Taking into account the effect of inflation, the gap is substantial.

In June 2002, the PLR Commission struck a sub-committee to look at various options to manage the program's growth. The committee, composed of four writers, studied several alternatives to the current payment method and tested different scenarios on the broad range of authors and titles registered in the Public Lending Right program. The committee developed a "sliding scale plan." The basic principle of the sliding scale plan is that payments for newer titles would be maintained at a higher rate, while paying older titles at a lower rate. No titles, however, would ever lose their payments entirely.

In December 2004, the Commission voted to adopt the sliding scale plan, contingent upon receiving a substantial increase in funding from the federal government. As we did not receive the required funds, there was no change to the calculation of payments to authors in 2005-2006.

Annual report

I would like also to draw your attention to changes in the presentation of the annual report. We have re-arranged some of the information presented so that it is easier to read and better describes how the PLR Commission is achieving the mandate set out for it: "... to increase the revenues and improve the financial situation of Canadian writers and give public recognition to their important contribution to protecting Canada's cultural identity."

* * *

A number of thanks are warranted. On behalf of the Commission, I would like to thank the PLR staff for their work over the past year. I would also like to acknowledge the support of our partners in the federal government and the Canada Council for the Arts. Canada's librarians also deserve our thanks, for continuing to support the work of our country's authors.

Finally, I would like to recognize the efforts writers made to achieve the establishment of a PLR program in Canada in 1986. Some of them continue to sit on the PLR Commission and their expertise in this area is invaluable. We owe these writers much. I would also like to thank my colleagues on the Commission and the Executive Committee, who continue the work of the program's founders.

Brief history of the Public Lending Right program

1946	The world's first library compensation program is developed in Denmark.
1949	The Canadian Authors Association starts to discuss the possibility of a Public Lending Right (PLR) program in Canada.
1973	The Writers' Union of Canada begins to lobby for a PLR program.
1977	The Canada Council sets up a committee to examine the creation of a PLR program.
1982	The Applebaum-Hébert Committee recommends that the government establish a program to provide payment for library use.
1986	The PLR program is established by a Cabinet decision in March 1986, with an initial budget of \$3 million allocated to it by the Treasury Board Secretariat. Canada becomes the 13 th country in the world to develop a PLR program.
1988	The PLR Commission's Constitution and Bylaws are developed and approved.
1992	The <i>Status of the Artist Act</i> is passed into law, and includes among its general principles "the importance to artists that they be compensated for the use of their works, including the public lending of them."
1996	The PLR Commission and the Canada Council for the Arts sign an administrative agreement to clarify the relationship between the two organizations.
1999	Canada hosts the 3 rd annual PLR International Conference.
2005	The PLR Commission and the Canada Council for the Arts sign a revised administrative arrangement to clarify the relationship between the two organizations.

Members of the Public Lending Right Commission

(as of March 31, 2006)

Name	Organization
Carole David (Chair)	Public Lending Right Commission*
David Copelin (Vice-Chair)	Playwrights Guild of Canada
Michel Bourque (non-voting)	Department of Canadian Heritage
Rose Després	Regroupement des écrivains acadiens
Beatriz Hausner	Literary Translators Association of Canada
Louise Halfe, Sky Dancer	Public Lending Right Commission*
Jules Larivière	Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation
Louis Lasnier	Écrivains francophones d'Amérique
Paul McCormick (non-voting)	Library and Archives Canada
Charles Montpetit	Union des écrivaines et des écrivains québécois
Angela Rebeiro	Association of Canadian Publishers
Hélène Roussel (non-voting)	Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
Andreas Schroeder	Writers' Union of Canada
Douglas Smith	League of Canadian Poets
Robert Soulières	Association nationale des éditeurs de livres
Cora Taylor	Canadian Authors Association
Jeannita Thériault (non-voting)	Canada Council for the Arts
Paul Whitney	Canadian Library Association

Executive Committee members

Carole David (Chair), David Copelin (Vice-Chair), Rose Després, Jules Larivière, Angela Rebeiro, Douglas Smith, Paul Whitney

Staff

David Schimpky (Executive Secretary), Benoît Rollin (Program Officer), Rachelle Lanoue (Administrative Assistant), Danielle Guindon (Clerk)

^{*} The PLR Commission elects up to three authors to sit on the Commission

Summary 2005-2006

Change	com	pared	to	previous

	2005-2006	year
Registered authors	15,899	3.47%
Authors receiving payment	14,972	3.55%
Amount issued to authors	\$9,001,099.00	0.43%
Average author payment	\$601.00	-3.33%
Median author payment	\$287.35	-4.99%
Number of titles in the database	67,860	4.50%
Number of eligible titles	67,142	4.70%
Number of titles receiving payment	57,709	5.08%
Maximum per title	\$287.35	-4.99%

Results over five years

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
-					
Registered authors	13,546	14,205	14,792	15,347	15,899
Authors receiving a payment	13,269	13,889	14,435	14,441	14,972
Average author payment	\$727	\$694	\$619	\$621	\$601
Number of eligible titles	55,443	58,973	61,175	63,988	67,142
Number of titles receiving payment	50,878	53,532	56,243	54,776	57,709
Number of sampled libraries	23	23	22	12	12
Maximum per title	\$367.50	\$348.50	\$296.70	\$301.70	\$287.35
Amount issued to authors	\$9,653,043	\$9,639,776	\$8,938,460	\$8,962,741	\$9,001,099
Administration	\$395,882	\$403,402	\$459,669	\$486,394	\$758,712
Administration as % of total	3.94%	4.02%	4.89%	5.15%	7.77%

Author registrations and payments

Authors play an important role in Canada's culture. Through works of imagination, analysis, and insight they reflect our world back to us and challenge us to new ways of thinking. Unfortunately, in many cases writers earn little from their work.

Part of the Public Lending Right Commission's mandate is to improve the financial situation of writers and to increase their revenues. The following pages provide details on the number of authors registered, the amount of their payments, payments according to language and province, and other information about authors registered in the program.

An author is eligible for Public Lending Right payments if he or she meets the following criteria:

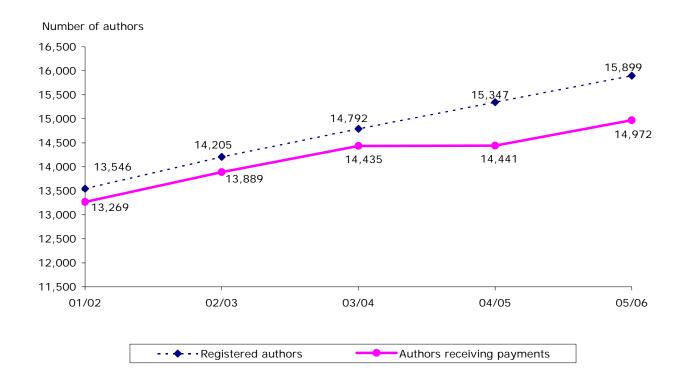
- He or she is a Canadian citizen (living in Canada or abroad) or holds Permanent Resident status in Canada
- His or her name appears on the book's title page, or, for a contributor to an anthology, in the table of contents;
- His or her contribution to the book comprises at least 10% of the length of the book;
- There are no more than six contributors to the title, excluding editors and translators, but including illustrators and photographers.

No claim may be made on behalf of a deceased author by the estate or survivors. Moreover, the shares of ineligible or deceased contributors do not accrue to eligible or surviving coauthors or co-contributors. Please note that the PLR payment is not related to copyright laws.

Growth: new authors

Requests for registration kits	English	French	Total
2003-2004			835
2004-2005			771
2005-2006	469	286	755
New authors registered			
2003-2004			848
2004-2005			811
2005-2006	492	299	791
New authors receiving payment			
2003-2004			704
2004-2005			685
2005-2006	390	241	631
Amount paid to new authors			
2003-2004			\$181,736
2004-2005			\$171,555
2005-2006	\$98,105	\$72,192	\$170,297

Number of registered authors, 2001-2006



Distribution of author payments

1. Payments by range and by language, 2005-2006

			Percentage of number of		Percentage of
	Language	Authors	authors	Amount	amount
Minimum \$25	E	245	1.64%	\$6,125.00	0.07%
	F	53	0.35%	\$1,325.00	0.01%
Subtotal	E+F	298	1.99%	\$7,450.00	0.08%
From \$25.01 to \$287.35	E.	5,114	34.16%	\$848,223.81	9.42%
	F	2,096	14.00%	\$366,199.78	4.07%
Subtotal	E+F	7,210	48.16%	\$1,214,423.59	13.49%
Median \$287.35	E+F	7,508	50.15%	\$1,221,873.59	13.57%
From \$287.36 to \$601.00	E	2,107	14.07%	\$930,605.53	10.34%
	F	988	6.60%	\$442,732.01	4.92%
Subtotal	E+F	3,095	20.67%	\$1,373,337.54	15.26%
From \$601.01 to \$999.99	E	1,096	7.32%	\$850,532.07	9.45%
	F	619	4.13%	\$485,085.89	5.39%
Subtotal	E+F	1,715	11.45%	\$1,335,617.96	14.84%
From \$1,000.00 to \$1,999.99	E	978	6.53%	\$1,358,217.16	15.09%
	F	587	3.92%	\$813,423.14	9.04%
Subtotal	E+F	1,565	10.45%	\$2,171,640.30	24.13%
From \$2,000.00 to \$2,873.49	E	298	1.99%	\$711,534.44	7.90%
	F	174	1.16%	\$414,145.79	4.60%
Subtotal	E+F	472	3.15%	\$1,125,680.23	12.51%
Maximum \$2,873.50	E	340	2.27%	\$976,990.00	10.85%
	F	277	1.85%	\$795,959.50	8.84%
Subtotal	E+F	617	4.12%	\$1,772,949.50	19.70%
Total	E	10,178	67.98%	\$5,682,228.01	63.13%
	F	4,794	32.02%	\$3,318,871.11	36.87%
	E+F	14,972	100.00%	\$9,001,099.12	100.00%

Median (the number that permits the division of the population studied into two equal groups)

<u>Average</u>

In February 2006, the average payment was \$601.

10,603 authors (70.82%) received less than \$601. They shared in 28.83% of the budget.

More than \$1,000

2,654 authors (17.72%) received more than \$1,000. They shared in 56.34% of the budget.

More than \$2,000

1,089 authors (7.27%) received more than \$2,000. They shared in 32.21% of the budget.

^{7,508} authors (50.15%) received less than \$287.35. They shared in 13.57% of the budget.

^{4,369} authors (29.17%) received more than \$601. They shared in 71.18% of the budget.

Distribution of author payments 2. Payments by province, 2005-2006

Province / Territory	Number of registrations	Per- centage	Number of payments	Per- centage	Per- centage paid	Amount	Per- centage of budget
Newfoundland and Labrador	236	1.48%	222	1.48%	94.07%	\$96,212.68	1.07%
Nova Scotia	583	3.67%	559	3.73%	95.88%	\$240,833.43	2.68%
Prince Edward Island	61	0.38%	54	0.36%	88.52%	\$33,603.95	0.37%
New Brunswick	338	2.13%	328	2.19%	97.04%	\$148,807.17	1.65%
Québec	4,983	31.34%	4,735	31.63%	95.02%	\$3,287,580.57	36.52%
Ontario	5,298	33.32%	4,951	33.07%	93.45%	\$2,879,016.81	31.99%
Manitoba	407	2.56%	381	2.54%	93.61%	\$184,465.29	2.05%
Saskatchewan	312	1.96%	287	1.92%	91.99%	\$172,032.55	1.91%
Alberta	811	5.10%	747	4.99%	92.11%	\$399,748.07	4.44%
British Columbia	2,320	14.59%	2,182	14.57%	94.05%	\$1,232,169.87	13.69%
Northwest Territories	7	0.04%	7	0.05%	100.00%	\$4,536.03	0.05%
Yukon	25	0.16%	25	0.17%	100.00%	\$7,829.90	0.09%
Nunavut	4	0.03%	4	0.03%	100.00%	\$1,603.42	0.02%
Outside Canada	514	3.23%	490	3.27%	95.33%	\$312,659.38	3.47%
Total	15,899	100.00%	14,972	100.00%	94.17%	\$ 9,001,099.12	100.00%

 $Example: In \ 2005-2006, \ 91.99\% \ of \ registered \ authors \ in \ Sask at chewan \ received \ a \ payment. \ They \ represent \ 1.92\%$ of authors receiving payments. They received 1.91 percent of the author payment budget.

Registered titles

In 1951, the Massey-Lévesque Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences reported on two Special Studies it had requested in the subject of Canadian literature. The two authors of the studies, reporting respectively on English- and French-language literature, were in agreement: "Neither in French nor in English have we yet a truly national literature." In 2006, with literatures in both official languages flourishing, this is no longer the case.

Part of the Public Lending Right's mandate is to recognize the role Canadian-authored books play in preserving the country's diverse cultural identity. Authors have now registered a remarkable 67,142 eligible books with the Public Lending Right Commission, and the presence of these books in public libraries is financially recognized by PLR payments.

A book is eligible for the Public Lending Right program if it is:

- at least 48 pages in length, or in the case of children's literature, at least 24 pages in length;
- printed and has an ISBN (International Standard Book Number);
- a book of poetry, fiction, drama, children's literature, or nonfiction, except for the exclusions listed below:
 - a practical book or a book giving advice or instructions, a self-help book or manual on any subject; a travel and nature guide; a cookbook;
 - a professional guide such as a legal, technical, medical, scientific, pedagogical, accounting or financial guide;
 - a book designed primarily for an educational market;
 - a list of any kind: a directory, index, compilation (in which short segments of information are brought together in a list format), bibliography, dictionary, atlas, encyclopaedia or genealogy;
 - a book resulting from a conference, seminar or symposium;
 - the catalogue of an exhibition;
 - a newspaper, magazine or periodical;
 - an unpublished work, i.e. an unpublished doctoral or masters thesis, a manuscript, etc.;
 - a second or subsequent edition of an eligible book, unless at least 50% of this edition constitutes completely new text, not revised text. In this case, the new edition will be considered eligible as a new title.
 - a report, survey or program evaluation;
 - a title prepared for or published by a governmental or paragovernmental organization, institution, or corporation;
 - a work that is wholly or mainly a musical score;
 - a calendar, agenda, colouring book, quiz book or game;
 - a book created for an author's employer in the course of his or her employment.

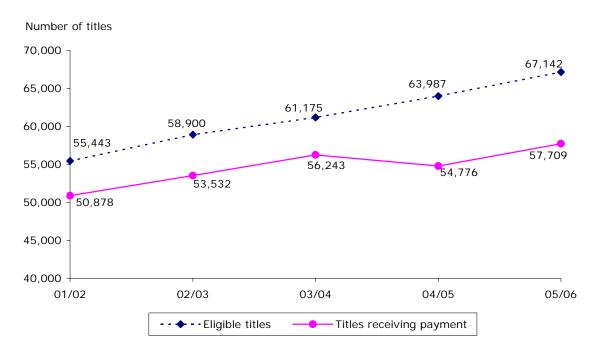
New registered titles

New registered titles	English	French	Bilingual	Other	Total
2003-2004					4,201
2004-2005					4,306
2005-2006	2,523	1,702	16	140	4,381
New eligible registered titles					
2003-2004					3,639
2004-2005					3,707
2005-2006	2,207	1,490	12	122	3,831
New titles found in sampled libraries					
2003-2004					2,948
2004-2005					3,086
2005-2006	1,726	1,308	6	41	3,081
Amounts paid for new titles					
2003-2004					\$487,785
2004-2005					\$490,713
2005-2006					\$489,411

New eligible titles by language and by category

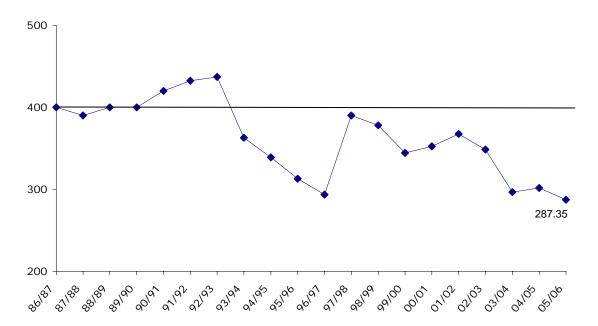
	English	French	Bilingual	Other	Total	Percentage
Children's books	585	552	1	46	1,184	30.91%
Non-fiction	649	374	4	22	1,049	27.38%
Fiction	468	345	3	19	835	21.80%
Poetry	216	128	3	17	364	9.50%
Scholarly	230	66	0	7	303	7.91%
Drama	59	25	1	11	96	2.51%
TOTAL	2,207	1,490	12	122	3,831	
Percentage	57.61%	38.89%	0.31%	3.18%		

Evolution of the number of titles, 2001-2006



Maximum per title since 1986

(the amount paid for a title found in all sampled libraries)



Annual growth in the number of eligible titles by language

			Growth in comparison to
Language	Year	Number of titles	previous year
English	2003-2004	37,203	3.12%
	2004-2005	38,810	4.32%
	2005-2006	40,641	4.72%
French	2003-2004	21,596	4.72%
	2004-2005	22,716	5.19%
	2005-2006	23,939	5.38%
Bilingual	2003-2004	276	-0.36%
	2004-2005	293	6.16%
	2005-2006	306	4.44%
Other	2003-2004	2,100	5.32%
	2004-2005	2,168	3.24%
	2005-2006	2,256	4.06%
Total	2003-2004	61,175	3.73%
	2004-2005	63,987	4.60%
	2005-2006	67,142	4.93%

Eligible titles found, 2005-2006

Language	Number of titles	Percentage
Bilingual	262	0.45%
English	35,022	60.69%
French	21,806	37.79%
Other	619	1.07%
Total	57,709	100.00%

Eligible titles by language and category

		Number of	Percentage	Percentage	Overall
Language of text	Category	titles	by language	by category	percentage
Bilingual	Fiction	16	5.23%	0.12%	0.02%
	Children's	19	6.21%	0.14%	0.03%
	Poetry	74	24.18%	0.97%	0.02%
	Drama	12	3.92%	0.66%	0.11%
	Non-fiction	158	51.63%	0.61%	0.24%
	Scholarly	27	8.82%	0.55%	0.04%
	TOTAL	306	100.00%	0.46%	0.46%
English	Fiction	7,059	17.37%	52.89%	10.51%
	Children's	7,157	17.61%	52.50%	10.66%
	Poetry	4,297	10.57%	56.14%	6.40%
	Drama	1,037	2.55%	56.85%	1.54%
	Non-fiction	17,665	43.47%	68.47%	26.31%
	Scholarly	3,426	8.43%	70.12%	5.10%
	TOTAL	40,641	100.00%	60.53%	60.53%
French	Fiction	5,631	23.52%	42.19%	8.39%
	Children's	6,082	25.41%	44.61%	9.06%
	Poetry	2,991	12.49%	39.08%	4.45%
	Drama	728	3.04%	39.91%	1.08%
	Non-fiction	7,261	30.33%	28.14%	10.81%
	Scholarly	1,246	5.20%	25.50%	1.86%
	TOTAL	23,939	100.00%	35.65%	35.65%
Other	Fiction	640	28.37%	4.80%	0.95%
	Children's	375	16.62%	2.75%	0.56%
	Poetry	292	12.94%	3.81%	0.43%
	Drama	47	2.08%	2.58%	0.07%
	Non-fiction	715	31.69%	2.77%	1.06%
	Scholarly	187	8.29%	3.83%	0.28%
	TOTAL	2,256	100.00%	3.36%	3.36%
TOTAL	Fiction	13,346			19.88%
	Children's	13,633			20.30%
	Poetry	7,654			11.40%
	Drama	1,824			2.72%
	Non-fiction	25,799			38.42%
	Scholarly	4,886			7.28%
	TOTAL	67,142			100.00%

Example: The 17,665 titles in the non-fiction category (English language) represent 43.47% of all the eligible English-language titles; 68.47% of all the titles in the non-fiction category; and 26.31% of all titles registered with the PLR.

Note: The "scholarly" category has been used since 1995-1996 only. Scholarly titles registered prior to 1996 are included in the non-fiction category.

Financial Report, 2005-2006

Note: This report is provided for information purposes only. The financial statements of the Commission are consolidated, for reporting purposes, with those of the Canada Council for the Arts.

Description	2005-2006	2004-2005
Staff salaries	\$235,383	\$236,359
Overtime	-\$545	\$57
Staff benefits	\$52,523	\$58,749
Part-time staff salaries	\$0	\$0
Part-time staff benefits	\$0	\$0
Total Salaries	\$287,361	\$295,165
Other operating expenses:		
Office accommodation	\$0	\$50,050
Staff travel	\$3,447	\$364
Administration fees: Canada Council*	\$387,300	\$20,000
Computer fees: Canada Council	\$0	\$44,000
Library sampling	\$0	\$2,948
Telecommunications	\$0	\$1,200
Bank service charges	\$0	\$1,167
Postage	\$13,134	\$5,873
Full Commission meetings	\$38,309	\$34,650
Executive Committee meetings	\$20,559	\$19,133
Printing costs	\$4,176	\$6,513
Office stationery/supplies	\$4,181	\$3,827
Brochures, flyers, etc.	\$0	\$1,504
Other expenses	\$245	\$0
Total other operating expenses	\$471,351	\$191,229
Total operating expenses	\$758,712	\$486,394
Total PLR payments issued to authors at the time of the annual mailing	\$9,001,099	\$8,962,741

^{*} As of 2005-2006, the Commission pays a single administration fee instead of separate amounts for administrative services, accommodation, computer services, telecommunications, and bank service charges