



# Canadian Food Inspection Agency

## Performance Report

For the period ending  
March 31, 2001

Canada

## **Improved Reporting to Parliament Pilot Document**

Each year, the government prepares Estimates in support of its request to Parliament for authority to spend public monies. This request is formalized through the tabling of appropriation bills in Parliament.

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in several parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve.

The *Report on Plans and Priorities* provides additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of more strategically oriented planning and results information with a focus on outcomes.

The *Departmental Performance Report* provides a focus on results-based accountability by reporting on accomplishments achieved against the performance expectations and results commitments as set out in the spring *Report on Plans and Priorities*.

The Estimates, along with the Minister of Finance's Budget, reflect the government's annual budget planning and resource allocation priorities. In combination with the subsequent reporting of financial results in the Public Accounts and of accomplishments achieved in Departmental Performance Reports, this material helps Parliament hold the government to account for the allocation and management of funds.

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## Foreword

In the spring of 2000 the President of the Treasury Board tabled in Parliament the document “Results for Canadians: A Management Framework for the Government of Canada”. This document sets a clear agenda for improving and modernising management practices in federal departments and agencies.

Four key management commitments form the basis for this vision of how the Government will deliver their services and benefits to Canadians in the new millennium. In this vision, departments and agencies recognise that they exist to serve Canadians and that a “citizen focus” shapes all activities, programs and services. This vision commits the government of Canada to manage its business by the highest public service values. Responsible spending means spending wisely on the things that matter to Canadians. And finally, this vision sets a clear focus on results – the impact and effects of programs.

Departmental performance reports play a key role in the cycle of planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of results through ministers to Parliament and citizens. Earlier this year, departments and agencies were encouraged to prepare their reports following certain principles. Based on these principles, an effective report provides a coherent and balanced picture of performance that is brief and to the point. It focuses on results – benefits to Canadians – not on activities. It sets the department’s performance in context and associates performance with earlier commitments, explaining any changes. Supporting the need for responsible spending, it clearly links resources to results. Finally the report is credible because it substantiates the performance information with appropriate methodologies and relevant data.

In performance reports, departments strive to respond to the ongoing and evolving information needs of parliamentarians and Canadians. The input of parliamentarians and other readers can do much to improve these reports over time. The reader is encouraged to assess the performance of the organization according to the principles outlined above, and provide comments to the department or agency that will help it in the next cycle of planning and reporting.

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This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Internet site:

<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/rma/dpr/dpre.asp>

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# Canadian Food Inspection Agency

## Performance Report 2000 - 2001

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The Hon. Lyle Vanclief, P.C., M.P.  
Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food

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## Minister's Message

I am pleased to submit to Parliament the Performance Report for the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) for the period ending March 31, 2001. The CFIA is the federal regulator of food, animals and plants. This report presents the CFIA's contribution to strengthening the food safety system and safeguarding Canada's animal and plant resource base.

The past year has been both challenging and rewarding. CFIA staff have remained vigilant in carrying out all aspects of their mandate while responding to increasing demands for their services and a growing number of emergencies. The dedication and professionalism of CFIA staff, bolstered by increased resources, have enabled the accomplishments outlined in this report.

Canada is recognized around the world for its food inspection system and high safety standards. A strong food safety system brings significant advantages to Canadians, from public health benefits to international access for Canadian food products. Over the past year, the CFIA remained steadfast in its commitment to food safety and public health. Throughout Canada, the Agency's staff worked to promote compliance with federal food safety acts, regulations and standards. The Agency acted quickly and decisively to deal with food safety emergencies and, when required, exercised its enforcement powers to protect consumers.

The CFIA continued to carry out the important work of safeguarding the health of animals and preventing the transmission of animal diseases to humans. Consumers as well as livestock producers and their industries benefitted from the import surveillance activities, quarantine measures and regulations that kept threats like foot-and-mouth disease and mad cow disease out of Canada. The CFIA also inspected livestock feeds for compliance with safety standards.

The CFIA carried out its commitment to protect Canada's plant resources from the spread of plant diseases and pests. Extensive actions on issues such as potato wart virus, Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle and plum pox virus helped preserve the health of Canada's plant resources.

Canadians' quality of life is enhanced by the vital contribution of the CFIA. This performance report illustrates the Agency's ongoing commitment and efforts towards a strong food safety system and healthy animal and plant resource bases.

The Hon. Lyle Vanclief, P.C., M.P.  
Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food





## Executive Summary

In 2000-2001, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) continued to deliver programs and services aimed at enhancing the safety of the Canadian food system and protecting the health of Canada's plants and animals. The CFIA's regulatory activities took place in the context of growing and increasingly complex challenges on the domestic and international fronts due to rising public expectations, increased trade and product diversity, significant technological advances, and a number of emergencies related to food safety and animal and plant health.

The Agency regulates all stages of the food continuum. The CFIA inspects not only foods, but also the seeds, livestock feeds, fertilizers, plants and animals on which a safe food supply depends. As Canada's largest science-based regulatory agency, the CFIA relies on sound science as the basis of its program design and delivery and to deal with emerging issues such as biotechnology. On the international stage, the CFIA provides leadership in the development of a science-based international regulatory framework aimed at providing consumers with safe and high quality products.

The growing demand for the Agency's services has required the Agency to deploy its limited resources over a growing regulatory landscape. The Agency has focused its efforts on carrying out its regulatory mandate alongside a number of emergencies that have required the Agency's undivided attention. The Departmental Performance Report highlights performance information in the following areas<sup>1</sup>:

### Food Safety

The CFIA's top priorities are food safety and public health. The CFIA shares responsibility for food safety with producers, processors, distributors, retail outlets and consumers as well as other government organizations and jurisdictions. As the Agency responsible for enforcement of federal legislation, the CFIA uses compliance rates and other quantitative and qualitative information to measure its success in achieving the Government of Canada's objectives. Last year, the results of the Agency's inspections of federally registered food establishments and products were reassuring. Overall, high compliance rates for health and safety requirements were achieved in the federally registered fish, fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, meat, dairy and egg sectors. When required, the CFIA took compliance action including seizing and recalling products or, when necessary, legal action such as penalties and fines. The CFIA acted promptly and effectively when food recalls were necessary.

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<sup>1</sup>The Departmental Performance Report covers the period April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001. In some cases, information on activities occurring during 2001-2002 have been added in order to provide an update to the 2000-2001 fiscal year and to present a complete picture of the Agency's performance story.

The CFIA promoted industry adoption of science-based food safety practices. Progress was achieved with the adoption of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) by an increasing number of Canadian food establishments. CFIA staff also carried out inspection activities aimed at improving labelling and consumer information. Work in this area helped protect consumers from improper product grading, unacceptable product quality, and violations of federal packaging and labelling laws.

### **Animal Health**

The CFIA protects Canadian livestock from foreign animal diseases and controls the serious animal diseases present in Canada. Through the CFIA's detection, control and eradication activities and its strict import controls, the Agency played a significant role in helping Canada remain free of all diseases on the *Office International des Épizooties*' (OIE) List A, including foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), which reached epidemic proportions in other parts of the world, most notably the United Kingdom (U.K.). The CFIA undertook a number of stringent measures to protect Canada from FMD and sent six contingents of CFIA staff to the U.K. to help British officials deal with their FMD outbreak. In addition, Agency staff helped Canada remain free of many of the List B diseases that must be reported by the CFIA to the OIE. Internationally there is consensus that bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or Mad Cow Disease is a significant List B disease. BSE has not been detected in Canada since 1993 when a single case was reported in an imported cow; however, the CFIA continues to be vigilant with an active and intensified control program. The Agency carried out its quarantine and disease control efforts to eradicate diseases such as chronic wasting disease, tuberculosis and scrapie and, through laboratory testing, contributed to provincial governments' efforts to control rabies among wild animals. Agency staff inspected Canada's rendering plants and found all of them to be in compliance with regulatory requirements. CFIA staff also delivered services to support export certification requirements for Canadian animals and their products.

### **Plant Protection**

The CFIA carried out surveillance at international border points to confirm that plants and associated products complied with federal regulations. Within Canada, the Agency worked to detect, control and eradicate plant diseases and pests. Outbreaks of plum pox virus, Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle and potato wart disease demanded particular attention and all three were successfully controlled or eradicated. The Agency also provided third-party regulatory oversight of the Canadian Seed Institute. High compliance rates were achieved for pedigreed seed, non-pedigreed seed and imported seed. The Agency tested fertilizers to determine their efficacy and the accuracy of claims, as well as their safety for users, the environment and consumers. CFIA staff inspected all bulk blend fertilizer plants in Canada and sampled product. The test results demonstrated high compliance rates. The CFIA continued to play an important role in regulating the introduction of plants with novel traits. The CFIA continued to help assure that shipments of Canadian seeds as well as plant and forestry products met other countries' export requirements.

## **Employer of Choice**

The CFIA's human resources initiatives strengthened the organization and set the groundwork for the Agency's future success. Significant progress was made in maintaining a qualified workforce, attracting and retaining skilled employees, and building a supportive work environment. The CFIA's workforce continued to grow, particularly in the scientific, professional, and technical areas, in order to carry out the CFIA's mandate. The CFIA conducted two national recruitment campaigns and continued to strengthen its efforts to attract candidates from the four designated employment equity groups. The CFIA successfully instituted its Officer Training Program aimed at providing university recruits with an orientation to the CFIA's business and career choices available. Lastly, the CFIA continued to take steps to foster positive employer/employee relations, good working conditions and competitive salaries. The Agency signed its first collective agreements with the Scientific and Analytical group and the Informatics group. The CFIA also began second round negotiations with the Public Service Alliance of Canada<sup>2</sup> and all three bargaining units of the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada.

## **Conclusion**

Despite increasing demands and pressures, the CFIA's achievements continued to be diverse and far-reaching. The sum of the CFIA's work contributed to the quality of life of Canadians, to the safety of food and to the health of Canada's animal and plant resources. The CFIA's work also contributed to Canada's international reputation as having a highly ranked food safety and quarantine system.

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<sup>2</sup>As of June 13, 2001 the PSAC bargaining unit and the Agency had ratified the collective agreement and as scheduled, the agreement was signed and took effect Friday July 6th, 2001.

## **Agency Overview**

### **Mission and Mandate**

The CFIA is a science-based federal regulator of food, animals and plants. We are committed to enhancing the safety of federally regulated food, contributing to the health and welfare of animals, and protecting the plant resource base. The CFIA administers and enforces 13 federal statutes.

With its headquarters in Ottawa and a program network throughout Canada, the CFIA delivers its mandate through four area offices (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario and Western), 18 regional offices, 185 field offices and hundreds of offices in non-government establishments (i.e., processing facilities). In addition, the CFIA has 21 laboratory and research facilities across Canada.

The CFIA employs approximately 4,800 people including highly trained, front-line inspectors, veterinarians, agronomists, biologists, chemists, administrative staff, computer systems specialists, financial officers, communications experts, research scientists, laboratory technicians, and managers. More information about how the CFIA is organised can be found at:

[www.inspection.gc.ca/english/corpaffr/orgcharts/management/orgcharte.shtml](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/corpaffr/orgcharts/management/orgcharte.shtml)

The CFIA is the Government of Canada's regulator for the following:

### **Food Safety**

The CFIA, reporting to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, delivers all federal inspection services related to food. Primarily, this entails verifying that manufacturers, importers, distributors and producers regulated by the Government of Canada meet standards for safety, quality, quantity, composition, handling, identity, processing, packaging and labelling. The Agency inspects and certifies exports in accordance with the import requirements of foreign countries. In carrying out its mandate to administer statutes and regulations related to food, the CFIA works closely with Health Canada, the department responsible for setting food safety policy and standards.

### **Animal Health**

The CFIA works to prevent animal diseases (e.g. foot-and-mouth disease) from entering Canada and to control the spread of animal diseases within Canada (e.g. bovine tuberculosis). When disease outbreaks occur, the CFIA acts quickly to control and eradicate them. To keep the food chain secure, the CFIA regulates animal feeds and

veterinary biologics (veterinary biologics can include vaccines, bacterins, bacterin-toxoids, immunoglobulin products, diagnostics kits and veterinary biologics derived through biotechnology). The Agency also conducts regular animal disease surveillance programs designed to head off serious threats to livestock. In addition, the CFIA certifies the health of Canada's animal exports, evaluates the safety of imports, and regulates the humane transportation of animals.

### **Plant Protection**

The CFIA works to prevent foreign plant diseases and pests (e.g. Asian Long-Horned Beetle) from getting into Canada and to control the spread of plant diseases and pests of quarantine significance (e.g. plum pox virus) within Canada. The Agency also verifies that seeds and fertilizers, both domestically produced and imported, comply with federal standards for safety, composition and process. Lastly, the Agency certifies that plants, plant material and other related matter intended for export from Canada comply with the phytosanitary import regulations of foreign countries.

### **Strategic Partnerships**

The CFIA's success in protecting the food safety system and the health of animals and plants depends upon the expertise and support of other federal departments, provincial/territorial/municipal governments, producers, industry, distributors, retailers and consumers.

The production of meat provides a good example of collaboration and working together as partners. Provincial governments regulate how an animal is raised and the CFIA provides inspection services at slaughter and processing plants that move product interprovincially or internationally. The provinces provide inspection services at smaller plants that sell within their jurisdiction, and municipal authorities enforce public health standards at restaurants that serve the final product.

#### **In Canada, Food Safety is a Shared Responsibility**

The CFIA works with many partners to help make food safe. For example:

- Health Canada establishes standards for the safety and nutritional quality of food sold in Canada. The CFIA enforces those standards.
- Provincial and municipal food safety agencies regulate thousands of food establishments such as restaurants and food processors whose markets are local.
- Farmers, fishers, food processors, importers, transporters and retailers operate according to a variety of guidelines, regulations and accepted industry standards.
- Food preparers in homes, restaurants and institutional kitchens store and prepare food according to guidelines provided by food retailers, processors and governments.

Although the three levels of government are working together to maintain a safe food supply, food safety is everybody's business. For example, the farmer, processor, and restaurateur also have food safety responsibilities. Consumers are responsible for the safe handling, storing and cooking of food at home. The CFIA's partner in food safety, the Canadian Partnership for Consumer Food Safety Education, provides information on how consumers can prevent foodborne illness at [www.canfightbac.org](http://www.canfightbac.org).

In the final analysis, successful collaboration among all the players is vital to protecting the food safety system and the health of Canada's animals and plants. Ongoing efforts by the Government of Canada and the provincial and territorial governments to improve effectiveness and efficiency are contributing to a more integrated and harmonized food inspection system for Canada.

### **Strategic Challenges**

The CFIA operates within a complex and ever-changing environment. There are a number of factors occurring both inside and outside the CFIA that continue to influence the CFIA's strategic direction and impact our performance story.

#### ***Public Concerns and Expectations***

Canadians are sophisticated consumers and, increasingly, want to know more about the quality of their food, its origins and the details of any processes to which it may have been subjected. Canadians expect various levels of government, their departments and agencies -- including the CFIA -- to protect them, keep them informed of risks, and deliver services in an open, accountable and effective manner.

#### **Canadians Concerned About Food Safety**

A survey conducted by Ipsos- Reid reported that three-quarters (76 percent) of Canadians agree with the statement 'I trust Canada's food inspection agency to protect me from foodborne illnesses, such as Mad Cow Disease.' The survey found that 68 percent of Canadians are concerned about the safety of the food they eat. (Source: [www.ipsos-reid.com](http://www.ipsos-reid.com))

A recent Canada Information Office poll reported that the public's perception that food safety is a priority issue has increased to a high of 78 percent. At the same time, their evaluation of the Government of Canada's performance in the field of food safety has also increased. (Source: Canada Information Office, <http://www.infocan.gc>)

#### ***Increased Trade, Product Diversity and Changing Patterns in Mobility***

The CFIA is challenged by large increases in the volume of foods and food products being imported and exported, the growing variety of imported foods and the increasing number of nations from which these imports are originating. Modern transportation systems and the increased volume and speed of trade lead to pests and diseases moving faster than ever before. To keep up with these increases and provide an acceptable level of inspection of imports and certification of exports, the CFIA must work to develop

resource-efficient systems and procedures. In addition, international travel is increasing. As the number of people entering Canada from other countries increases, including Canadians returning home, so too do the risks to our food supply and the health of Canada's plants and animals.

### ***Technological Advances***

As technology advances, new laws, regulations and inspection methods must be developed to ensure foods are safe. Foods produced from genetically modified organisms (GMO), food irradiation, food additives, and 'designer foods' all present new challenges. To meet these challenges, the CFIA must strengthen its science capacity, advise law and policy makers about the regulatory requirements of these new types of products and communicate with the public regarding their safety. In July 2000, Treasury Board Ministers approved a submission to invest in the Canadian Regulatory System for Biotechnology (CRSB). As a result, the Agency has received additional funds to enhance the existing regulatory program for products of biotechnology with regard to plants, animal feeds and animal feed ingredients, fertilizers, and veterinary biologics.

### ***Food Emergencies***

Over the past years, there has been a significant increase in the number of food emergencies requiring CFIA action. In part, this growth can be attributed to the large number of inspections, enhanced surveillance systems, improved laboratory testing, more stringent Health Canada guidelines, increased consumer awareness and the ever-changing landscape of products in the Canadian marketplace. Data from the past two years indicates that the number of recalls has increased.

### ***International Regulatory Control of Food, Plants and Animals***

Increasingly, countries must comply with international standards to market their food products, animals and animal products, and plants and plant products in the international marketplace. To export abroad, Canadian exporters must meet the inspection standards of the importing country or risk import restrictions. For imports, the CFIA needs to verify that other countries' systems and standards are compliant with international protocols and Canadian standards.

# Agency Performance

## Introduction

As described in Section 1 of this report, the CFIA faced increased challenges and demands for its services during the past year. Using a risk-based approach and supported by additional funds, the CFIA continued to deliver its programs and respond to emergencies related to food safety, animal health and plant protection.

In September of 2000, the Treasury Board approved the CFIA's new Planning, Reporting and Accountability Structure (PRAS) which outlined the Agency's new business line structure. The new business lines represent an important step for the CFIA in enhancing its performance management and reporting practices. The CFIA's PRAS is available at [www.inspection.gc.ca](http://www.inspection.gc.ca)

Notwithstanding this important achievement, the Agency's progress in this area has been limited due to resource pressures stemming from the growing demand for CFIA services and a number of resource-intensive emergency responses. As with many other federal departments and agencies, more work will need to be done in order to move forward on performance reporting.

In order to better present the Agency's performance results, this section of the report is organized along the three business lines:

- Food Safety;
- Animal Health; and
- Plant Protection.

For each business line, there is a statement of the CFIA's key commitments to Canadians, a brief discussion as to why this is important to Canada, the role the CFIA plays in contributing to this outcome and the associated resources. Results are then reported under each strategic outcome (e.g. compliance with federal acts, regulations and standards). The following chart outlines the Agency's key results commitments and associated strategic outcomes for the reporting period. In addition, a Human Resources Management section is included with performance information organized by strategic objective.



## Chart of Key Results Commitments

Key Commitments to Canadians	Strategic Outcomes
Safe food and fair labelling practices	1.1 Compliance with federal acts, regulations and standards 1.2 Industry adoption of science-based, risk-management practices 1.3 Food safety emergencies/incidents are contained in a timely and appropriate manner 1.4 Meeting other governments' science-based food safety requirements; and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures 1.5 Deterrence of deceptive practices
Protection of the health of animals and control of animal diseases that are transmissible to humans	2.1 Control the entry into Canada and the domestic spread of regulated animal diseases 2.2 Control animal diseases that are transmissible to humans 2.3 Meeting other governments' science-based animal health requirements; and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures 2.4 Compliance of livestock feeds with federal acts, regulations and standards
Protection of the plant resource base from regulated pests and diseases	3.1 Control the entry into Canada and domestic spread of regulated plant diseases and pests 3.2 Meeting other governments' science-based plant protection requirements; and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures 3.3 Compliance of seed and fertilizer with federal acts, regulations and standards for safety, product and process

## Food Safety

### Key Commitment

#### *Safe food and fair labelling practices*

Public opinion surveys have confirmed that food safety is an important national priority. Despite the high degree of concern, Canadians remain confident that the CFIA is working to protect the safety of the food supply. In the 2001 *Speech from the Throne*, the Government of Canada reaffirmed its commitment to high standards for food safety.

The CFIA's foremost responsibility is to enhance the safety of Canada's food and protect the health of Canadian consumers. This responsibility is shared with Health Canada and other levels of government and industry.

The Agency's role is clear. As the federal regulator, the CFIA is responsible for monitoring compliance with federal legislation by those businesses engaged in the production and distribution of federally-regulated food and food products. The CFIA accomplishes this objective through a number of means.

It works with industry to build better science-based food safety management practices, inspects and tests to assess compliance with acts and regulations, and takes enforcement actions to achieve compliance, including seizing, removing and recalling products or, when necessary, resorting to legal action including levying administrative penalties and prosecution. The Agency is committed to reducing the risk of foodborne illness and providing Canadians with access to safe food. Our goal is to promote 100 percent compliance to all federal acts and regulations.

The CFIA also plays a significant role in protecting the health of the Canadian economy. Firstly, enhanced food safety prevents lost days at work due to foodborne illnesses thereby saving workers and their employers millions of dollars. Health Canada estimates that there are 2.2 million cases of foodborne illnesses annually, costing workers over \$1.3 billion in direct medical costs and lost wages. Employers also lose significant amounts in lost productivity and assume additional labour costs.

### **Food Safety Programs**

- Meat Hygiene
- Fish and Seafood
- Egg
- Dairy
- Honey
- Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
- Processed Products
- Food Safety Investigation
- Fair Labelling Practices

Secondly, the Agency has a positive impact on Canada’s food industry which contributes approximately \$45 billion annually to the Canadian economy. By bringing about industry compliance with federal regulations, the CFIA helps the Canadian food industry maintain and strengthen its excellent national and international reputation for safe, quality products. As a result, the industry continues to support the social and economic well-being of Canadians.

As the Government of Canada’s enforcement agency, the CFIA will need to respond to the steady growth of our regulated industries. Over the coming years, the Agency will continue to assess its priorities and examine resource options in order to meet program standards prescribed by legislation and increases in demand for CFIA services due to growing market conditions.

**Estimated Business Line Resource Inputs, 2000-2001**

<b>Total Expenditures (million):</b>	\$289.0
<b>User-Fee Revenues (million):</b>	\$36.0
<b>Human Resources:</b> (FTE = Full Time Equivalents)	2,995 FTE

**Accomplishments**

**Strategic Outcome 1.1: Compliance with federal acts, regulations and standards**

The CFIA’s day-to-day activities involve verifying that domestic and imported food products are compliant with federal acts, regulations and standards. Front-line inspectors and veterinarians inspect and audit animal slaughter and food-processing establishments as well as food products. They are assisted in their work by CFIA scientists who examine and test food samples for chemical, microbiological and physical hazards.

One way the CFIA measures its success in contributing to a safe food system is through the extent to which Canada’s registered establishments and domestic and imported products comply with federal acts and regulations. Government of Canada legislation related to food is designed to safeguard human health and provide consumer protection. Success in meeting these objectives is attained when the regulated parties comply with the acts and their accompanying regulations. Food safety regulations are built on science-based standards established to protect the health and safety of Canadians and protect consumers’ interests. Compliance rates indicate the extent to which regulated parties

observe the statute and its accompanying regulations. As the Agency responsible for enforcement, the CFIA uses compliance rates as a measure of success in achieving regulatory objectives.

CFIA staff — its inspectors and veterinarians — inspect all federally registered **meat processing establishments and storage facilities**, animals awaiting slaughter, and carcasses after slaughter (more than a half billion last year). Live animals that look suspect are segregated for further examination and post mortems and, if necessary, deemed unfit for human consumption.

Last year, the CFIA performed inspections in almost 800 federally registered **meat establishments** to certify compliance with federal acts and regulations. In addition, the rate of condemnation for red meat and poultry was very low (0.4 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively). This low condemnation rate reflects the high quality of on-farm management programs in Canada.

With respect to imported product, CFIA staff inspected 473,255 tonnes of **imported meat and poultry**. Rejection data for the past year is currently not available, however, based on trends over the past two years, the Agency expects a similar rejection rate (1.2 percent in 1999 and 1.3 percent in 1998). In general, most imported product was rejected due to inappropriate labelling or other packaging issues.

All 970 federally registered **fish processing plants** in Canada have developed and implemented a **Quality Management Program (QMP) Plan**. The QMP Plan is a written document which describes the establishment's system of standards, controls, monitoring procedures, record-keeping, and corrective action systems. It is designed to provide fish and seafood products that are safe, wholesome and properly labelled. To control all hazards during the processing of fish, the QMP Plan must include a formal hazard analysis of the product and processes and identify the controls in place. These activities are in accordance with the principles of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP).

With industry's movement to HACCP programs, the CFIA has changed its approach from traditional inspection to auditing industry's compliance capabilities. The CFIA conducted over 1,000 assessments of industry's controls in fish plants. The rate of compliance was over 99 percent. Where problems were identified, industry modified its controls and procedures to meet CFIA standards.

When required, enforcement actions were taken by the CFIA. Last year, 49 written warnings were issued, five prosecutions were initiated, 157 lots of product were detained and, in one instance, products were recalled from the marketplace.

The CFIA inspects imported fish products and targets products with a history of non-compliance. Imported products showing a good history of compliance are sampled randomly at frequencies ranging from two percent to 15 percent depending on the safety risk associated with the product. Last year over 250,000 tonnes of fish products were imported into Canada with one percent of the products found to be in violation of the acts and regulations. These products were held and not released for sale until they were brought into compliance (e.g., re-labelled, removed or destroyed). To assist the fishing industry in achieving better compliance, the CFIA has undertaken a number of initiatives including providing labelling regulatory advice in guidebooks, communiques, newsletters, labelling workshops and on the Agency's Web site.

For information on the CFIA's work under the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program, please consult the CFIA's Annual Report which is available at [www.inspection.gc.ca](http://www.inspection.gc.ca).

The CFIA tests **domestic and imported fresh fruits and vegetables** for agricultural chemical residues. There continues a consistently high compliance rate for both domestic and imported products over the past four years (see table below).

#### Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: Chemical Residues

Fiscal Year	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001**	
	Domestic	Import	Domestic	Import	Domestic	Import	Domestic	Import
Number of Samples*	2,602	8,427	2,447	6,939	2,230	8,498	2,904	11,079
Percentage of Samples in Compliance*	98.7	98.2	98.8	97.8	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.7

\*The number of heavy metal tests and test results are excluded and are not presented as compliance data. The *Food and Drugs Regulations* provides Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) guidelines for heavy metals. When the amount of heavy metals in a given sample reaches a level considered to be unsafe, the shipper or grower is subject to further sampling and/or enforcement action by the CFIA. Heavy metals are also tested in order to obtain profile information for future CFIA sampling plans.

\*\*Each year, the supply of imported fresh produce varies depending upon the source country, climate, economic conditions, and other factors. Consequently, it may be more telling to study compliance rates over a period of years, instead of on a year-to-year basis. In 2001-2002, the CFIA expects a decrease in the compliance rate due to sampling targeted to high risk commodities.

CFIA inspectors carried out 14,139 inspections of fresh fruits and vegetables imported, exported and shipped interprovincially to verify non-health and safety issues such as quality standards and packaging and labelling requirements. CFIA inspectors also performed 16,380 inspections to evaluate the condition of produce at destination points as a proof of produce damage in cases of potential commercial disputes. In cases where CFIA inspectors detained a product, in order to be released from detention, dealers were required to either destroy, export (if the product was an import) or repackage, re-label or re-grade the product.

**Fresh Fruit and Vegetables: Imported and Shipped Inter-provincially (Quality Standards)**

Fiscal Year	1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001	
	Inspections	Detentions (percent)	Inspections	Detentions (percent)	Inspections	Detentions (percent)	Inspections	Detentions (percent)
Number of Samples	19,411	544	20,620	465	19,922	431	16,380	562
Percentage of Samples in Compliance	—	2.8	—	2.3	—	2.2	—	3.4

CFIA staff carried out 216 in-depth inspections of **processed fruit and vegetable establishments** and found that they had a compliance rate of 97.2 percent, as compared to 95.3 percent the previous year.

The CFIA inspects **domestic processed products** (fruits, vegetables and maple) for compliance with regulations governing labels, net quantity, grade, standard/composition and container integrity. Last year, Agency staff conducted 1,516 such inspections and found an 82.4 percent compliance rate, as compared to 83.1 percent the previous year.

**Imported processed products** are similarly inspected for quality standards. Last year, the Agency conducted 1,555 inspections resulting in a compliance rate of 74.1 percent, as compared to 70.2 percent the previous year. A new import policy is being developed that is designed to encourage importers to implement a quality management system. Once the new policy is implemented, imported products' compliance rates for labelling and quality are expected to improve.

For **domestic dairy products** over the past three years, the compliance rates for health, safety and composition standards have been relatively high and consistent (94 percent and 92 percent respectively in 2000-2001). The labelling compliance rate, continuing a trend in recent years, was significantly lower at 79 percent. In cases of non-compliance, the CFIA responds to each infraction by taking compliance action, including issuing a recall, as required.

**-Dairy products imported** to Canada are required to meet the same regulatory standards as domestic dairy products and are subject to the same product inspections. Last year, the imported dairy products compliance rate for health, safety and composition standards was 92 percent, as compared to 87 percent in previous years. A 76 percent compliance rate was achieved for label verification and 94 percent for net quantity verification.

With respect to the **domestic market and export of eggs**, CFIA staff inspected 70.8 million kilograms of liquid, frozen and dried processed egg products. The CFIA was called upon by egg exporters to certify egg products for shipment to 22 countries around the world. The number of importing countries has grown from six countries two years ago as a result of the marketing efforts of Canadian egg processors. The compliance rate for microbiological and quality standards was 97 percent, compared to 92 percent in 1998-1999. A total of 456 million dozen shell eggs were graded in establishments registered by the CFIA. Approximately 97 percent of sampled eggs were found to be compliant with safety, quality and marketplace fairness requirements, compared to 95 percent the previous year.

CFIA staff inspected 1.5 million kilograms of **imported processed egg products**, with a compliance rate of over 99.5 percent, which was consistent with the previous year. The CFIA inspected certified imports of egg products and found a high rate of compliance over recent years. One half million boxes of imported table eggs were inspected resulting in a 99.3 percent compliance rate, compared to 99.8 percent last year. Shipments are inspected for health and safety standards as well as grade compliance. In addition, products are sampled and tested for *Salmonella enteritidis*. The CFIA conducts follow-up investigations on non-compliant products to identify the source of contamination.

Each year the Agency conducts food safety projects based on an assessment of potential high-risk food products. To identify potential hazards, the CFIA reviews the risk assessments conducted by Health Canada, analyzes food safety investigations, food recall data, international information, and current scientific knowledge and assesses the level of control exercised by the industry. Risk-management approaches are designed to have the greatest effect on improving the industry's controls to reduce the level of risk.

### **3-MCPD in Soya Sauce and Oyster-Flavoured Sauce**

A survey of soya and oyster-flavoured sauces in the Canadian market found comparable findings to a 1999 United Kingdom survey that identified high levels of the potential carcinogen 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD) in some commercially prepared soya sauces and oyster-flavoured sauces. Based on a health risk assessment from Health Canada, the CFIA worked with industry to implement the Health Canada provisional guideline of 1.0 ppm for the sauces. Imported product was monitored, questionable product was subject to laboratory analysis, and all product was subject to periodic audit. A separate monitoring program for oyster-flavoured sauce was implemented based on the licensing program for fish products.

Follow-up surveys in 2000 showed consistently reduced levels of 3-MCPD in soya and oyster-flavoured sauces. The CFIA continues to monitor the 3-MCPD issues both from domestic and international perspectives.

### **Bottled Water Project**

Data collected over the past three years from assessments of bottled water manufacturers has shown that there is no significant health risk posed by bottled water manufactured in Canada. Recent discoveries of tainted municipal water in Canada have prompted the Agency to increase its monitoring of the safety of bottled water. In the past year, 55 percent of the approximately 225 bottled water establishments in Canada were assessed for compliance with federal regulations. Less than 20 percent of establishments assessed required further improvement in their documentation control and equipment maintenance. The Agency took 128 samples of bottled water at the manufacturing level and analysed against microbiological standards. Laboratory results showed 98 percent of products met the standard and follow-up activity on the remaining products resulted in one recall due to the presence of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. A separate sampling (148 products) of domestic and imported bottled water at the retail level was found to be satisfactory.

### **Labelling and Allergen Controls in the Bakery Sector**

The presence of undeclared allergens in bakery products may result in minor to life threatening allergic reactions in persons with food allergies. Although the most commonly known allergen is peanuts, there are several other potential allergens such soya, milk and wheat that may cause adverse reactions.

To promote allergen awareness and evaluate the controls needed to reduce the risk of allergic reactions from bakery products, the CFIA conducted a nationwide random assessment. Information packages were distributed to approximately 1,200 bakeries. The CFIA conducted 107 on-site assessments and initial results indicated that most of the bakery sector was actively applying labelling and allergen controls but additional and better controls were required. Further analysis of the data and follow-up are being conducted.

### **Strategic Outcome 1.2: Industry adoption of science-based, risk-management practices**

The Agency has developed a number of programs and initiatives that encourage industry adoption of the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) approach. HACCP science-based, risk-management principles are increasingly being recognized internationally as an excellent way to minimize food safety risks.

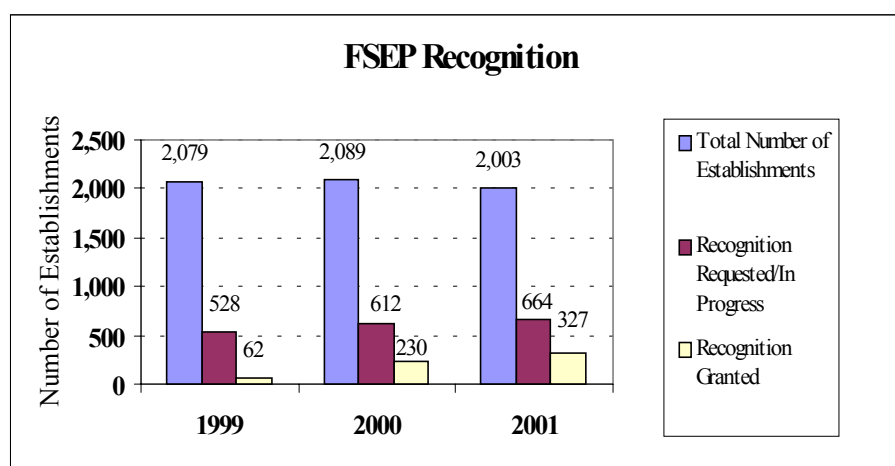


More information can be found at:

[www.inspection.gc.ca/english/ppc/psps/haccp/haccpe.shtml](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/ppc/psps/haccp/haccpe.shtml)

HACCP approaches will lead to continuous improvement by industry and will require the modernization of the inspection approach by regulatory authorities. In the case of the CFIA, this has meant modifications to legislation, policy and training. For example, in certain cases, such as the fish processing industry, federal legislation requires the adoption of a HACCP approach. The CFIA's **Quality Management Program (QMP)** is based on HACCP principles and has been mandatory in the Canadian fish-processing sector since 1992. The program has evolved as knowledge and experience have increased among industry personnel and CFIA staff. The QMP evolution continues to be a successful joint effort between the CFIA and industry. The CFIA has been recognized as a world leader in the implementation of mandatory HACCP-based systems in the food industry. In other areas, such as meat and poultry industries, HACCP is currently voluntary, however, the CFIA is progressing towards making HACCP mandatory through legislation. The adoption in other commodity areas, such as dairy and eggs, is currently voluntary.

The **Food Safety Enhancement Program (FSEP)** is a program developed for the agri-food sector. Although most prevalent in meat and poultry establishments, FSEP can also be found in the dairy, honey, eggs and processed fruit and vegetable industries. Since the program's introduction, 664 federally registered establishments have applied for FSEP recognition. To date, 327, or approximately half, received the CFIA's HACCP recognition (See chart below). Progress towards industry recognition has been modest, largely due to the resource intensiveness of the process.



Last year, CFIA resources were focused on reviewing and renewing FSEP plans for federally registered establishments and on preparing the groundwork for the implementation of mandatory HACCP in federally registered meat establishments.

The Canadian meat industry has been a leader in the voluntary implementation of HACCP. During 2000-2001, the CFIA continued to work with the meat and poultry sectors towards finding the best approach for implementing mandatory HACCP.

In the poultry sector, the **Modernized Poultry Inspection Program (MPIP)** has been implemented, on a pilot basis, in eight (13 percent) of the 64 federally registered poultry establishments. This is an addition of one new pilot over the previous year. The CFIA has prepared a regulatory amendment to the *Meat Inspection Regulations* in order to provide the necessary regulatory basis to support mandatory MPIP implementation. The amendment mandates, for the first time, that key information on the health status of animals be forwarded to the slaughterhouse prior to their shipment in order to provide additional information to the veterinarian-in-charge. This will provide an invaluable link with the on-farm food safety programs being implemented. Negotiations with the United States Department of Agriculture on the equivalency of MPIP are ongoing.

Ongoing monitoring by CFIA onsite inspectors of the various MPIP pilots continues to demonstrate that industry employees trained and accredited as ‘defect detectors’ are as effective in identifying and removing defective carcasses as CFIA inspectors. Furthermore, microbiological tests indicate that MPIP provides the same level of assurance as traditional inspection methods.

Progress has also been achieved in the HACCP-based **Quality Management Programs for Importers (QMPI)** of fish and fish products. More information can be found in the CFIA’s 2000-2001 Annual Report available at [www.inspection.gc.ca](http://www.inspection.gc.ca).

In September 2000, to demonstrate the Government of Canada’s commitment to food safety, the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food announced federal funding, under the Canadian Adaptation and Rural Development (CARD) Fund, of \$11.4 million for the Canadian Food Safety Adaptation Program (CFSAP). The CFIA administers the program and also provides the scientific and technical support to the industry applicants and the program itself. The CFSAP will share costs with the food industry to support activities that will enable national associations or groups, involved directly or indirectly in the production, marketing, distribution and preparation of food, to develop HACCP-based risk- management strategies, tools, and systems to enhance food safety from ‘gate to plate.’ The CFSAP is related to the Canadian On-Farm Food Safety Program (COFFSP). The COFFSP, a partnership between the federal government and industry, encourages national primary product associations to develop the strategies and the necessary tools to enable producers to implement on-farm, food safety initiatives consistent with HACCP principles. While the program is administered by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the CFIA provides scientific and technical support to the program.

**Strategic Outcome 1.3:** Food safety emergencies/incidents are contained in a timely and appropriate manner

In an emergency, the Agency's primary goal is to protect consumers. Risks to consumers include unsafe or hazardous levels of microbiological, extraneous material, chemical contaminants, or allergens that have not been declared on food labels. As a part of their ongoing work, Agency staff investigate consumer and trade complaints and respond to food safety enquiries. The Agency plays an important role in investigating and identifying potential food hazards and carrying out laboratory testing to support food safety investigations.

The CFIA's Office of Food Safety and Recall (OFSR) manages food emergency responses including advising the public of recalls. The CFIA's emergency response teams are prepared to act 24 hours a day, seven days a week. While it is industry's role to implement a food recall in a timely and effective manner, the CFIA verifies the effectiveness of the recall. CFIA inspectors check to provide assurance that the recalled product has been removed from the marketplace.

Last year, 370 recalls<sup>3</sup> were managed by the OFSR compared to 243 in the previous year. There were 80 recalls resulting from the adoption of a new methodology for the analysis of undeclared milk protein. Undeclared milk protein prompted only 11 recalls the previous year. In 97 percent of the recall situations, the Agency advised the public within 24 hours of a recall decision, a decrease of one percent over the previous year. There were two incidents, creating five recalls, when the notices were not issued within 24 hours due to the need for additional information regarding the details of the products and their distribution.

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<sup>3</sup> In order to help ensure continued national consistency, the CFIA made minor modifications to its recall calculation methodology.

**Strategic Outcome 1.4:** Meeting other governments' science-based food safety requirements; and contributing to the development of jointly- agreed operational methods and procedures

### Meeting Other Governments' Science-based, Food Safety Requirements

At the time of export, a number of foreign countries require the CFIA to certify that the exported product meets their requirements. For example, with respect to **meat and poultry** destined for export, CFIA staff inspect to verify that it complies with Canadian safety and quality standards and, in some cases, to confirm that additional requirements imposed by the importing countries are being met. Last year, Agency staff inspected 1,480,827 tonnes of meat intended for export to over 100 countries. While the rejection rates are currently not available for all of these exports, the rejection rate for exports to the U.S. was 0.12 percent. This rejection rate is consistent with the low overall rejection rate of 1999.

#### Meat Exports: Rejection by Importer or by Authorities in Importing Country

	1998	1999	2000
Volume (tonnes)	1,126,584	1,203,528	1,480,827
Rejection by weight (tonnes)	1,042	341	n/a
Rejection rate (percent)	0.09	0.03	n/a

Canadian **dairy products** are also exported to many countries around the world. The CFIA implemented new dairy export procedures last year. Of the shipments presented to CFIA inspectors last year, 76 percent were in compliance with the exporter's documentation and received export certification. Non-compliant shipments were brought into compliance and subsequently certified and exported. The Agency expects that compliance rates will improve as exporters learn to apply the new procedures.

#### Contributing to the Development of Jointly-Agreed Operational Methods and Procedures

The CFIA is continually maintaining a number of arrangements for various commodities which enhance foreign governments' and industry's awareness and knowledge of Canadian import requirements and Canadian exporters' knowledge of foreign governments' requirements. Last year, the CFIA performed a number of activities involved with the maintenance and further development of an agreement between the European Community and the Government of Canada on Sanitary Measures to protect public and animal health in the trade of live animals and animal products. These included a Joint Management Council meeting and a review of the European Community System.

As well, a number of activities were undertaken by individual commodity groups. For example, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) performed a review of the Fish Products Inspection and Control System as part of the development of an arrangement between our two countries for fish products.

In 2001, the CFIA and the USFDA finalized the Canada-U.S. Action Plan on Food Safety. The Action Plan aims at providing a better understanding between regulators of the two countries' systems to protect consumers. Through more intensive cooperation, the CFIA and the USFDA hope to increase their effectiveness in guarding against food safety risks in both countries and in achieving efficiencies in their systems governing bilateral trade. Subsequently, the initial step in this direction was taken with the agreement on the Action Plan for Microbiological Contaminants which calls for specific information sharing and regulatory cooperation for bilateral trade in many fresh fruits and vegetables. The CFIA places a high priority on expanding the Action Plan to include other areas.

The CFIA works with many other countries to develop jointly agreed standards, codes of practice and other recommendations. The Codex Alimentarius Commission, the designated international food safety standards-setting organization, is a key forum for the discussion and establishment of internationally recognized food standards and codes of practice. Last year, the CFIA worked closely with Health Canada and other departments to represent Canada on 24 Codex Committees. Agency staff assumed the Head of Delegation role for nine of these committees, including the Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification System, and the Committee on Fish and Fish Products. Canada is the host for the Codex Committee on Food Labelling and chaired the meeting. Recently, international guidelines were adopted for the production, processing, labelling and marketing of organically produced foods. In addition, the CFIA continues to lead a working group to further develop the guideline for labelling of foods derived from biotechnology.

#### **Strategic Outcome 1.5: Deterrence of deceptive practices**

The CFIA undertook a number of initiatives to protect consumers from unfair market practices by setting and enforcing standards related to the accuracy of product information appearing on both domestic and imported food products. CFIA inspectors continued to target high-risk products and establishments. The following are examples of projects undertaken by the CFIA.

### **Olive Oil Adulteration Project**

Olive oil is an expensive commodity which can be easily diluted or substituted with cheaper oil(s). Sophisticated and expensive laboratory testing is necessary to detect this illegal practice. Over the past five years, there have been 14 successful prosecutions involving adulterated olive oil, with five cases still before the courts. While laboratory analysis confirms that the violation rate is declining, there remains room for improvement.

### **Fresh Turkey Project**

Last year, before Christmas, the CFIA initiated a project that targeted retail stores and poultry processors carrying or distributing whole turkeys and other whole poultry labelled and/or advertised as being fresh. The Agency's objective was to determine if the product was indeed fresh rather than previously frozen, and, if not, to take appropriate action. CFIA staff conducted 82 store visits throughout Ontario (61 chain stores and 21 independent retailers) and inspected more than 200 lots of turkeys. Fifty-five turkeys were found to be frozen or semi-frozen. In total, six suppliers were found to be non-compliant. Corrective measures were put in place and follow-up action was carried out with the non-compliant producers and distributors. In a similar exercise conducted the following Easter, CFIA staff visited 96 stores to inspect 176 lots of turkeys. Only one lot was found to be non-compliant.

### **Enforcement Actions**

There are several enforcement and compliance actions available in response to non-compliance with CFIA acts and regulations. Prosecution action is recommended for all offences under the acts and regulations administered and/or enforced by the CFIA except when, in accordance with the CFIA's Enforcement and Compliance Policy, it has been determined that compliance can be achieved through more appropriate means, given the particular circumstances of the case. Agency actions may include issuing a warning letter, suspending or withdrawing a licence or registration, returning imported product to the country of origin, restricting or prohibiting the movement of product, or disposing of seized product.

The CFIA had 224 active investigations under the *Canada Agricultural Products Act*, *Fish Inspection Act*, *Food and Drugs Act* and *Meat Inspection Act*. Forty-five prosecutions were initiated resulting in a total of 25 convictions for offences such as selling product that was labelled in a false, misleading or deceptive manner, importing fish without an import licence, and moving detained product without proper authority. Fines assessed by the courts for these convictions totalled \$211,950.

## Animal Health

### Key Commitment

*Protection of the health of animals and control of animal diseases that are transmissible to humans*

Canada’s animal resource base — including poultry, cattle, swine and sheep — contributes significantly to the nation’s economy and Canadians’ quality of life.<sup>4</sup> These animals support the dairy, meat and meat-product industries representing the largest single sector of the Canadian food-manufacturing industry. Millions of Canadians, directly and indirectly, depend upon the dairy and meat and meat-product industries for their livelihoods. The CFIA carries out a number of crucial activities to protect Canada’s animal resource base. For example, the Agency works to stop the entry of foreign animal diseases into Canada at international border points. In light of increasing foreign animal-disease threats, particularly foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), this responsibility is more important than ever. The CFIA’s effort in mitigating these risks will continue to require a significant resource commitment, particularly when international circumstances call for heightened vigilance and protection.

### Animal Health Programs

- Animal Health
- Feed

Within Canada, the Agency controls or eradicates animal diseases, regulates animal feed and, through its testing and surveillance activities, works to prevent the transmission of animal diseases to humans. As well, the CFIA monitors businesses engaged in the international or domestic movement of animals for compliance with regulations pertaining to the humane transportation of animals.

### Estimated Business Line Resource Inputs, 2000-2001

<b>Total Expenditures (million):</b>	\$80.0
<b>User-Fee Revenues (million):</b>	\$8.0
<b>Human Resources:</b> (FTE = Full Time Equivalents)	835 FTE

<sup>4</sup>In 1999, there were more than 12 million head of cattle, 12 million swine and 600,000 sheep on over 30,000 farms in Canada.

## Accomplishments

**Strategic Outcome 2.1:** Control the entry into Canada and the domestic spread of regulated animal diseases

### Controlling the Entry of Regulated Animal Diseases

CFIA staff, with the assistance of the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA), inspect imported animals at international border points. As required, the CFIA tests and quarantines the animals, orders the return of animals to their country of origin or the destruction of infected animals.

Guarding against the entry of diseases is a formidable challenge in light of the large numbers of imports. Last year alone, Canada imported 31 million animals and 200,000 embryos and semen doses. In addition, 210,000 feeder cattle were imported from the United States representing an increase of 30,000 from the previous year as a result of refinements to the restricted feeder cattle program.

Of the 31 million animals imported, about 225,000 (0.7 percent) were quarantined, compared to approximately 142,000 the previous year. In addition, 1,000 animals (0.003 percent) were refused entry into Canada. Although the actual number refused entry was higher than the previous year, the total remained very small, affirming that Canada's import controls are consistent with international standards and are respected by exporters.

Under the *Health of Animals Act*, anyone having care or control of an animal must report the presence or suspicion of a reportable disease to the CFIA. Of the 32 diseases listed by the CFIA as reportable when suspected or diagnosed, 24 are exotic to Canada's domestic livestock population. There are disease control and eradication programs in place

#### Examples of OIE List A and B Diseases

##### List A

- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Newcastle disease
- Bluetongue
- Swine vesicular disease
- African swine fever
- Sheep pox and goat pox

##### List B

- Anthrax
- Rabies
- Bovine brucellosis
- Bovine tuberculosis
- Bovine cysticercosis
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy



for the balance of the diseases.

As Canada is one of the more than 150 member countries of the *Office International des Épidémiologies* (OIE), the world organization for animal health and international standard-setting, the CFIA reports annually to the OIE on Canada's disease status. The OIE considers List A diseases to be those that have the potential to spread rapidly and to be the most serious in terms of public health and socio-economic consequences. All of the OIE's List A diseases are reportable in Canada and, in 2000, Canada remained free of all List A diseases. Canada's year 2000 report to the OIE is posted at:

[http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/ppc/science/surv/1997oie\\_e.shtml](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/ppc/science/surv/1997oie_e.shtml).

Foot-and-mouth disease is one example of a List A disease. Last year, FMD was not detected in Canada although some other countries, notably the United Kingdom and parts of continental Europe, experienced severe outbreaks that caused billions of dollars in direct losses and associated costs, eroded public confidence, and halted or threatened to halt exports of animals and animal products.

In addition to all 15 List A diseases, several of the OIE's List B diseases are reportable in Canada. List B diseases are defined as transmissible diseases that have serious socio-economic and/or public health importance. Canada is not concerned about several List B diseases as our geography and socio-economic status differs from other OIE member countries.

Internationally there is consensus that bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or Mad Cow Disease is a significant List B disease. BSE has not been detected in Canada since 1993 when a single case was reported in an imported cow; however, the CFIA continues to be vigilant with an active and intensified control program. Last calendar year, the CFIA examined tissue samples from 995 bovine for BSE, compared to 895 the previous year. Currently, all mature animals presented for slaughter with neurological signs of disease are examined. Although the Agency's surveillance program meets international requirements, the Agency plans to significantly increase testing for BSE. Further, as international requirements change, and countries with a similar health status to Canada's begin to expand their surveillance, Canada will develop and implement comparable BSE surveillance programs.

To increase the CFIA's ability to monitor and report animal diseases, the CFIA is a member of the Canadian Animal Health Network (CAHNet) that links animal disease surveillance partners within Canada.<sup>5</sup> While the CFIA can provide information on all List A diseases and those List B diseases that are reportable in Canada, it relies on the provinces and its other CAHNet partners for information on the remaining OIE List B and C diseases.

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<sup>5</sup> CAHnet's Web site can be visited at <http://www.cahnet.org/>

### **Keeping Foot-and-Mouth Disease Out of Canada**

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is an extremely serious livestock illness. Last year, FMD outbreaks occurred in the United Kingdom, continental Europe, Taiwan, and in parts of South America. While FMD is not a threat to human health, it can seriously harm cattle, swine, sheep and other cloven-hoofed animals. The virus can spread through the air, in bedding materials and soil, and in meat and animal products fed to susceptible animals.

Foot-and-mouth disease has not occurred in Canada since 1952 thanks to the efforts of federal government departments, provincial veterinary authorities, industry and, since its creation in 1997, the CFIA. Early in 2001, the Agency undertook a number of stringent measures to protect Canada from FMD: disinfectant footbaths for international travellers at all major international airports and seaports, warning signs at airports, a toll-free FMD information line, a national media campaign, additional professional staff to respond to technical inquiries, and by sending six contingents of CFIA staff, primarily veterinarians and inspectors, to the UK to help British officials deal with their FMD outbreak and expand our knowledge regarding FMD.

At ten major airports in Canada, during the period April-May 2001, enhanced control efforts by Agency staff resulted in approximately 14,000 seizures of items such as food products and articles with soil on them, as compared to 5,500 for the comparable period the previous year.

In November 2000, the CFIA collaborated with the American and Mexican authorities in a tripartite response to a simulated outbreak of FMD. The exercise allowed the three countries to practice their respective and collective animal disease emergency response plans. More than 100 CFIA staff, along with provincial government and industry partners, represented Canada in a series of exercises conducted over a 12-month period. The simulation provided the CFIA and its partners with valuable information to help deal with an outbreak of FMD in Canada. The last of these exercises concluded prior to the outbreak of FMD in the UK in February 2001. By March, FMD had spread to France, the Netherlands, and Ireland.

*Note: The report on the FMD simulation exercise can be found at:  
<http://inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/heasan/simulation/trirepe.shtml>*

### **Controlling the Spread of Regulated Animal Diseases**

The CFIA targets regulated diseases in livestock and poultry through control or eradication programs. Some of these diseases such as equine infectious anaemia and cysticercosis (*C.bovis*) cannot be eradicated because of environmental or human activity factors, or because they are endemic in wildlife. With respect to those diseases that can be eradicated, the Agency continued its activities last year to eliminate chronic wasting disease (CWD) and scrapie, and monitored the successful eradication of tuberculosis. In 2000-2001, scrapie (a member of the transmissible spongiform encephalopathy or TSE group of diseases that includes BSE and CWD) was identified in 11 sheep flocks (eight in Quebec and three in Manitoba), which resulted in the destruction of 4,194 sheep and 12 goats.

In 1999, 14 flocks (eight in Quebec, two in Ontario, one in Manitoba and three in Saskatchewan) were identified, resulting in the destruction of 3,001 sheep from infected and exposed flocks.

## **Strategic Outcome 2.2: Control animal diseases that are transmissible to humans**

### **Controlling Zoonotic Diseases (Diseases Transmissible to Humans)**

As animals can be carriers of diseases that affect humans, it is critical that the Agency carry out timely and effective surveillance, testing and control activities for zoonotic diseases of concern. For example, rabies and West Nile virus are zoonotic diseases that pose a serious threat to humans. Rabies is transmitted from wildlife to domestic animals and, last year, as part of its rabies program, the CFIA tested animal specimens and found 670 or 7.6 percent of the 8,762 rabies tests conducted to be positive. This represented an increase of 34 percent over the previous year. In each case, the CFIA investigated to determine whether domestic or pet animals had been exposed. Only 7.9 percent of the positive cases were found in domestic livestock and 4.6 percent were in domestic pets.

Most rabies cases involve wildlife, and response and control is the responsibility of agencies other than the CFIA. An increased incidence of rabies among wildlife (also reported in the OIE report) was primarily found in skunks in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in fox in Northern Ontario, and in raccoons in Ontario and New Brunswick.

(For further information, visit the Province of Ontario's Web site at:

<http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR/rabies/rabmenu.html> and the province of New Brunswick's site at <http://www.gov.nb.ca/0053/en/issues/rabiesallpos.htm>).

Information on the CFIA's preventive work regarding the West Nile Virus is featured in the Agency's 2000-2001 Annual Report available at [www.inspection.gc.ca](http://www.inspection.gc.ca).

### **Veterinary Biologics**

The CFIA licenses veterinary biologics for use in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of infectious diseases in animals. When required, the CFIA consults with officials at Health Canada.

Ingredients of animal origin are frequently used in the preparation of veterinary biologics. The CFIA has introduced measures to minimize the risk of transmission of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) agents by controlling the source of animals, the species of animal, and nature of animal tissue used in the production of veterinary biologics. For example, manufacturers of vaccines using fetal bovine serum are required to certify that the animals from which the serum has been derived are not infected with

BSE. Manufacturers are also required to seek the CFIA's approval for any changes to their listed sources of material.

Accordingly, CFIA officials licensed 66 new biologics, a significant increase from the 39 products licensed in the previous fiscal year. These changes also led to a decrease in the need for emergency permits. In 2000-2001, the Agency issued 130 permits for emergency or investigational use of vaccines.

The CFIA's Biologics Evaluation Laboratory conducted post-licensing testing of ten percent more veterinary biologics samples than in the previous year. Reports of suspected adverse reactions to veterinary vaccines increased by 48 percent to 1,504, as compared to 1,035 the previous fiscal year. All cases of significant adverse reactions were followed-up. This increase can be attributed to heightened awareness on the part of the public and the availability of the report form on the Web site.

**Strategic Outcome 2.3:** Meeting other governments' science-based animal health requirements; and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures

### **Meeting Other Governments' Science-based Animal Health Requirements**

The CFIA issues Animal Health export certificates for live animals and animal products destined for export. In addition, Agency staff negotiate export health requirements with other national governments. Through these activities, the Agency plays an important role in ensuring that Canada's animals and animal products meet international standards and the import requirements of other countries.

Last year, 16 million live farm animals were exported, as compared to 20 million during the previous year. The CFIA successfully negotiated 12 new animal health protocols, thus permitting entry of our animals to new markets, and worked to maintain or improve the terms of access to established export markets. This involved visiting foreign countries (e.g. China) and hosting visiting officials of foreign governments (e.g. Iran, Chile). In addition, CFIA officials accompanied the Minister for International Trade to Algeria to sign a veterinary agreement for the export of bovine semen. This led to the initial export of more than 2,000 semen doses to that country.

## **Contributing to the Development of Jointly-Agreed Operational Methods and Procedures**

CFIA representatives, along with representatives from Health Canada, participate in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds as well as the Codex Alimentarius Commission's Task Force on Animal Feeding. The latter is charged with developing a code of practice for feed manufacturing which will apply to both commercial and on-farm manufacturers of livestock feed and feed ingredients. Canadian representatives chaired a drafting group which characterized undesirable substances and recommended further work in the area of undesirable substances. Last year, the OECD Task Force finalized a consensus document written by the CFIA and Health Canada on the key nutrients and toxicants to be analysed in new canola.

**Strategic Outcome 2.4:** Compliance of livestock feeds with federal acts, regulations and standards

### **Regulating Feed**

Under the authority of the *Feeds Act*, the CFIA administers a national feed program to verify that livestock feeds manufactured and sold in Canada or imported into Canada are safe, effective and labelled appropriately. Safe feeds help to produce safe meat, milk and eggs. Effective feeds contribute to the production and maintenance of healthy livestock. Last year, the CFIA processed 859 submissions for feed registration or ingredient approval. Of these, 779 or 91 percent of the submissions met regulatory requirements and were approved. The CFIA is proceeding with the next steps in its proposal to license all Canadian manufacturers of medicated animal feeds. In November 2000, the Agency began to work on a comprehensive manual of procedures. This manual will serve as an interpretive guide to accompany the new regulations expected in the near future. The Agency expects that this step will improve compliance with regulations on feed and feed labelling.

Information regarding research efforts to reduce mycotoxin in animal feeds is featured in the CFIA's 2000-2001 Annual Report available at [www.inspection.gc.ca](http://www.inspection.gc.ca).

## **Regulating Rendering Plants**

Rendering plants process some 1.7 million tonnes of inedible animal materials each year, producing a number of products including high-quality protein meal used to manufacture livestock feeds (90 percent) and pet foods (ten percent). This protein meal must be safe in order to prevent the spread of animal diseases such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). The CFIA inspects rendering plants and issues permits for them to operate. Last year, in the course of conducting annual inspections, the Agency found all 32 facilities in Canada to be in compliance with the regulatory requirements pertaining to manufacturing and labelling.

## **Enforcement Actions**

In cases of non-compliance with the CFIA's acts and regulations, there are several enforcement and compliance options available to the Agency. These can include: issuing a written warning letter, suspending or withdrawing a license or registration, ordering imported product to be returned to the country of origin, refusing to issue an import or export permit, or issuing a quarantine notice.

In addition, effective June 5, 2000, the *Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act* provided the CFIA with the legislative authority to issue monetary penalties for violations of the *Health of Animals Act*, *Plant Protection Act* and their regulations. The Administrative Monetary Penalties system (AMPs) is designed to complement existing enforcement tools. Last year, the CFIA issued 2,544 administrative monetary penalties totalling nearly \$275,000.<sup>6</sup>

In 2000-2001, the CFIA had 205 active investigations under the *Health of Animals Act* and the *Feeds Act*. There were eighteen prosecutions, resulting in eight convictions for offences such as: failing to declare imported animals and animal products, transporting animals in an inhumane fashion, and improperly labelling feed. Fines assessed by the courts for these convictions totalled \$20,750.

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<sup>6</sup>Due to information systems limitations, separate data for the *Health of Animals Act* and the *Plant Protection Act* are unavailable. (See also Plant Protection Business Line).

## Plant Protection

### Key Commitment

*Protection of the plant resource base from regulated pests and diseases*

Canada's plant resource base is crucial to the socio-economic and environmental well-being of all Canadians. The two major economic activities — the forestry industry and the agriculture and agri-food industry — that rely upon this base are among Canada's top five industries.<sup>7</sup> Millions of Canadians depend upon these industries for their livelihoods.<sup>8</sup> The 2000-2001 fiscal year was marked by a number of resource-intensive emergency responses and increasing pressures on Agency resources

#### Plant Protection Programs

- Plant Protection
- Seed
- Fertilizer

The CFIA plays an important role in protecting Canada's plant resource base. Through its surveillance activities at Canada's international border points, the CFIA guards against the entry and spread of pests and diseases from foreign countries. Within Canada, Agency staff work to control or eradicate pests and diseases. These include some viruses, fungi, bacteria, mycoplasmas, nematodes, insects and plants. Lastly, the Agency conducts inspections to verify compliance with safety and product standards for seed and fertilizer.

Some activities within the CFIA's mandate are carried out by certified industry staff or accredited third parties. In these instances, the Agency develops the processes, certifies those who will carry out the activities and audits their delivery. Such is the case with the Canadian Seed Institute and private laboratories accredited for seed testing and diagnostic testing of seed potatoes.

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<sup>7</sup> In 1999, the forestry industry alone accounted for shipments valued at \$70 billion. In the agricultural sector, grain, fertilizer and seed contributed \$9 billion, \$6 billion and \$1 billion respectively.

<sup>8</sup> In 1999, it was estimated that the forestry industry provided employment, directly and indirectly, to over 877,000 Canadians. The comparable figure for those involved in agriculture and agri-food is over twice that. In fact, the agriculture and agri-food industry is the third largest employer in Canada.

### Estimated Business Line Resource Inputs, 2000-2001

<b>Total Expenditures (million):</b>	\$73.0
<b>User-Fee Revenues (million):</b>	\$8.0
<b>Human Resources:</b> (FTE = Full Time Equivalents)	750 FTE

## Accomplishments

**Strategic Outcome 3.1:** Control the entry into Canada and domestic spread of regulated plant diseases and pests

### Controlling the Entry of Regulated Diseases and Pests

CFIA staff issue permits to Canadian importers of regulated plants and plant products and carry out inspections to confirm compliance with federal acts and regulations. The Agency may ban the importation of certain species of plants and plant products to help control the entry and spread of pests and diseases that could damage Canada's biodiversity and domestic plant resource base. For example, the Asian Long-Horned Beetle, has, so far, been unsuccessful in establishing itself in Canada.

### Controlling the Domestic Spread of Regulated Plant Diseases and Pests

Agency staff issue certificates that allow regulated plants and plant products to move across quarantine zones within Canada. This system helps to control the spread of pests and diseases which occur regionally in Canada. In addition, CFIA staff conduct domestic surveys to detect exotic pest introductions, to define the infestation boundaries of regulated pests in certain parts of Canada, and to support eradication programs. Survey information is also used to validate Canada's import requirements and to allow the CFIA to certify exports.

Last year, surveys were conducted for 17 insects and diseases across Canada. The biggest survey challenges for the CFIA were the plum pox virus, the Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle and potato wart disease. For further information on plant pest surveys, visit the CFIA's plant pest surveillance Web page at:

[www.inspection.gc.ca/english/ppc/science/pps/ppshpe.shtml](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/ppc/science/pps/ppshpe.shtml)



**Plum Pox Virus (PPV)** is a serious disease of stone fruit trees including peach, nectarine, plum and apricot trees. It affects fruit quality, size and quantity, often reducing the yield significantly, rendering the fruit unmarketable, and requiring that the infected trees be removed. Until October 1999, when it was first reported in the U.S., PPV was not previously known to occur in North America. In June 2000, the CFIA confirmed the presence of PPV near Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, prompting the Agency to survey principal stone fruit production areas in Canada. The Agency confirmed that PPV was present in Ontario and also in Nova Scotia, where one case was confirmed. Subsequently, the CFIA led an eradication program that included the removal of diseased trees and the establishment of quarantine zones.

The Canadian Forest Service identified **Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle** to be the causal agent of black, red, white and Norway spruce mortality in Point Pleasant Park in Halifax. This was the first confirmed case of this invasive forest pest in North America. It is believed that the beetle arrived in Canada in solid wood packing material via the port of Halifax. Left unchecked, the beetle could seriously damage Canada's spruce trees, which comprise a very significant part of our forestry industry. In response to this threat, the Agency led an extensive forest survey covering 172 sq. km., established quarantine zones and began a control and eradication program. Approximately 2,500 infested trees in Point Pleasant Park and an estimated 960 trees within a 15 km. radius of the park were incinerated. Survey and eradication activities continue. To date, the beetle has not been detected outside the quarantine zones.

Until recently, **potato wart disease**, a soil-borne fungal disease, was not known to occur in Canada except in Newfoundland and in two isolated locations in northeast Quebec where it is under quarantine control by the CFIA. In October 2000, potato wart disease was confirmed in a portion of a single field of potatoes in Prince Edward Island, a major potato-producing province. The CFIA immediately placed restrictions to contain the disease and initiated surveys to determine its origin and extent. While shipments of potatoes continued as usual from PEI to most domestic and foreign clients, the United States imposed an import ban on all PEI potatoes. After analyzing thousands of samples, inspecting storage bins and potatoes associated with the seed source, Agency staff confirmed that the incidence of potato wart disease that prompted the ban was an isolated finding. The early ban of PEI potatoes by the U.S. was partially lifted in April, 2001<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup>On August 1, 2001 a new agreement was finalized with the U.S. improving access of PEI potatoes to the U.S. market and replacing mitigative measures such as limited package sizes and the washing and sprout inhibition of potatoes with an extensive surveillance plan.

## **Regulating the Introduction of Plants with Novel Traits (PNTs)**

The CFIA regulates the environmental release of plants with novel traits (PNTs). This involves reviewing applications for confined field trials as well as applications for unconfined environmental release. These reviews are based on environmental risk assessments (ERAs) carried out by the CFIA to determine the potential for each PNT to be a pest. The modified plant is assessed to determine if the modification has altered the plant's original characteristics including weediness, invasiveness, potential impact on biodiversity, and agricultural sustainability.

Until full assessments have been completed, confined field trials provide developers with the opportunity to test PNTs in the environment under controlled conditions that limit chances that they might negatively impact the environment or enter the feed and food systems. When developers apply for confined field trials, they must adhere to specific terms and conditions that include reproductive isolation and post-harvest land use restrictions. CFIA staff inspect both current and post-harvest trial sites for compliance. Instances of non-compliance discovered in 2000 did not present any safety concerns and were corrected by developers after being contacted by the CFIA.

**Strategic Outcome 3.2:** Meeting other governments' science-based plant protection requirements; and contributing to the development of jointly-agreed operational methods and procedures

## **Meeting Other Governments' Science-based Plant Protection Requirements**

The CFIA helps assure that Canada's seeds, plant and forestry products meet other countries' import requirements, including being free of quarantine pests that may be of concern to them. This assurance facilitates international trade and helps maintain the excellent international reputation enjoyed by Canadian products.

Last year, the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) introduced a standard that set out accreditation requirements for individuals who issue phytosanitary certificates. Phytosanitary certificates, which indicate that the import requirements of a foreign country have been met, facilitate the entry of plants into foreign countries. This new standard will help ensure that all individuals in North America issue phytosanitary certificates consistently.

In 2000, CFIA inspectors issued a total of 54,389 phytosanitary certificates. Canada received fewer than 100 notifications from foreign countries that Canadian products did not meet their import requirements. Through negotiations, the majority of these rejected products were allowed entry into the country to which they were originally shipped.

## **Contributing to the Development of Jointly-Agreed Operational Methods and Procedures**

Last year, the Canada-U.S. bilateral work on agricultural biotechnology provided a valuable opportunity for the two countries to gain a better understanding of each other's regulatory systems, setting the stage for greater cooperation in the future. This resulted in a unique agreement that harmonizes, where possible, the regulatory evaluation criteria applied to applications for unconfined environmental release in Canada and the U.S. Details of this bilateral agreement appear on the CFIA Web site at: <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/pbo/usda01e.shtml>.

CFIA representatives also participated on the NAPPO biotechnology panel to produce a standard to help facilitate the movement of genetically modified commodities between the three NAPPO member countries in a manner that does not contribute to risks to the environment. In addition, through its participation with other biotechnology experts on NAPPO panels, the CFIA has helped build North American capacity in Pest Risk Assessments (PRA), resulting in greater confidence in PRAs done by NAPPO members.

The CFIA continued to work with other Government of Canada organizations, as well as international bodies, to prepare for implementation of requirements pursuant to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The initiative has resulted in the creation of a model for the Biodiversity Clearing House mechanism as prescribed in the Protocol. This database provides information on the different types of living modified organisms that specific countries have approved.

**Strategic Outcome 3.3:** Compliance of seed and fertilizer with federal acts, regulations and standards for safety, product and process

### **Protecting and Improving Canada's Seed Supply**

The CFIA and the seed industry are responsible for seed quality in Canada. The CFIA regulates seed, registers seed varieties, and registers seed establishments. As well, it inspects seed imports to verify compliance with Canadian standards and seed exports to confirm that they meet the standards of the importing country. In 1998, in consultation with the CFIA, the industry established the Canadian Seed Institute (CSI). The CFIA now officially accepts CSI's recommendations for the registration of seed establishments and also accepts CSI's recommendations for accreditation of private seed testing laboratories. The CFIA audits CSI's activities that fall within the Agency's responsibility areas and continues to deliver the enforcement and compliance program related to the seed industry. The CFIA conducts audits to determine that the CSI has a quality system in place which meets the CFIA's standards. Over the last year, the Agency has determined that the CSI has in place an acceptable system to conduct quality assessments of authorized importer establishments and recommend the registration of importer establishments.

Sampling, testing for purity and germination, grading and labelling are all performed by industry and monitored by the CFIA and the CSI. The Agency, together with the CSI, oversees an active seed laboratory accreditation program for 44 private labs and 100 analysts providing industry seed-testing services. CFIA inspectors conducted marketplace inspections targeting establishments with poor compliance or those that had been subject to complaints. In 2000, analytical results indicated that 95 percent of pedigreed seed and 85 percent of non-pedigreed seed met standards. Also, analytical results for imported seed for 2000 indicated that 95 percent of these seed lots met standards. These compliance rates are consistent with previous years.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association (CSGA) is responsible for developing genetic purity standards, regulating pedigreed seed crop production, and for certifying the varietal purity of pedigreed seed crops. In response to applications received by the CSGA, CFIA staff conduct crop inspections to verify varietal purity and the growing conditions of pedigreed seed. Inspection reports completed by CFIA staff are submitted to the CSGA, which, in turn, issues crop certificates indicating compliance with varietal standards. Last year, pedigreed seed was grown in 21,578 fields by 3,875 CSGA pedigreed seed growers. Agency inspectors and CFIA-accredited private crop inspectors conducted these crop inspections encompassing a total of 519,724 hectares and found that only one percent of the inspected acreage failed to meet CSGA standards. (For further information, visit the CSGA Web site at: [www.seedgrowers.ca](http://www.seedgrowers.ca) and the CSI Web site at [www.csi-ics.com](http://www.csi-ics.com)).

### **Enforcement Actions**

In cases of non-compliance with acts and regulations, there are several enforcement and compliance options available to the Agency. These include: issuing a written warning letter, suspending or withdrawing a license or registration, ordering imported products to be returned to the country of origin, refusing to issue an import or export permit, or issuing a quarantine notice. In addition, the Agency may employ its Administrative Monetary Penalties System (AMPs), avoiding the need for a court action. Last year, the CFIA issued 2,544 administrative monetary penalties totalling nearly \$275,000<sup>10</sup>.

In 2000-2001, the CFIA conducted 25 active investigations under the *Plant Protection Act*. This resulted in two prosecutions and two convictions, one for failing to declare imported plants and plant products and the other for moving detained product without proper authority. Fines assessed by the courts for these convictions totalled \$12,000. In addition, there were 26 investigations conducted by the CFIA under the *Seeds Act*, resulting in two prosecutions leading to one conviction for selling unregistered seed. The fine assessed by the courts for this conviction was \$2,500.

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<sup>10</sup>Due to information systems limitations, separate data for the *Health of Animals Act* and the *Plant Protection Act* are unavailable. (See also, the Animal Health Business Line).

## Protecting the Work of Plant Breeders

The CFIA protects the work of plant breeders under the authority of the *Plant Breeders' Rights Act*. After developing a new variety, a plant breeder applies to the CFIA for the right to control the multiplication and sale of the reproductive material of the new variety. To be granted that right, the applicant must demonstrate to the CFIA that the variety under consideration is new, distinct, uniform and stable. The following table provides results with respect to applications received.

### Applications from Plant Breeders for Rights Protection

	Applications for Rights Protection*	Approved	Renewals	Agency Revenues for Service
Calendar 2000	405	193	485	\$627,500
Calendar 1999	549	147	362	\$511,000

\*Applications for rights protection are not approved for grant of rights until the examination requirements are met. This can take several years to complete depending on the plant species. Therefore, applications filed in a calendar year would not be approved in the same year. The renewals column refers to varieties previously approved for grant of rights that have been renewed during the calendar year.

## Protecting and Improving Canada's Fertilizers

The fertilizer industry in Canada generates products worth in excess of \$6 billion. The range of products regulated is wide and includes, among other things: bulk blended fertilizer for the production of agricultural crops, home and garden fertilizers, fertilizers that contain pesticides, supplements such as viable microbial products to improve plant growth or plant yield, recycled products, such as composts and processed sewage, and synthetic chemical products, such as plant growth regulators or soil wetting agents.

Fertilizers imported or produced in Canada are regulated through requirements for registration and/or product standards for safety, efficacy, and labelling. The intent of regulating these products is to verify that the products are safe for human health and the environment, efficacious, and labelled so that they are properly represented in the marketplace. The CFIA monitors all regulated products to determine their adherence to standards and takes appropriate action when product standards are not met.

Last year, the CFIA oversaw sampling and testing under the Canadian Fertilizer Quality Assurance Program (CFQAP). This voluntary industry-Government of Canada program involves fertilizer blenders taking samples of their production, sending those samples to accredited laboratories and sharing their analytical results with the CFIA. The Agency compiled the resulting information by blend plant and published blend plant ratings in the Canadian Fertilizer Quality Assurance Report. The majority of CFQAP samples, as

identified in the following table, were found to be in compliance with Canadian regulations. The rate of compliance remained relatively steady, at 84.5 percent. The CFQAP provides an effective monitoring program, while enabling the Agency to redirect resources toward audits of quality control, health and safety issues and complaint investigation.

**Level of Sampling and Industry Compliance Under the Canadian Fertilizer Quality Assurance Program (CFQAP)**

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Samples	3,581	3,483	3,273	2,887*
Industry Compliance (percent)	84.6	82.9	84.4	84.5

\* The drop in samples is partly attributable to the variable number of voluntary participants in the CFQAP.

In addition to samples taken by companies under the CFQAP, the Agency monitored the production of bulk blend fertilizer, which is produced at approximately 1,220 plants across Canada. In these plants, CFIA inspectors took some 800 samples to verify their guarantees and found a compliance rate of 83 percent. Some of the samples were taken at facilities that participated in the CFQAP.

CFIA inspectors also took 179 samples of legume inoculants (i.e., nitrogen-fixing bacteria) and pre-inoculated seed and found a 90.7 percent compliance rate. Sampling was targeted at those products that have a higher risk of not meeting quality standards and at products that are new to the marketplace.

Over the past year, CFIA inspectors have taken more than 178 samples of fertilizers and supplements to determine whether regulated products comply with safety standards for heavy metals such as cadmium, arsenic, lead and mercury, and with standards for pathogens such as *Salmonella* and faecal coliform. Products sampled include micronutrient fertilizers, phosphate fertilizers, processed sewage, compost and liming materials. The average rate of compliance across these programs was approximately 89.6 percent. Non-compliant products were detained and, unless they could be brought into compliance, were disposed of by an appropriate method.

## Human Resources Management

This year, the Agency launched its renewed HR Strategy to guide the organization's human resource management for the next three years. The *Strategy* has shifted from addressing the needs of an organization in development to one that is implementing and fine-tuning programs and systems which support the work we do. The three strategic objectives contained within this report form the basis for analysis of the Agency's human resource management performance.

### Strategic Objective 1: Maintain a Qualified Workforce

The Agency has seen workforce growth of eight percent over the last two years, concentrated primarily in the Scientific & Professional and Technical communities. This increase was necessary to ensure effective service delivery to Canadians and to meet the demands resulting from international crises such as the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Europe in winter 2001.

Approximately \$3.2 million was invested in training, with particular focus on over 80 national scientific and technical training initiatives. Non-technical training was also provided, covering a range of management and employee skill development areas.

Strong expertise in program design and delivery, and program support areas is critical to maintain domestic and international confidence in the CFIA's programs and standards as a greater volume and diversity of products are being traded internationally. The movement towards a multi-commodity approach in program design and delivery, the need for cross-utilization of staff, the shift from hands-on inspection to auditing, and the use of alternative methods of service delivery have resulted in on-going training in a number of key areas. Examples of such training include: Food Safety Enhancement Program, Quality Management Program, Modernized Poultry Inspection Program, Humane Transportation of Animals, Introduction to Audit, Enforcement of CFIA Regulations, and Alternative Dispute Resolution. Due to the increasing complexity of food processing technologies, training in Metal Can Integrity and Programmable Logic Controllers have also been given to support the Agency's food safety mandate. As well, the need to be adequately prepared to address food recalls, plant and animal pest or disease outbreaks has resulted in training in such areas as Emergency Management and Simulations, and Recall Procedures, Roles and Responsibilities.

To ensure staff understand the science behind effective pest and disease control strategies, the current science-based training and development programs are being upgraded.

Associated training includes: Foreign Animal Diseases, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathies (BSE) Surveillance Program, Grain Elevator Inspections, and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates. In addition, Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Workshops are being offered for provincial laboratory diagnosticians and CFIA field veterinarians.

In addition, The Agency continues to work with educational institutions to ensure the most up-to-date science and technology is used in its training programs.

Innovative training methods such as video, CD-ROM, and Intranet tools were utilized to address geographic challenges, operational requirements, and the cost inherent in attending instructor-based training courses.

### **Strategic Objective 2: Attract and Retain Skilled Employees**

To assess the Agency's recruitment and retention needs, a thorough analysis of the 31 occupational groups was conducted resulting in the identification of those occupational groups facing the greatest recruitment and retention challenges in the next five years. Targeted recruitment and retention strategies will be further developed to address the needs of each of these groups.

A total of 209 employees, primarily in the scientific and professional communities, are currently eligible to retire and an additional 779 employees will become eligible to retire by the end of 2005-2006. The potential retirements represent significant challenges that are being addressed through a number of Agency recruitment and retention initiatives.

The following *recruitment initiatives* were developed and/or implemented in 2000-2001:

- A national biotechnology recruitment campaign which yielded 1,400 résumés and led to 45 new hires;
- In partnership with 22 Canadian universities, the CFIA instituted an Officer Training Program which resulted in the hiring of 25 graduates;
- 139 students were hired through co-op and student programs, 26 more than in the previous year;
- In partnership with the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, St-Hyacinthe, CFIA participated in an initiative to increase the visibility of non-traditional forms of veterinary medicine to attract future graduates; and
- The Agency's Student Internship Program was restructured and now includes a full range of support tools to assist managers in attracting recent graduates into hard to recruit positions.

The Agency developed and launched a Management Succession Program for the Quebec Area to assist ten trainees in the development of their management skills and knowledge.



The Agency undertook joint activities with public and private sector organizations including hosting science fora, establishing a Biotechnology Intern Program and a Biotechnology Resource Management Committee and granting a \$25,000 sponsorship towards the President's Graduate Assistantship Program for two University of Guelph students pursuing graduate studies in specialized scientific fields.

The Agency recognizes that to retain skilled employees, we must foster positive employer/employee relations, good working conditions and competitive salaries. The creation of the Agency brought together inspectors from four ministries. The consolidation of these services into one single agency brought about long-standing, unresolved concerns regarding the classification of inspection positions. This necessitated an extensive review of the work being performed by the Primary Products Inspectors (PI) to ensure appropriate and equitable classification levels. A joint union-management Primary Products Inspector (PI) review was initiated and resulted in movement of the PI group to the Engineering and Scientific Support Group (EG), representing approximately 45 percent of the CFIA workforce.

Although the conversion allowed the Agency to compensate inspection staff for work performed at various levels of complexity, the implementation stage presented challenges for some current staff, due to career progression limitations related to the different technical and non-technical skills needed to move from one commodity to another. This has resulted in employee concerns which are currently being addressed. In addition, the Agency is currently examining a wide range of initiatives to support the conversion exercise including the development of a progressive career management framework.

The CFIA continues to provide a Performance Feedback and Review (PFR) Program to support effective year-round employee/employer communications. In response to feedback received from employees and managers, the PFR process was simplified and communications were enhanced to promote the importance of the program.

The Agency signed its first collective agreements with the Scientific & Analytical group and the Informatics group and began second-round negotiations with PSAC<sup>11</sup> and with all three bargaining units of PIPSC.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Continue to Build a Supportive Work Environment**

The Agency is striving to put in place human resource policies, programs and systems that support our business and diverse workforce while providing employees with the appropriate working conditions to do their jobs safely and effectively.

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<sup>11</sup>As of June 13, 2001 the PSAC bargaining unit and the Agency had ratified the collective agreement and as scheduled, the agreement was signed and took effect Friday July 6th, 2001.

In support of a safe and healthy workplace, an Occupational Health Evaluation Directive has been developed and approved by the National Occupational Safety and Health Committee. Workplace injuries have decreased by nine percent over the past year.

The Agency continues to formally recognize employees for their work accomplishments at the area, local and corporate levels. Last year, 61 CFIA employees were recognized with the President’s National Awards. In addition, two CFIA employees received a Treasury Board Secretariat Head of the Public Service Award for ‘Excellence in Service Delivery.’

The Francophone representation at the Agency was 26.5 percent, slightly higher than the 23 percent representation in the general Canadian population. The Agency’s employment equity (EE) representation increased in all four designated groups (see Table A). The Agency has attempted to increase management awareness of EE issues and encouraged a targeted approach to recruitment of EE groups by a number of means including preparing an Employment Equity and Labour Market Availability Statistical Analysis and an Employment Equity Planning Guide. These tools are expected to aid in the development of Area EE plans to address gaps where they exist.

**Table A**

Employment Equity Group	Percent of Labour Market Availability (derived from Statistics Canada Census 1996 and 1991 HALS)*	Percent of CFIA Workforce	
		March 31, 2000	March 31, 2001
Women	44.6	40.6	42.2
Aboriginal Peoples	1.7	1.2	1.5
Persons with Disabilities	4.6	2.4	3.4
Visible Minorities	8.6	5.7	6.9

\*using a roll-up of Labour Market Availability information for occupational groups within CFIA only

The HR Strategy clearly sets out the human resource direction for the future. By maintaining a focus on our strategic objectives and with the commitment of its workforce, the Agency will continue to respond to the challenges at hand and the growing demand for our services.

## Annexes

### **Annex 1: Pillars Of Our Business**

#### **Sound Science: The CFIA's Foundation**

As Canada's largest science-based regulatory agency, the CFIA relies upon sound science to support its activities across all three of its business lines. Sound science provides an essential foundation to both the design of programs and ongoing decision-making. Without it, the Agency could not be effective. The Agency's continued scientific credibility at home and abroad rests on its ability to provide expert services and advice. The Agency recognizes that to maintain its credibility in domestic and world markets, it must demonstrate that its science-based approaches are integral and strong. Over the coming years, the CFIA will continue to invest in and strengthen its scientific capacity and infrastructure in order to meet the growing needs of the Agency.

Sound scientific practice also forms the basis of the CFIA's program delivery. As well as providing science advice, scientists in the CFIA's laboratories test and analyze approximately 600,000 samples per year collected by CFIA inspectors. They also perform research in support of Agency programs. The CFIA has almost completed accreditation of all Agency Laboratories to international standards (ISO).

Over the coming years, the Agency will align its existing science advice practices with those outlined in the federal report entitled, *A Framework for Science and Technology Advice: Principles and Guidelines for the Effective Use of Science and Technology Advice in Decision Making*. The Agency will also coordinate a strategic approach in response to the Council of Scientific and Technical Advisors (CSTA) report on Building Excellence in Science and Technology (BEST). Specifically, the Agency will work to implement and integrate the recommendations of the Science Advice for Government Effectiveness (SAGE) and BEST reports into our priority-setting, decision-making and practices for selected broad science reviews within the Agency.

The Agency is also expanding research collaboration. The CFIA is building on existing relationships, such as our collaboration with the Canadian Grain Commission, our joint operation with Health Canada at the Canadian Science Centre for Human and Animal Health in Winnipeg and our agreement with the University of Guelph to establish programs under the newly created Canadian Institute for Food Inspection and Regulation.

The Canadian Institute for Food Inspection and Regulation, launched in January 2000, represents a significant step in collaborative research arrangements. This unique institute is the result of a pilot three-year agreement between the University of Guelph and the CFIA. The Institute has established a committee to identify priorities in regulatory research and the CFIA has established a Regulatory Chair to guide the program.

The Science Evaluation Unit and science committees within the Agency work to strengthen linkages between policy and science advice in decision-making. These committees will be instrumental in fulfilling the needs highlighted in Canada's science strategies, which include placing a high priority on training and responsiveness, developing state-of-the-art laboratories, and taking best advantage of opportunities emerging in the science and technology sectors.

### **Working Globally: Creating an International Regulatory Framework**

International food safety and animal and plant health frameworks provide an essential architecture to govern the international exchange of food, animals and plants. The continued development of a coherent international regulatory framework, which is both science-based and rules-based, benefits Canadians by providing producers with stable markets and consumers with safe and high-quality products. Canadian food and agricultural products are in high demand by consumers around the globe. At home, changing consumer expectations resulted in Canada importing a wide range of products from an ever-increasing number of countries. At the same time, the emergence of new technologies and innovations are creating challenges to the international regulatory system.

The CFIA is a leader in responding to these trends on the international front and invests considerable effort to influence international standard-setting organizations. The CFIA currently manages a number of product-specific bilateral arrangements and protocols in the areas of food safety and animal and plant health. Apart from this network of bilateral arrangements, there are international arrangements and institutions related to food safety, animal health, plant protection, the environment and trade which together comprise the international regulatory framework within which the CFIA operates. Our primary objective is to ensure that this framework, as it relates to the mandate of our organization, is strong, coherent and science-based and comprises a network of individual arrangements which are mutually reinforcing.

To this end, the CFIA, together with Health Canada, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and other government departments, participates in international fora such as: the United Nations' World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Environmental Program, the *Office Internationale des Épizooties*, the International Plant Protection Convention, the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Trade Organization, North American Free Trade Agreement, Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation, individual negotiations on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Free Trade Area of the Americas, and discussions on food safety and biotechnology at G8 Summits.

## Emerging Issue: Biotechnology

The challenges of regulating new products of biotechnology and addressing public questions about how these products are regulated are gaining increased public interest around the world. International discussions that began in the 1980s continue to take place, and the CFIA has been an active participant and leader in these discussions in fora such as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and the International Plant Protection Convention.

As a result of the 2000 Budget, the Government of Canada's commitment to health, safety and the environment has been strengthened by \$30 million a year, a third of which is entrusted to the CFIA to enhance and evolve its safety first approach to regulation. These additional resources will allow CFIA scientists to continue to conduct critical and detailed environmental safety assessments, to enhance inspection and monitoring capabilities, and to further study emerging regulatory questions. Assisting in this process is the CFIA's Biotechnology Task Force, which is working to enhance the CFIA's ability to address these areas, to integrate new knowledge from domestic and international fora, and to hire a highly skilled workforce. This will permit the CFIA's approach to the regulation of products of biotechnology to function in a consistent, coordinated and integrated way.

Over the past year, two bodies established by the Government of Canada carried out significant work to examine the regulatory rules and scientific underpinnings of departments and agencies that regulate products of biotechnology. The Expert Panel of the Royal Society of Canada released its report on the future of food biotechnology in February 2001. The report focused on questions of regulatory capacity, transparency and research needs to improve regulatory decision-making on these future products of biotechnology. The Canadian Biotechnology Advisory Committee, in its study of genetically modified food, commissioned a number of papers and carried out a series of stakeholder consultations, to which CFIA experts were invited to participate. An interim report was released in August 2001.

On April 19, 2001, Canada signed the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, a multilateral agreement to regulate movement across international borders of living organisms modified through modern biotechnology. The CFIA played a key role in reviewing the regulatory implications of the Protocol for the Government of Canada and in working with potentially affected stakeholders to address their concerns while at the same time meeting the objectives of the Protocol. As a next step, Canada will consider final ratification of the Protocol based on progress achieved in further international discussions. These discussions are expected to more precisely define a number of provisions, and determine how the Protocol can most effectively be implemented by Canada. The CFIA advanced work on the documentation-related provisions of the Protocol by co-chairing a technical experts' meeting in June 2001 in Montpellier, France. The CFIA also worked to advance capacity-building efforts related to regulating products of biotechnology, which is important both under the Protocol and in other fora, such as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

## Annex 2: Financial Tables

### Table 1 - Summary of Voted Appropriations

Financial Requirements by Authority (\$ millions)			
Vote	Planned Spending	2000-2001	
		Total Authorities	Actual
<b>Canadian Food Inspection Agency</b>			
25 Operating Expenditures <sup>(1)</sup>	274.5	347.3	<b>340.7</b>
30 Capital Expenditures	9.4	18.9	<b>7.6</b>
(S) Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans	40.8	44.8	<b>44.8</b>
(S) Compensation Payments in accordance with requirements established by Regulations under the Health of Animals Act and the Plant Protection Act and Authorized pursuant to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act.	1.5	15.3	<b>15.3</b>
<b>Total Agency</b>	<b>326.2</b>	<b>426.3<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>408.4<sup>(3)</sup></b>

#### Notes:

- (1) Total voted contributions are less than \$250K, therefore included in Operating Expenditures.
- (2) The Agency received additional authorities in the amount of \$100.1M, obtained through the Supplementary Estimates process or via TB Vote 10. They are as follows:
  - a. In Vote 25, the Agency received an additional \$72.8M, primarily as a result of Collective Bargaining (\$11.6M), the Interim Funding submission (\$26.5M), Program Integrity (\$17.7M), funding for Biotechnology (\$7.8M), and funding for Residue Testing (\$5.3M);
  - b. In Vote 30, an amount of \$9.5M was carried forward from the previous fiscal year;
  - c. An additional \$4.0M for the increase in costs towards the Employee Benefit Plan; and
  - d. An increase of \$13.8M in Statutory Compensation Payments. These costs have escalated dramatically in recent years due to serious outbreaks in Scrapie, Cystericus Bovis and Equine Infectious Anemia; and most noticeably, in the past 2 years, Chronic Wasting Disease in the province of Saskatchewan.
- (3) Does not include services provided without charge by other Government departments.

**Table 2 - Comparison of Total Planned to Actual Spending**

<b>Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending</b>			
<b>Safe Food, Market Access and Consumer Protection</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>		
	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
FTE's	4,360	4,678	<b>4,543</b>
Operating	315.1	391.6	<b>385.0</b>
Capital	9.4	18.9	<b>7.6</b>
Grants & Contributions (1)	1.7	15.8	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Total Gross Expenditures</b>	<b>326.2</b>	<b>426.3</b>	<b>408.4</b>
<b>Less:</b>			
Respendable Revenues	47.8	52.8	52.8
<b>Total Net Expenditures</b>	<b>278.4</b>	<b>373.5</b>	<b>355.6</b>
<b>Other Revenues and Expenditures</b>			
Non-respendable Revenues	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Cost of services provided by other departments	<u>25.3</u>	<u>28.7</u>	<u>30.7</u>
<b>Net Cost of the Program</b>	<b>303.2</b>	<b>402.0</b>	<b>386.1</b>

Note: (1) Includes statutory compensation payments.

**Table 3 - Historical Comparison of Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending**

<b>Historical Comparison of Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending (\$ millions)</b>					
<b>Safe Food, Market Access and Consumer Protection</b>	<b>Actual 1998-1999</b>	<b>Actual 1999-2000</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>		
			<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Canadian Food Inspection Agency	335.0	379.0	326.2	426.3	408.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>335.0</b>	<b>379.0</b>	<b>326.2</b>	<b>426.3</b>	<b>408.4<sup>(1)</sup></b>

**Notes:**

- (1) Does not include services provided without charge by other Government departments.



**Table 4 - Revenue**

Revenues (\$ millions)	2000-2001				
	Actual 1998-1999	Actual 1999-2000	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Responsible Revenues	49.7	50.9	47.8	52.8	52.8
Non-Responsible Revenues	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>

**Table 5 - Statutory Payments**

Statutory Payments (\$ millions)	2000-2001				
	Actual 1998-1999	Actual 1999-2000	Planned Spending	Total Authorities	Actual
Canadian Food Inspection Agency	3.4	3.9	1.5	15.3	15.3
<b>Total Statutory Payments</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>

**Table 6 - Transfer Payments**

<b>Contributions (\$ millions)</b>					
<b>Safe Food, Market Access and Consumer Protection</b>					
			<b>2000-2001</b>		
	<b>Actual 1998-1999</b>	<b>Actual 1999-2000</b>	<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Contribution to the provinces in accordance with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations and the Anthrax Indemnification Regulations of the Governor in Council of amounts not exceeding two-fifths of the amounts paid by the provinces to owners of animals dying as a result of rabies or anthrax infection.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Contributions in support of those initiatives that contribute to the improvement, advancement and promotion of the federal inspection system.	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>

**Table 7 - Capital Projects**

<b>Capital Spending by Business Line (\$ millions)</b>					
			<b>2000-2001</b>		
	<b>Actual 1998-1999</b>	<b>Actual 1999-2000</b>	<b>Planned Spending</b>	<b>Total Authorities</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Canadian Food Inspection Agency	5.5	4.5	9.4	18.9	7.6
<b>Total Capital Spending</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>18.9<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>7.6</b>

**Notes:**

- (1) Increase in Authorities was caused by a carry forward from 1999-2000 in the amount of \$9.3M and a transfer of resources from Health Canada in the amount of \$0.2M.

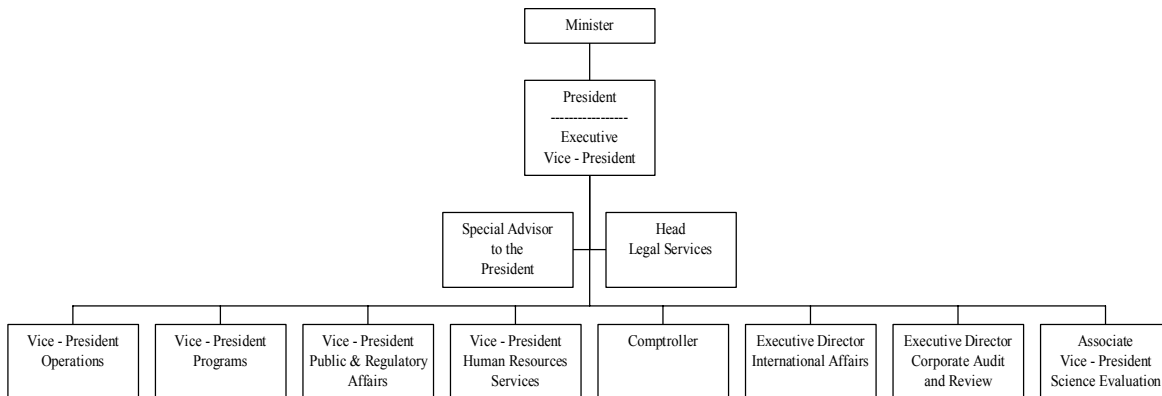
## Annex 3: Agency Organization

CFIA’s headquarters is in the National Capital Region. The Agency manages the delivery of its mandate through four operational areas - which collectively cover the entire country. Reporting to the area offices are 18 regional offices, 185 field offices, hundreds of offices in non-government establishments (i.e., processing facilities). CFIA also has 21 laboratories and research facilities across the country.

The Agency’s workforce is comprised of over 4,800 highly-trained employees including highly trained front-line inspectors, veterinarians, scientists, support staff, computer systems specialists, communications experts and managers.

The CFIA is led by a President who reports to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food.

### Canadian Food Inspection Agency Organizational Structure



## **Annex 4: Other Information**

### **Contacts for Further Information**

For more information or additional copies of this publication, you can write to us or send a fax to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency office in your area.

Or you can visit our Web site at: [www.inspection.gc.ca](http://www.inspection.gc.ca)

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## **Annex 5: Legislation Administered and Associated Regulations**

The CFIA, which reports to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the following:

### **Acts**

Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act	S.C. 1995, c. 40
Canada Agricultural Products Act	R.S., c. 20 (4th supp)
Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act	S.C., 1997, c. 6
Consumer Packaging and Labeling Act <sup>12</sup>	R.S., c. C-38
Feeds Act	R.S. 1985, c. F-9
Fertilizers Act	R.S., 1985, c. F-10
Fish Inspection Act	R.S., 1985, s. F-12
Food and Drugs Act <sup>13</sup>	R.S., c. F-27
Health of Animals Act	S.C. 1990, c. 21
Meat Inspection Act	R.S., c. 25, (1st supp.)
Plant Breeders' Rights Act	S.C. 1990, c. 20
Plant Protection Act	S.C. 1990, c. 22
Seeds Act	R.S., c. S-8

### **Orders**

Golden Nematode Order  
Reportable Diseases Orders  
Seeds Variety Order  
Weed Seeds Order

### **Ministerial Notices**

Canadian Food Inspection Agency Fees Notice

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<sup>12</sup> The CFIA is responsible for only the administration and enforcement of those provisions of the *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act* as they relate to food as defined in the *Food and Drugs Act* (SI/99-34; P.C. 1999-534)

<sup>13</sup> The CFIA is responsible for enforcement and administration of food (par. 11(3)(a) of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*), other than provisions related to public health, safety or nutrition (par. 11(3)(b) of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*).

## **Regulations**

Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations  
Anthrax Indemnification Regulations  
Egg Regulations  
Eggplants and Tomatoes Production (Central Saanich) Restriction Regulations  
Compensation for Destroyed Animals Regulations  
Consumer Packaging and Labeling Regulations  
Dairy Products Regulations  
Export Inspection & Certification Exemption Regulations  
Feeds Regulations, 1983  
Fertilizers Regulations  
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations  
Fish Inspection Regulations  
Food and Drug Regulations  
Hatchery Exclusion Regulations  
Health of Animals Regulations  
Honey Regulations  
Honeybee Importation Prohibition Regulations  
Licensing and Arbitration Regulations  
Livestock and Poultry Carcass Grading Regulations  
Maple Products Regulations  
Meat Inspection Regulations, 1990  
Plant Breeders' Rights Regulations  
Plant Protection Regulations  
Potato Production and Sale (Central Saanich) Restriction Regulations  
Processed Egg Regulations  
Rabies Indemnification Regulations  
Processed Products Regulations  
Reportable Diseases Regulations  
Seeds Regulations

## **Statutory Reports**

Parliament requires that the following reports be tabled: CFIA Annual Report and CFIA Corporate Business Plan (at least once every five years).