

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

2004–05 Estimates

Part III—Report on Plans and Priorities

Approved:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized first name and a more formal last name, positioned above a horizontal line.

The Honourable Andy Mitchell, PC, MP
Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Report on Plans and Priorities

2004-2005



Canada

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Section I: Messages

Minister's Message

I am pleased to present the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) 2004–05 *Report on Plans and Priorities*. This document supports the CFIA's Corporate Business Plan for 2003–08 and highlights the Government of Canada's overall priorities of public health, economic growth, environmental protection, public security and good governance.

Canada has a global reputation for the high quality of its food safety, animal health and plant protection systems. This reputation has been founded largely upon the Government of Canada's regulatory oversight of the agriculture and agri-food industries, the quality of the science applied to food safety, animal health and plant protection, and the rigor and thoroughness of enforcement of rules and regulations.

Since 1997, these responsibilities have fallen to the CFIA, which administers and enforces 13 federal Acts and their respective regulations. The Agency works in partnership with many others to help maintain public health and careful stewardship of the animal and plant resource base — one of Canada's most significant environmental and economic assets.

Canada's inspection systems have faced many recent challenges — the finding of bovine spongiform encephalopathy and the outbreak of avian influenza, the introduction to Canada of invasive insects, and the continuing possibility that animals or food may be targeted by terrorists or criminals. Yet, Canadians

remain confident in food safety, animal health and plant protection systems. This is due, in part, to the speed, thoroughness, and effectiveness of the CFIA's response to these challenges. There is no more important responsibility for the CFIA than the protection and safety of Canadians.

The plans and priorities found in this document outline how the CFIA will continue to protect the safety of Canadians and maintain its stewardship of Canada's abundant animal and plant resources. A healthy and sustainable food supply for Canadians and our trading partners will enable Canada to be at the forefront across the entire production chain to meet the increasing demands of the global marketplace.

One of the Government's key priorities for 2004–05 is to enhance transparency and accountability in the management of public resources. The CFIA's Plans and Priorities includes a section on providing sound Agency management to address these and other priorities.

The CFIA will be reporting on the progress against this Plan in the Agency's 2004–05 *Departmental Performance Report*.



The Honourable Andy Mitchell, PC, MP
Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food

Management Representation Statement

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2004–2005 *Report on Plans and Priorities* (RPP) for the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

This document has been prepared based on the reporting principles and disclosure requirements contained in the *Guide to the Preparation of the 2004–2005 Report on Plans and Priorities*:

- It accurately portrays the organization's plans and priorities.
- The planned spending information in this document is consistent with the directions provided in the Minister of Finance's Budget and by Treasury Board Secretariat.
- It is comprehensive and accurate.
- It is based on sound underlying agency information and management systems.

The reporting structure on which this document is based has been approved by Treasury Board Ministers and is the basis for accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities provided.



Richard B. Fadden

President

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

June 30, 2004

Section II: Raison d'être

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is mandated to safeguard Canada's food supply and the plants and animals upon which safe and high-quality food depends.

In carrying out this mandate, the CFIA is committed to serving Canadians by providing protection from preventable health risks, delivering a fair and effective regulatory regime, sustaining the plant and animal resource base, promoting the security of Canada's food supply and agricultural resource base, and providing sound agency management. Each of these strategic goals supports established Government of Canada priorities.

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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PRIORITY

- PUBLIC HEALTH
- ECONOMIC GROWTH
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
- PUBLIC SECURITY
- GOOD GOVERNANCE

THE CFIA'S CONTRIBUTION

- PROTECTING CANADIANS FROM PREVENTABLE HEALTH RISKS
- DELIVERING A FAIR AND EFFECTIVE REGULATORY REGIME
- SUSTAINING THE PLANT AND ANIMAL RESOURCE BASE
- PROMOTING THE SECURITY OF CANADA'S FOOD SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE BASE
- PROVIDING SOUND AGENCY MANAGEMENT



The CFIA in Action

Protecting Public Health — The CFIA contributes to the health of Canadians through programs and activities designed to identify and manage food safety risks, respond to food safety emergencies, carry out food recalls and prevent the spread of animal diseases to humans. In addition, enforcement of requirements, such as nutritional labelling, provides consumers with a tool to make appropriate food choices that can help them to reduce the risk of developing diet-related diseases and improve general nutrition. The CFIA also provides Canadians with information, such as food safety fact sheets, which contribute to consumer awareness regarding safe food preparation. The CFIA conducts many of these activities in partnership with Health Canada and provincial, territorial and municipal health authorities.

Contributing to Economic Growth — The CFIA contributes to a sound economy by providing an effective regulatory regime for food, animals and plants. The integrity of the CFIA's regulatory policy, inspection and certification activities help to maintain consumer and market confidence in the safety and quality of Canadian agricultural, forestry, fish, seafood and agri-food products and underpins the movement of goods, both imports and exports, across our borders.

Protecting Canada's Environment — CFIA programs contribute to a healthy environment and protect Canadian biodiversity by controlling invasive species; regulating agricultural products, including products of biotechnology; and protecting Canada's livestock, crops and forests from regulated pests and diseases.

Contributing to Public Security — The CFIA's extensive network of laboratories and scientific expertise, surveillance and diagnostic capabilities, and its emergency planning and preparedness activities allow the Agency to be a key contributor to public security and agri-food security.

Sound Agency Management — The CFIA is committed to ensuring that programs and services are delivered in a risk-based and cost-effective manner. For the CFIA, this means a management focus on effective service delivery, responsible management and well-managed administration.



Section III: Planning Overview

The CFIA's workforce includes over 5 700 dedicated professionals working across Canada to regulate food safety, animal health and plant protection. Key to the CFIA's success are four interrelated and integral factors — sound science, an effective regulatory base, effective inspection delivery and strong partnerships.

Sound Science

The CFIA is Canada's largest science-based regulatory Agency. The CFIA relies on science as the basis of its program design and delivery as well as a tool to deal with emerging issues such as the development of biotechnology-derived products and addressing concerns related to BSE. The specific activities for which the CFIA needs and uses science to support its daily work include laboratory science, risk assessment, surveillance, technology development and regulatory research. The Agency also undertakes analysis of scientific research data and information in order to provide scientific advice and intelligence to identify and prepare for emerging issues. Science is an essential component of regulatory decision making.

An Effective Regulatory Base

Regulations provide a common foundation for industry and regulators. For a regulatory regime to be effective, regulations must be clear and enforceable. The CFIA is continually reviewing and updating its regulatory base in order to enhance its capacity to contribute to public policy objectives.

Effective Inspection Delivery

The CFIA is responsible for the administration and/or enforcement of 13 federal acts and their respective regulations. Through the delivery of inspection and other related services — ranging from product and establishment inspection to export certification and on-site safety assessments of foreign production facilities and regulatory systems — the Agency verifies compliance with these laws. Critical to the effective delivery of the CFIA's mandate is the ongoing design, development and review of inspection-related tools and processes. This includes the continuous review of regulations and policies and the implementation of new science-based inspection methodologies.

Strong Partnerships

The CFIA delivers its mandate in many areas of shared jurisdiction and responsibility. Strong partnerships with other federal government departments, as well as provincial, territorial and municipal authorities are imperative to the Agency's success. All share responsibility for setting and/or enforcing standards that support the integrity of Canada's food safety, animal health and plant protection systems.

Specifically in the area of food safety, Health Canada and the CFIA share unique and complementary roles and responsibilities. Health Canada is responsible for food safety policies, standards and regulations, while the CFIA is responsible for all food inspection, compliance and enforcement activities, as well as the development of regulations and policies related to food labelling and compositional standards.



The scientific community is another of the CFIA's key partners. The Agency regularly seeks input from scientific experts when developing regulations, policies, methods and procedures for inspection, testing and emergency response.

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The CFIA also recognizes the critical importance of working closely with its broad range of stakeholders. These stakeholders include the Agency's regulated parties as well as associations representing consumers, public health, animal welfare and environmental interests.

In an international context, the CFIA is a global player, striving to ensure that the international regulatory framework, as it relates to the Agency's mandate, is strong, coherent and science-based. In support of Canada's regulatory objectives, the CFIA leads or participates in a number of international agreements and arrangements.

Economic Sectors Regulated by the CFIA

To deliver its broad regulatory mandate, the CFIA enforces compliance with acts and regulations that promote both consumer protection and the oversight of food-, plant- and animal-based industries. Sectors regulated by the CFIA include agriculture, agri-food, fish, seafood, horticulture and forestry. Products that may be subject to inspection or certification by the CFIA range from agricultural inputs, such as seeds, feeds and fertilizers, to fresh foods — including meat, fish, eggs, dairy products, fruit and vegetables — and prepared and packaged foods.

THE CFIA'S KEY FEDERAL PARTNERS INCLUDE:

- ▶ HEALTH CANADA
- ▶ AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD CANADA
- ▶ PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CANADA, INCLUDING
 - CANADA BORDER SERVICES AGENCY
 - OFFICE OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
- ▶ FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA
- ▶ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, INCLUDING CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE
- ▶ DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
- ▶ DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE
- ▶ ENVIRONMENT CANADA, INCLUDING THE CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE
- ▶ CANADIAN GRAIN COMMISSION

Section IV: Plans and Priorities by Strategic Outcome

The CFIA is committed to actively supporting the priorities of the Government of Canada. The Agency's risk-based plans and priorities for 2004-05 are focused on the achievement of five strategic outcomes.

STRATEGIC OUTCOMES:

- ▶ PROTECTION FROM PREVENTABLE HEALTH RISKS RELATED TO FOOD SAFETY OR THE TRANSMISSION OF ANIMAL DISEASES TO HUMANS
- ▶ A FAIR AND EFFECTIVE REGULATORY REGIME FOR FOOD, ANIMALS AND PLANT
- ▶ A SUSTAINABLE PLANT AND ANIMAL RESOURCE BASE
- ▶ SECURITY FROM DELIBERATE THREATS TO CANADA'S FOOD SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE BASE
- ▶ SOUND AGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Agency's capacity to achieve its strategic outcomes is influenced by its ability to recognize, manage and mitigate risk.

In accordance with the Agency's commitment to risk-based planning and the integration of risk management into all decision-making processes, the Agency recently completed an intensive process of risk identification and assessment. Ten key strategic challenges and risks have been identified.

A summary of these risks, along with where the mitigation strategies can be found in this document, are presented in the following table.



KEY STRATEGIC CHALLENGES AND RISKS

Mitigation strategies
can be found in the
following sections

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Foodborne illness

Section 4.1

The Canadian food supply is safe and nutritious. The CFIA's regulatory partners, industry and consumer groups have worked to significantly reduce the threat of foodborne illness in Canada; however, risk always remains. The Agency has two specific concerns. The first relates to the non-registered sector — a sector that encompasses food manufacturing and distributing establishments that, while their products are subject to regulation, are not subject to federal, provincial, or territorial registration requirements. The second relates to the increasing volume and diversity of food product imports. Changing consumption and trade patterns have the potential to introduce new risks related to foodborne illness.

Emergence and/or spread of animal diseases that affect humans (zoonotics)

Section 4.1

Animals, both domestic and wild, can transmit disease-causing agents to humans. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), avian influenza, the spread of West Nile virus and the detection of new strains of rabies are examples of the potential for diseases of animal origin to impact on public health. Lack of science around the nature and transmission of new and emerging diseases such as BSE adds to the complexity of managing them. The CFIA protects Canadians from these types of diseases by working in close partnership with the animal health community, livestock producers and provinces in promoting early detection and reporting of disease. The timely and effective control of sudden emergence, entry or uncontrolled spread of regulated or new animal diseases remains a significant challenge for the Agency.

Domestic legislative framework

Section 4.2

Outdated statutes and/or insufficient authority could impede the CFIA's ability to fully and effectively carry out its mandate. Further, the domestic legislative framework is weakened by inconsistencies between federal, provincial and territorial statutes.



KEY STRATEGIC CHALLENGES AND RISKS

Mitigation strategies
can be found in the
following sections

International science-based regulations

Section 4.2

Specific issues of concern to the CFIA with respect to the international regulatory system include the international movement away from a rules- and science-based system and the lack of capacity of developing countries' governments (both as importers and exporters) to follow science-based approaches and regulations.

Entry and/or spread of regulated plant and animal pests and diseases that affect the resource base

Section 4.3

A healthy and sustainable plant and animal resource base in Canada is critical to the environment and the economy. The CFIA, along with its partners, implements numerous measures to reduce threats to the animal and plant resource base, ranging from surveys and movement control to eradication and emergency response. The numerous potential avenues for entry of plant and animal diseases to Canada, together with sheer significance of the impact of a major animal disease outbreak or the spread of a plant pest, make this an important challenge for the Agency.

Bio-terrorism

Section 4.4

Issues surrounding Canada's public safety and security have become increasingly critical, placing increasing pressure on the Agency to ensure that it has an effective emergency system and the capacity to respond. The challenge is to maintain well-planned emergency response procedures to protect food, animals and plants from accidental or intentional events. The Agency must also be able to act rapidly and effectively in response to emergencies. The CFIA recognizes that strong cooperative relationships with its regulatory partners, including other countries, are critical to the success of its security measures.

Demand for new/enhanced services

Section 4.5

Increased demands from producers and consumers for new and enhanced services are expected to place additional pressure on already fully utilized resources. For example, the Agency must be able to respond to the growth in domestic industries, such as the opening of new meat plants. The CFIA must also be able to respond to increasing consumer concerns and needs, such as demands for better information on nutrient content and methods of production (i.e. organic, grain-fed) for food products.

KEY STRATEGIC CHALLENGES AND RISKS

Mitigation strategies
can be found in the
following sections

Performance information

Section 4.5

An increase in the quality and quantity of performance information is needed to better support day-to-day decision making, strategic decision making and reporting results to the Canadian public. Additionally, the potential for losing electronic data must be addressed.

Financial and human resources

Section 4.5

The CFIA is constantly challenged with the need to divert resources from ongoing activities to the management of major emergencies. With specific regard to human resources, the CFIA must provide appropriate and effective training to ensure that it has enough staff with the skills, knowledge and abilities to manage and fully carry out regulatory duties in the face of new risks and technologies.

Program Design

Section 4.5, 4.3

Technological advancements and new science result in the creation of products that are new to the Canadian environment and have the potential to impact on the environment and agricultural systems. In addition, advancements in science often bring with them a requirement for new methods of detection, testing and surveillance. The CFIA recognizes the need for ongoing review of program design in light of technological and scientific advancements.

The CFIA recognizes that some of these risks, such as foodborne illness, zoonotics, and the entry and spread of plant and animal diseases will likely always exist as they are inherent in the Agency's mandate. The CFIA's goal is to reduce the likelihood and/or consequences of these risks by improving our capacity to address them. The remaining risks should be fully mitigated over time with careful planning and delivery of the plans that follow.



Plans and Priorities by Strategic Outcome – Summary

The following table presents the CFIA's priorities by strategic outcome as well as the associated resources for each outcome and priority.

Strategic Outcome	Associated Resources (\$ millions)	Priorities	Type of Priority ¹	Associated Resources for each Priority (\$ millions)
Protection from preventable health risks related to food safety and nutrition or the transmission of animal diseases to humans	223.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing food safety risks Controlling the transmission of animal diseases to humans 	Ongoing Ongoing	215.6 8.2
A fair and effective regulatory regime for food, animals and plants	137.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting science-based regulation Maintaining an effective regulatory framework Protecting consumers and the marketplace from unfair practices Certifying exports 	Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing	63.8 25.2 9.6 38.8
A sustainable plant and animal resource base	128.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting Canada's crops and forests Protecting Canada's livestock Assessing agricultural products 	Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing	24.2 88.6 15.6
Security from deliberate threats to Canada's food supply and agricultural resource base ²	31.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing for emergencies Enhancing capacity to respond to emergencies 	Ongoing Ongoing	2.1 29.4
Sound Agency Management	n/a ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk Management, Planning and Accountability Human Resources Management Quality of Service Delivery Stewardship 	Ongoing	n/a

¹ All priorities have been presented (either exactly or in similar form) in the CFIA's 2003-2008 *Corporate Business Plan*, which was tabled in Parliament in Fall 2003. This document can be found at www.inspection.gc.ca

² Includes specifically government-wide PSAT initiative

³ Resources attributable to the "Sound Agency Management" strategic goal have been allocated to the four strategic outcomes of the Agency on a pro-rata share.



Plans and Priorities – Details

4.1 Protecting Canadians from preventable health risks

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The CFIA, along with many federal, provincial, territorial and municipal organizations, is working to improve the overall health of Canadians. The CFIA's primary contribution to this effort is in helping to ensure that food is safe, consumers have the appropriate information on which to base healthy food choices, and animals are healthy.

Plan rationale — Key influencing factors:

- Food safety risks are diverse and complex. Significant hazards to human health may be introduced at any point along the food continuum: from production through to processing; from transportation through to final preparation by consumers. These hazards can present themselves in many forms, including food-borne pathogens, undeclared allergens, chemical contaminants and physical hazards. Areas that have been identified as priorities along this continuum are on-farm food safety, industry-based risk management practices and consumer education.
- Over the past decade industry has adopted a control system commonly referred to as Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP). HACCP is a systematic and preventative approach designed to help processors meet food safety standards. Under HACCP, food processors implement process controls throughout production, preventing food safety hazards from occurring. To date, only federally registered fish and seafood processing establishments are required by regulation to have HACCP systems in place. Many other commodity sectors, including meat (mandatory in 2004-05), poultry, processed fruit and vegetables, egg, hatchery, dairy, honey and maple syrup, are voluntarily implementing HACCP principles in their establishments.
- Food safety legislation in Canada is such that coordination among various levels of government is essential in order to ensure appropriate coverage of all food sectors and products across Canada. The federal government believes that a national food policy that will result in a seamless science-based food safety system for Canada is essential for dealing with the food safety challenges of today and the future. Of particular concern to the CFIA is the “non-registered” food sector. This sector encompasses all Canadian food manufacturing and distribution establishments that are not subject to federal registration requirements. It includes a wide variety of products, such as cereals, baked goods, soft drinks and candy, as well as products not covered by trade and commerce legislation.
- Food consumption trends among Canadians have undergone significant change. Canadians are eating a greater variety of foods from a greater number of sources than ever before. Management of food safety risks associated with imported commodities presents challenges that differ from those associated with the management of food safety risks of domestically produced food.
- Canadians continue to face health risks that can be addressed by healthy eating. The Government of Canada is committed to helping Canadians choose healthier lifestyles and to ensuring they have the information to assist them in their choices. The CFIA plays a role in delivering this commitment, particularly in the areas of nutrition and health claims on food labels.



- Diseases transmitted from animals to humans also pose a risk to public health. In the past year, Canada and its trading partners have had to address diseases such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) or “mad cow” disease and avian influenza, among others. The emergence of these diseases in Canada underscores the need to continue to place priority on emerging human health concerns linked to the health of animals, including wildlife. Further, periodically there are incidents in which toxic substances affect animals and may impact on human health. It is therefore necessary to have a regulatory framework for toxic substances in animals in order to protect Canadians from this type of preventable health risk.

Significant changes from previous plans: The Agency has previously committed to strengthening border controls to address challenges posed by imported foods, animals and plants. The creation of the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) has resulted in a shift in responsibilities. The Agency works in partnership with the CBSA to address all border issues.

Additionally, developments related to BSE in the past year have resulted in the need for a more targeted strategy for BSE programming than has been articulated in previous plans. The background and details of this strategy can be found within this section.

Key partners: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; Health Canada; Canada Border Services Agency; the Canadian Cattle Identification Agency; Fisheries and Oceans Canada; provincial and territorial governments; and industry groups, consumer groups and other stakeholders dedicated to maintaining a safe food supply for Canadians.

Resource Allocation:

Strategic Outcome: Protecting Canadians from preventable health risks

	Forecast Spending 2003-04	Planned Spending 2004-05	Planned Spending 2005-06	Planned Spending 2006-07
Net Planned Spending (\$millions)	Not Available	223.8	224.0	224.2
Full Time Equivalents	Not Available	3,084	3,084	3,084

(Note: 2003-04 CFIA resources were allocated based on Business Lines. A Business Line – Strategic Outcome crosswalk has yet to be completed for 2003-04.)



Plans and Priorities:

STRATEGIC OUTCOME

4.1 Protection from preventable health risks related to food safety or the transmission of animal diseases to humans

PRIORITY

4.1a. Managing Food Safety Risks

PLANNED RESULTS

- Food safety emergencies and incidents are contained in a timely and appropriate manner
- Industry adopts science-based, risk management practices
- Industry complies with federal acts and regulations
- Public is aware of food safety risks

PLANNED STRATEGIES

Ongoing

- Verification activities
- Compliance interventions
- Registrations & approvals
- Food safety recalls and emergency response
- Food safety and nutrition education, awareness and outreach
- Implementation of On-Farm Food Safety (OFFS) Recognition Program (*Horizontal – AAFC*)
- Program design/re-design

Special initiatives

- Explore development of a national food safety strategy (*Horizontal – AAFC, HC, Provinces & Territories*)
- Expand and integrate HACCP
- Develop and implement import control strategy (*Horizontal – CBSA*)
- Develop and implement strategy to address 'non-registered' sector (*Horizontal – HC, Provinces and Territories*)

MONITORING STRATEGY

- Rates of compliance for federally registered establishments and food products
- Enforcement actions taken in cases of non-compliance
- Number and type of registrations and approvals granted
- Timeliness and appropriateness of food recalls and the CFIA's response to emergencies
- Level of public awareness
- Extent of implementation of OFFS Recognition Program
- Number and type of programs designed/re-designed
- Progress on development of national food safety strategy
- Number of federally registered establishments with implemented HACCP programs
- Degree of development and implementation of: import control strategy; strategy to address non-registered sector



PRIORITY	4.1b. Controlling the transmission of animal diseases to humans	
PLANNED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal diseases that are transmissible to humans are controlled in animal populations 	
PLANNED STRATEGIES	Ongoing	Special initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease surveillance activities Verification activities Compliance interventions Emergency response to disease outbreaks Eradication activities Collaborative research at the Cdn. Science Centre for Human and Animal Health (<i>Horizontal – HC</i>) Program design/re-design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement enhanced BSE programming (<i>Plan highlights on next page</i>) Contribute to the development of the National Wildlife Disease Strategy (NWDS) (<i>Horizontal – EC, including CWS</i>) Develop a regulatory framework for toxic substances
MONITORING STRATEGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of disease trends Rates of compliance for facilities, animals and animal products Enforcement actions taken in cases of non-compliance Timeliness and appropriateness of response to emergencies related to zoonotics Number and type of programs designed/re-designed Research projects completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of implementation of enhanced BSE programming Degree of completeness of the NWDS and degree to which CFIA concerns and priorities are reflected Level of implementation of regulatory framework for toxic substances

*Special Initiative Spotlight:***Enhanced BSE Programming**

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) was named a reportable disease in Canada in 1990, and active surveillance was implemented in 1992. Since that time, approximately 17 000 cattle have been tested, well beyond the international requirements established by the Office international des épizooties (OIE), the world organization for animal health.

The finding of BSE in an animal born and raised in Canada in May 2003, and a U.S. case traced to Canada in December 2003, has signaled a previously undetected disease prevalence that can only be estimated through enhanced BSE surveillance. In response to these findings, the CFIA has developed a comprehensive approach to enhancing BSE programming in Canada. The main components of the plan are as follows:

- (1) Removal of Specified Risk Material (SRM) from the food supply — Specified risk material includes parts of bovine animals that may contain BSE infectivity in an affected animal. They include the brain, skull, spinal cord, tonsils, distal ileum (a part of the small intestine), eyes and other nervous tissues, namely the trigeminal ganglia and dorsal root ganglia. In July 2003, in accordance with a recommendation of an international panel of BSE experts, the Government of Canada implemented policies and regulations to prohibit the use of cattle SRM in human food as a public health precaution.
- (2) Enhanced Export Certification — In 2002-03, Canada exported approximately 1.8 million tonnes of meat and meat products to 116 countries. Since May 2003, the U.S. and other countries imposed import conditions on all beef commodities and products, requiring inspection and certification by CFIA inspectors to verify that importing countries' requirements are met. It is estimated that the CFIA will be required to produce up to 25 000 export certificates annually for commodities that did not previously require certification and complete establishment inspections to meet new requirements imposed by trading partners.
- (3) Enhanced BSE surveillance testing — Increase testing to 8000 samples or more in 2004 and increase to 30 000 samples in subsequent years.
- (4) Enhanced Tracking and Tracing — The CFIA will be conducting increased verification and tracking of regulatory tagging requirements at auction marts, abattoirs, renderers, deadstock collectors and feedlots to contribute to enhanced cattle identification and epidemiological tracing requirements, including increased tracking of imported and exported cattle.
- (5) The Government of Canada intends to require the removal of bovine specified risk materials from the animal feed chain and is engaged in discussions with industry, provinces and key trading partners on the scope, operational timetables and implementation details for this measure.
- (6) The Speech from the Throne identified \$5 million to build a network of centres of excellence (NCE) to address research issues in BSE and transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). The CFIA has contributed to the development of the scope of the new NCE, which is being developed under the leadership of Industry Canada. Agency scientists plan to participate in the National Centres of Expertise for the BSE initiative announced in the Speech from the Throne.

For more information on bovine spongiform encephalopathy, please visit the CFIA's Web site at www.inspection.gc.ca



4.2 Delivering a fair and effective regulatory regime

A fair and effective regulatory regime for food safety, animal health and plant protection is critical to the well-being of Canada's economy. It contributes to a competitive marketplace that provides consumers with access to a wide selection of affordable, high-quality products. It also helps to facilitate the access of Canadian products to foreign markets, thereby stimulating growth in international trade. As the key federal regulator of food, animals, plants, and related products, the CFIA is committed to ensuring that the regulatory regime is fair and effective.

Plan rationale — Key influencing factors:

- Scientific knowledge and developments related to food safety, animal health and plant protection continue to expand rapidly. Sharing of knowledge and expertise on a global level has become critical. Tools and technology must be updated continuously to effectively support science activities in areas such as testing, surveillance, inspection, regulation, technology development and research.
- The Government of Canada has committed to enhancing science innovation and excellence across government. The CFIA is one of 21 science-based departments and agencies within the federal science and technology community that is contributing to the development of a common vision and implementation plan to address science and innovation within the federal government. The focus of federal science initiatives is on skills, learning, research, recruitment and training of scientists.
- The development of science-based international rules and standards for food safety, animal health and plant protection benefits Canadians by ensuring safe food, healthy animals and plants, and a protected environment. Canada's perspective is that predictable, transparent, and non-discriminatory rules and standards are key to promoting safe food and healthy animals and plants worldwide, while protecting and enhancing natural resources. Promoting sound science-based decisions and policies at the international level helps underpin Canada's reputation as a supplier of safe, high-quality products throughout the world.
- The Government of Canada has challenged regulatory departments and agencies to seek ways to use their regulatory frameworks to contribute to health, sustainability, innovation and economic growth, while at the same time reducing the regulatory burden on businesses. This is known as the Smart Regulation Strategy. As one of Canada's largest regulatory agencies, the CFIA has a significant role to play in exploring improvements to the current regulatory framework. Streamlined operations, harmonized regulations and 'single window' approaches for services are potential opportunities that fall within this strategy.
- The financial and time costs of addressing disputes between the CFIA and regulated parties, or those with whom the Agency has contractual obligations, continue to rise. The Treasury Board Secretariat and the Auditor General have encouraged the CFIA to incorporate a dispute resolution approach as an integral part of the Agency's current and future obligations. In the past year alone, savings of \$1.93 million have been realized due to the CFIA's efforts with regard to dispute resolution.

- Canadians rely on the accuracy and truthfulness of product information. Misrepresentation of food composition, quantity or nutritional value misleads Canadians as to the quality and safety of the food they purchase and could result in unfair competition for industry. In addition, a particular ongoing concern for many Canadians is labels that do not identify common allergenic food ingredients, such as nuts. In the past year, the CFIA issued over 60 allergy alerts.
- The approximate value of exported food, plant and animal products regulated by the CFIA was \$36.2 billion in 2003. In 2002-03 alone, Canada exported approximately 1.8 million tons of meat products to 116 countries. Export certification remains a demanding and important part of the CFIA's mandate.

Significant changes from previous plans: A key result labeled 'fair and effective regulatory regime' has not been specifically identified in previous *Reports on Plans and Priorities*. Most of the plan components, however, have been included in previous plans as it has always been understood that a fair and effective regulatory regime underpins all that the Agency does. This strategic objective was explicitly included in the *2003–2008 Corporate Business Plan*, which was tabled in Parliament in Fall 2003.

Key partners: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; Health Canada; Canada Border Services Agency; provincial and territorial governments; foreign governments; research institutes worldwide; industry groups, consumer groups and other stakeholders dedicated to maintaining an effective regulatory framework for Canadians.

Resource Allocation:

Strategic Outcome: A fair and effective regulatory regime for food, animals and plants

	Forecast Spending 2003–04	Planned Spending 2004–05	Planned Spending 2005–06	Planned Spending 2006–07
Net Planned Spending (\$millions)	Not Available	137.4	137.7	137.8
Full Time Equivalents	Not Available	1,514	1,515	1,515

(Note: 2003–04 CFIA resources were allocated based on Business Lines. A Business Line – Strategic Outcome crosswalk has yet to be completed for 2003-04.)



Plans and Priorities:

STRATEGIC OUTCOME

4.2. A fair and effective regulatory regime for food, animals and plants

PRIORITY

4.2a. Promoting science-based regulation

PLANNED RESULTS

- The Agency contributes to the development of international rules and standards through negotiations at the scientific and technical level
- The Agency applies sound and current science to the development of standards, operational methods and procedures

PLANNED STRATEGIES

Ongoing

- Provide science policy and advice for standard setting
- Conduct research partnership strategy
- Provide science-based input on international agreements and advance science-based decisions, policies and standards in international fora

Special initiatives

- Update tools and technology to support science activities
- Build science base through recruitment and training
- Contribute to Government's science innovation and excellence initiative (*Horizontal – All federal science-based departments*)

MONITORING STRATEGY

- Number/types of research projects completed and response
- Number and results of international agreements established
- Level of influence on decision making in international fora
- Number/types of updated tools/technology
- Recruitment for scientists and training programs established and results
- Level of contribution to Government's science, innovation and excellence initiative

PRIORITY

4.2b. Maintaining an effective regulatory framework

PLANNED RESULTS

- Transparent, rules-based and science-based domestic regulatory framework is maintained

PLANNED STRATEGIES

Ongoing

- Develop/update legislation and regulations
- Negotiate domestic arrangements and agreements
- Cultivate collaborative relationships with relevant stakeholders including provincial agencies, industry groups, consumer groups and universities

Special initiatives

- Contribute to the Government's Smart Regulation Strategy

MONITORING STRATEGY

- Number/type of legislative requirements developed and/or updated
- Number of MOUs and agreements established vs. number identified as required
- Level of stakeholder understanding and commitment to regulations and policies
- Type and impact of contributions to the Government's Smart Regulation Strategy



PRIORITY		4.2c. Protecting consumers and the marketplace from unfair practices	
PLANNED RESULTS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deceptive and unfair market practices are deterred 	
PLANNED STRATEGIES		Ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set and enforce standards for food labelling (e.g. quality, quantity, and advertising) Verify compliance with <i>Seeds Act</i> Compliance interventions Grant plant breeders' rights Administer licensing and arbitration for fresh fruit and vegetables Target high-risk products and establishments Program design/re-design 	Special initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster an efficient and cost-effective dispute resolution approach Enhance consumer and industry awareness of product misrepresentation issues
MONITORING STRATEGY		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance rates – labels; seed Number and type of compliance and enforcement interventions Number of plant breeders' rights granted vs applications received Number and type of high risk products and establishments targeted, and results Number and type of programs designed/re-designed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of complaints, time expended on responding to complaints and savings Level of consumer and industry awareness of product misrepresentation issues
PRIORITY		4.2d. Certifying exports	
PLANNED RESULTS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other governments' import requirements are met 	
PLANNED STRATEGIES		Ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct export certification activities for food Conduct export certification activities for animals and animal products Conduct export certification activities for plants and plant products 	Special initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Web-based Export Certification System Develop system for tracking of rejections by importing country
MONITORING STRATEGY		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of export certificates issued Rates of export rejections and incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of implementation of Export Certification System Progress in implementation of import rejection tracking system



4.3 Sustaining the plant and animal resource base

Canada's social and economic well-being is closely linked to the health of our natural environment. The CFIA's contribution to this government priority is the promotion of a sustainable plant and animal resource base. This entails protecting Canada's livestock, crops and forests from regulated pests and diseases. This also includes controlling the introduction of toxic substances into animal and plant production systems that may impact human health or the environment.

Plan rationale — Key influencing factors:

- When a pest, such as potato wart virus, brown spruce longhorn beetle or emerald ash borer, damages the plant resource base, the financial and environmental costs can be significant. Plant pests and threats come either from within Canada or are introduced through imported plants, plant products, wood packaging or soil.
- Animal disease threats exist within our own herds, from wildlife and from imported animals, animal products and by-products, and soil. Preventing the entry and controlling the spread of animal diseases is critical to both the resource base and the economy. The CFIA's efforts, in partnership with the Canadian Cattle Identification Program, have greatly enhanced the ability to track cattle diseases and trace cattle and their products from farm to fork. The development of animal identification systems for all livestock species, as well as improvements to the existing program, must be a priority.
- Technological advancements have led to the creation of numerous products that are new to the Canadian environment, including plants with novel traits (produced through traditional plant breeding or biotechnology), novel supplements (fertilizer), novel livestock feeds and novel veterinary biologics. All have the potential to impact the environment and

agricultural systems and therefore must be assessed for environmental safety before release. In addition, advances in transgenics are resulting in animals with novel traits. Regulatory capacity must be enhanced to address animals with novel traits so that animal health, food safety and the environment are not at risk. The responsibility for the regulatory framework for animals with novel traits rests with the CFIA, Environment Canada and Health Canada.

Significant changes from previous plans: The Agency has previously committed to strengthening border controls to address challenges posed by the introduction of animal and plant pests and diseases. The creation of the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) has resulted in a shift in responsibilities in that regard. The Agency will work in partnership with the CBSA to address all border issues.

Key partners: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; Health Canada; Canada Border Services Agency; Environment Canada, including the Canadian Forest Service; Natural Resources Canada; Fisheries and Oceans Canada; the Canadian Cattle Identification Agency; provincial and territorial governments; industry groups, consumer groups and other stakeholders dedicated to maintaining a sustainable plant and animal resource base for Canadians.

Resource Allocation:

Strategic objective: Sustaining the plant and animal resource base

	Forecast Spending 2003-04	Planned Spending 2004-05	Planned Spending 2005-06	Planned Spending 2006-07
Net Planned Spending (\$millions)	Not Available	128.4	137.9	111.2
Full Time Equivalents	Not Available	1,286	1,395	1,457

(Note: 2003-04 CFIA resources were allocated based on Business Lines. A Business Line – Strategic Outcome crosswalk has yet to be completed for 2003-04.)



Plans and Priorities:

STRATEGIC OUTCOME

4.3 A sustainable plant and animal resource base

PRIORITY

4.3a. Protecting Canada's crops and forests

PLANNED RESULTS

- Entry and domestic spread of regulated plant diseases and pests is controlled
- Industry complies with federal acts and regulations

PLANNED STRATEGIES

Ongoing

- Inspection activities for plants, plant products, high risk plant imports, and fertilizers
- Compliance interventions
- Movement control and eradication activities
- Surveys
- Plant protection compensation
- Emergency response
- Education, awareness and outreach
- Program design/re-design

Special initiatives

- Update critical pest/emergency response plans
- Refine risk analysis and plant pest early warning systems
- Implement strategies to enhance risk mitigation in country of origin
- Contribute to the development of the Invasive Alien Species Strategic Plan (*Horizontal – EC*)

MONITORING STRATEGY

- Rates of compliance for plants, plant products, fertilizers and production facilities
- Number/type of enforcement actions taken in cases of non-compliance
- Number, type and outcome of movement control and eradication activities
- Analysis of disease trends
- Amount of compensation paid
- Number/type of emergencies related to plant protection and CFIA's response
- Level of industry and public awareness
- Number and type of programs designed/re-designed
- Number/type of updated critical pest/emergency response plans
- Refinements to risk analysis and plant pest early warning systems
- Number/type of "country of origin" risk management strategies implemented
- Degree of development of Invasive Alien Species Strategic Plan and degree to which CFIA concerns/priorities are reflected



PRIORITY 4.3b. Protecting Canada's Livestock		
PLANNED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry and domestic spread of regulated animal diseases is controlled • Industry complies with federal acts and regulations 	
PLANNED STRATEGIES	Ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection activities for animals, animal products and feed • Compliance interventions • Movement control and eradication activities • Conduct surveys • Deliver animal health compensation • Emergency response • Education, awareness and outreach • Program design/redesign 	Special initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance animal disease tracking and animal tracing for all livestock species (with CCIA) • Contribute to the development of the National Wildlife Strategy and the National Aquatic Animal Health Program (<i>Horizontal – DFO, EC, including CWS</i>)
MONITORING STRATEGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates of compliance for animals, animal products, feed and production facilities • Number/type of enforcement actions taken in cases of non-compliance • Number, type and outcome of movement control and eradication activities • Analysis of disease trends • Amount of compensation paid • Number/type of emergencies related to animal health and CFIA's response • Level of public awareness • Number and type of programs designed/re-designed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number/type of enhancements to disease tracking and animal tracing by livestock species • Degree of development of the National Wildlife Strategy and National Aquatic Animal Health Program and degree to which CFIA concerns/priorities are reflected
PRIORITY 4.3c. Assessing agricultural products		
PLANNED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural products meet requirements of federal acts and regulations 	
PLANNED STRATEGIES	Ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the efficacy and/or safety (environmental, plant, animal, and/or human) of agricultural products such as feeds and fertilizers • Regulate plants with novel traits, novel supplements, novel livestock feeds and veterinary biologics 	Special initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement regulatory policies to address second-generation products of biotechnology (plant molecular farming) • Continue to develop regulatory capacity for animals with novel traits (<i>Horizontal – HC, EC</i>)
MONITORING STRATEGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of applications received and results • Rate of compliance of authorized field trials • Number and type of compliance and enforcement actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of implementation of policies to address plant molecular farming • Degree of development of the regulatory framework for animals with novel traits



Issues Spotlight:

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The Canadian Food Inspection Agency Response to Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle, Emerald Ash Borer and the Asian Long-horned Beetle

Over the past several years, the CFIA has responded to a number of significant threats posed by incursions of regulated pests and diseases. Three such pests are the brown spruce longhorn beetle, the emerald ash borer and the Asian long-horned beetle. Each will continue to be under active control or eradication by the CFIA during 2004–05.

The brown spruce longhorn beetle (BSLB) is an invasive forest pest that has been found killing spruce trees in the greater Halifax area. The eradication program, initiated in May 2000, is now in its fourth year. During that time, there has been a marked decrease in numbers of infested trees identified and removed in Point Pleasant Park and in other infested areas in the greater Halifax area.

The emerald ash borer (EAB) is a highly destructive insect pest of ash trees. Native to eastern Asia, the pest was discovered in Canada and the U.S. in 2002. It is estimated that EAB has infested approximately 200 000 ash trees in Essex County, Ontario.

The Asian long-horned beetle (ALHB), another newly introduced plant pest of concern, was confirmed on September 8, 2003, in the Toronto-Vaughan area. The ALHB represents a significant threat to Canadian hardwood forests, especially sugar maple stands.

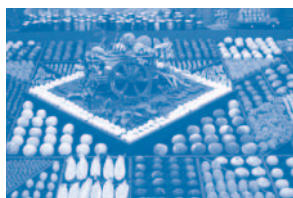
The only proven method to combat these invasive pests is to remove and destroy host trees infested or suspected to be infested by BSLB, EAB or ALHB. There are no available chemical or biological control methods that are totally effective in controlling them. Collectively, 137 000 trees have been removed as of March 31, 2004.

In 2004–05, the CFIA and its partners will work towards eradication of BSLB and ALHB and towards controlling the spread of EAB. During the summer and fall of 2004, the CFIA will conduct visual surveys in the affected areas as well as at other, high risk sites in order to ascertain whether these pests are established in other areas of the country and to determine the success of the management programs.

To prevent the further spread of BSLB, EAB and ALHB, Ministerial Orders were issued in order to create quarantine areas. The movement of all firewood and host tree materials from the quarantine areas is restricted under these Orders. In 2004–05, the CFIA will continue public education and awareness of these zones and the quarantine restrictions placed on them. The CFIA will also monitor and enforce the movement restrictions for regulated articles related to the zones. In addition, if the CFIA detects an infested tree outside of the quarantine zone, the CFIA will issue an order for removal of the tree.

Under the *Plant Protection Act* and *Regulations*, the CFIA is paying the costs associated with tree removal and disposal for trees ordered destroyed by the CFIA.

For more information on these and other pests, please visit the CFIA's Web site at www.inspection.gc.ca



4.4 Promoting the security of Canada's food supply and agricultural resource base

The Government of Canada is committed to the protection of Canadians from deliberate threats to their safety. Chemical and biological threats to humans can occur through the deliberate contamination of the environment, food or water supplies. Threats to our animal and plant resource base may occur through the deliberate introduction of significant plant pests or foreign animal diseases.

Preparation and response to food safety security emergencies and threats to agricultural biosecurity are the focus of the CFIA's contribution to public safety.

Plan rationale — Key influencing factors:

- In the 2001 Federal Budget, the government allocated \$7.7 billion in new funds to be spent over the next five years on activities to enhance security for Canadians. The CFIA was allocated \$36 million on an ongoing basis to enhance surveillance and detection, science and laboratory capacity and border controls. The latter responsibility has subsequently been transferred to the newly created Canada Border Services Agency.
- An effective, integrated response to agricultural and food safety security emergencies requires a framework for defining partners' interactions and decision making. Emergency response is often a complicated and shared responsibility between numerous federal departments, provinces and territories, the US and others. Accordingly, it is critical that the framework be tested on an ongoing basis through simulated emergency exercises. These exercises also provide opportunities for emergency responders and their organizations to perform emergency duties and to build competencies.
- The capacity to gather and critically analyze information related to potential threats to the food supply and agricultural resource base is essential to Canada's long-term security. Information must be gathered from a wide variety of sources, compiled, critically analyzed and used to generate intelligence products that can ultimately be used to provide advance warning and eliminate or mitigate potential security threats. Recognizing the importance of this, the CFIA will create a new unit that will be mandated to generate intelligence products and provide advance warning of potential threats and new trends.
- Emergency preparedness, along with the response systems and strategies to protect the security of Canada's food supply, has always been integral to the delivery of the CFIA's mandate. The Agency plans to enhance its emergency preparedness and response strategies by strengthening and building internal mechanisms and approaches to agro-terrorism threats.
- Laboratory infrastructure, expertise and capacity are critical to addressing food safety security and biosecurity threats. In particular, laboratories must be capable of detecting potential high-threat agents, such as anthrax bacteria in food and significant plant pests and foreign animal diseases. Further, laboratory biosecurity is essential.
- The Chemical Biological Radionuclear Research and Technology Initiative (CRTI) is a national initiative administered by the Department of National Defence to strengthen preparedness by improving Canada's ability to respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents. This initiative involves building capacity within federal laboratories and with external partners to prepare for, and respond to, a potential terrorist attack. The CFIA is using CRTI funding to build capacity in several key areas, including: to implement the Canadian Animal Disease Emergency Response and the Crisis Information Management Systems; purchase a state-of-the-art risk analysis

modeling system, which will help predict the spread of a foreign animal disease incursion; develop rapid tests against the highest risk foreign animal pathogens, as well as rapid identification of terrorist agents such as anthrax in food; test ready-to-use test kits for foot-and mouth-disease, hog cholera and avian influenza; purchase equipment to enhance testing for shellfish toxins and to support the rapid identification of pesticide residues, plant pests and pathogens; and, add capacity for storage and preservation of bioterrorism agents as part of the national microbial culture collection network.

Significant changes from previous plans: The CFIA's 2003–2008 *Corporate Business Plan* identified 'promoting the security of Canada's food supply' as a priority. The strategic outcome has been reworded to better reflect the CFIA's full role in public security. This role has not been explicitly presented in previous RPPs.

Key partners: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; Health Canada; Canada Border Services Agency; Environment Canada, including Canadian Wildlife Service; Natural Resources Canada; Fisheries and Oceans Canada; Department of Foreign Affairs; Department of International Trade; Public Works and Government Services Canada; Department of National Defence; Canadian Secret Intelligence Service; Public Security and Emergency Preparedness Canada; provincial, territorial and municipal governments; industry; and foreign governments and their regulatory agencies.

Resource Allocation:

Strategic Objective: Promoting the security of Canada's food supply and agricultural resource base

	Forecast Spending 2003–04	Planned Spending 2004–05	Planned Spending 2005–06	Planned Spending 2006–07
Net Planned Spending (\$millions)	Not Available	31.5	31.2	31.2
Full Time Equivalents	Not Available	240	238	238

(Note: 2003–04 CFIA resources were allocated based on Business Lines. A Business Line – Strategic Outcome crosswalk has yet to be completed for 2003–04.)



Plans and Priorities:

STRATEGIC OUTCOME	4.4 Security from deliberate threats to Canada's food supply and agricultural resource base	
PRIORITY	4.4a. Preparing for emergencies	
PLANNED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agency is in a state of readiness for an effective rapid response to emergencies 	
PLANNED STRATEGIES	Ongoing	Special initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish effective emergency inter-governmental links Design, coordinate and conduct emergency exercises Conduct post-mortems on emergency events and share lessons learned from exercises and actual events Enhance the emergency operations centres with new technologies as required, and as technologies advance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in exercises with partners to test response capabilities, including food tampering exercises Develop and update emergency plans and procedures Develop a framework for emergency partner interaction and decision making Enhance capacity to provide advance warning and intelligence products related to internal, external and open-source information.
MONITORING STRATEGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of emergency intergovernmental links established and their effectiveness Number of emergency exercises conducted, results, and follow-up Type and impact of enhancements to emergency operations centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of emergency exercises Number of emergency plans and procedures developed or updated Degree of completion of framework for emergency partner interaction Progress in enhancing information gathering and intelligence capacity

PRIORITY	4.4b. Enhancing capacity to respond to emergencies	
PLANNED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agency's capacity to respond to emergencies is enhanced 	
PLANNED STRATEGIES	Ongoing	Special initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveillance Emergency response Establish effective internal mechanisms/ processes to address agro-terrorism threats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance laboratory capacity for addressing deliberate threats to the food supply and animal and plant resource base Enhance laboratory biosecurity Implement CRTI-CFIA projects Develop and test a business continuity plan
MONITORING STRATEGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-mortems of emergency response 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of enhancements to laboratory capacity and biosecurity Degree of development of business continuity plan 	

Special Initiative Spotlight:

Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Research and Technology Initiative (CRTI)

The CRTI is a national initiative administered by the Department of National Defence to strengthen preparedness by improving Canada's ability to respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents. This initiative involves building capacity within federal laboratories and with external partners to prepare for and respond to a potential terrorist attack.

A key element of the CRTI concept is to create clusters of federal and other government laboratories that contribute to the national preparedness for response to a potential terrorist attack. The CFIA has played a major role in the development of the Chemistry and Biological laboratory clusters. Within each cluster, emergency response plans have been developed and tested, critical gaps and vulnerabilities analyzed and key priorities identified.

For 2004-05, the CFIA has been successful at obtaining new funding to address the following priority areas:

- surge capacity re: the development, validation, production and distribution of assays for the identification of biological terrorist agents, a shared project with Health Canada and the Department of Defence
- rapid identification of terrorist agents in food (Anthrax) using the RAMP real time rapid test system
- added capacity for storage and preservation of bio-terrorism agents as part of the national microbial culture collection network.

As well, the CFIA will continue to co-chair the Biological Cluster of federal laboratories, with Health Canada. A key activity will encompass emergency response exercises addressing key lessons learned from SARS, BSE and AI. An important collaboration with the US will be to develop common detection methodology starting with a high priority animal pathogen of concern to both countries. This shared capability will serve to foster understanding and confidence in each other's systems should there be a terrorist attack.

For more information on the Government of Canada's CRTI initiative, please visit www.crti.drdc-rddc.gc.ca

4.5 Providing sound agency management

The Government of Canada has placed significant priority on good governance and management within federal institutions. The corporate priorities of the Public Service of Canada are established annually by the Clerk of the Privy Council.⁴ Included in the priorities for 2004–05 are Modern Comptrollership, human resource management, learning, official languages and diversity.

In June 2003 the Management Accountability Framework was introduced by Treasury Board Secretariat. This framework incorporates a number of older frameworks, including all the elements of Modern Comptrollership. Its implementation is a priority for the Government of Canada.

The CFIA is committed to enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of federal inspection and related services for food safety, animal health and plant protection. In particular, the Agency is committed to ensuring that these activities are delivered in a risk-based and cost-effective manner. For the CFIA, this means a management focus on effective program delivery, responsible management and well-managed administration.

Plan rationale — Key influencing factors:

- An integral part of the Government of Canada's commitment to modernizing management practices is the promotion of a corporate and systematic approach to managing risk within federal organizations. The CFIA is committed to fully implementing the Government of Canada's Integrated Risk Management Framework. A well performing organization systematically considers: the risk environment within which it must operate; the tolerance that the organization has to risk; and, the guidance and
- latitude it is prepared to provide to its managers. A fully integrated risk management process will improve results through more informed strategic and operational decisions that contribute to the achievement of organizational objectives.
- The linkage of strategic planning to accountability is critical to sound agency management. The CFIA is developing a results-oriented performance management framework (PMF) designed to improve data collection, management and performance reporting. The Management Accountability Framework requires departments to report on their program performance and link resources spent with the results achieved. New resource allocation tools will be developed to ensure the resource use is in line with established priorities.
- The CFIA's IM/IT infrastructure must continuously evolve to keep pace with demands. The CFIA recognizes that governance of IM/IT is inseparable from overall business planning and will ensure that IM/IT investments are aligned with the Agency's corporate priorities.
- The Government of Canada is committed to the highest standards of ethical behaviour in serving the Canadian public. Values and ethics are an important component of the Management Accountability Framework. The CFIA, shortly after it was created, adopted "Our Values and Principles", which set out a series of principles which were meant to guide the behaviour of all staff. At a time when ethical and transparent conduct is considered ever more important, the CFIA has currently engaged in the review and re-evaluation of these principles with the view to developing a revised integrated set of values and principles to guide both internal behaviour and its relationships with regulated parties and stakeholders generally.

4 For more information on the corporate priorities of the Public Service of Canada, please visit the Privy Council Office's Web site at www.pco-bcp.gc.ca



- In the modern labour market, competition in attracting and keeping the right talent is fierce. Approximately 70 percent of the CFIA's workforce is in the scientific, professional and technical fields. Changing demographics and the movement towards a knowledge-based economy present significant challenges to the recruitment and retention of employees. The strength and future viability of any science-based organization is dependent on its ability to build the skill and knowledge of its employees. Integration of human resources planning with business planning is critical to ensuring that the right people are in place at the right time to delivery key services.
- The CFIA relies extensively on partnerships to achieve its mandate and deliver its programs. While effective partnerships have been established with other government departments/agencies, other levels of government, industry, universities, and foreign governments, the CFIA recognizes the importance of improving the management of partnerships and stakeholders. This will be done by reviewing internal and external consultation needs, reviewing current consultation mechanisms, assessing redundancies and developing mechanisms to facilitate transfer of knowledge and information.
- In September 2003, the CFIA completed a comprehensive review of the consistency of operational delivery of the Agency's services across the country. This assessment resulted in the identification of opportunities for improvement and the creation of a multi-year, comprehensive approach to improving operational delivery consistency. The plan includes: modernizing legislation, regulations and policies (as required); updating procedure manuals; clarifying roles and

responsibilities internally and with external parties; updating and increasing training; and rationalizing and better coordinating internal and external review, audit and evaluation mechanisms.

- Enhanced corporate stewardship and a commitment to sound financial planning and prudent controls are essential components of Modern Comptrollership. Faced with diminishing resources and mounting demands for public engagement and accountability, modern managers must continually seek out innovative ways to deliver results for Canadians. Improved overall decision making through the provision of easily accessible reporting tools and allocation of resources in response to emerging or shifting priorities have been identified as priorities.
- Keeping laboratories and scientific equipment updated and in a constant state of readiness are critical to maintaining the capacity to respond to threats to the security of the food supply and to requirements of domestic and international standards. Good management of physical and moveable assets requires the development of good governance regimes for capital investments, assets management strategies and life-cycle management practices which will ensure the renewal of critical information technology and vehicle fleets.

Significant changes from previous plans: None

Key partners: None

Note: Resources attributable to "Sound Agency Management" have been allocated to the four other strategic outcomes of the Agency on a pro-rata share.

Plans and Priorities:

STRATEGIC OUTCOME	4.5 Providing Sound Agency Management
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PRIORITY	4.5a. Risk Management, Planning and Accountability
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- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PLANNED RESULTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated risk management strategy • Increased performance management information • Strengthened IM/IT capacity to support business priorities |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

PLANNED STRATEGIES	Ongoing	Special initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct risk-based strategic and operational planning • Monitor performance • Conduct risk-based audits and evaluations • Foster a comprehensive business intelligence system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue implementation of Integrated Risk Management (IRM) • Implementation of the Performance Management Framework (PMF) • Develop action plan to develop information and processing capabilities to manage emergency situations • Review and pilot new technologies to enhance inspection and laboratory science capabilities • Improve operational data systems for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – emergency management – management and performance information – electronic certification • Modernize desk tops and servers • Deploy processes and tools to manage electronic documents • Review organizational structure

MONITORING STRATEGY		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans completed • Audits/evaluations conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress of implementation of IRM • State of implementation of PMF • Completeness of plan to develop information and process capability for emergency situations • Number/type of new technologies reviewed and piloted • Degree of completion of improvements to operational data systems • Degree of completion of desktop and server modernization project



PRIORITY	4.5b. Human Resource Management	
PLANNED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective leadership • A productive workforce • Enabling work environment • A sustainable workforce 	
PLANNED STRATEGIES	Ongoing	Special initiatives
MONITORING STRATEGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster improved work environment • Reinforce leadership development, succession planning and performance management • Improve Agency internal communications and employee recognition • Provide enabling support, tools, systems and equipment • Implement HR strategy for 2003-2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement Values and Ethics principles • Implement a unique classification standard for science professional and veterinary staff (SP&V) • Implement multi-year Employment Equity Plan • Develop an official languages plan to address identified gaps • Develop and implement detailed succession plans • Develop 5-year e-learning strategy • Develop management prerequisite training program and VM competency development program • Conduct an employee survey • Launch training initiatives towards awareness of modern management practices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number/type of leadership development programs • Number of succession plans • Number/type of reward/recognition events • Level of implementation of 2003–2008 HR strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of completeness of Values and Ethics code • Degree of implementation of Values and Ethics code • Degree of completion of Agency wide succession plan • State of completeness of action plans to address issues raised in the employee survey • Level of implementation of SP&V classification standard • Level of implementation of multi-year Employment Equity plan • Progress in implementation of official languages plan • State of completeness of 5 year e-learning strategy • Progress in delivering prerequisite training program and VM competency development program



PRIORITY	4.5c. Quality of Service Delivery	
PLANNED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced effectiveness, efficiency and consistency in delivery of services Integrated coordinated approach to stakeholder consultation Enhanced quality assurance, knowledge, practices and capabilities 	
PLANNED STRATEGIES	Ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced service delivery Enhance quality assurance, knowledge, practices and capabilities 	Special initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess consultation needs and explore best practices towards development/implementation of a consultation policy Improve consistency of program delivery by identifying and prioritizing service delivery challenges and implementing best practices Implement Agency-wide quality assurance strategy
MONITORING STRATEGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of service delivery Level of use of quality assurance practices 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of completion/ implementation of consultation policy Progress in implementation of consistency review recommendations Progress in implementation of QA strategy 	

PRIORITY	4.5d. Stewardship	
PLANNED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved financial accountability • Integrated capital asset planning and information systems 	
PLANNED STRATEGIES	Ongoing	Special initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance financial management practices • Promote the use of the Managers Financial Toolkit • Provide managers with tools and techniques to improve consistency of management information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Real Property Management Framework (RPMF) • Develop an integrated capital asset planning and information system • Deliver training in areas of financial managerial competency • Complete SAP Asset Module Interface and training • Complete Long-Term Capital Plan (LTCP)
MONITORING STRATEGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of use of Managers Financial Toolkit • Level of management awareness of modern management practices through the tools and techniques provided to managers • Level of alignment between resources and program priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of implementation of RPMF • Degree of completeness of Integrated capital asset planning and information system • Number of training sessions delivered in financial management • State of completion of SAP Asset Module Interface • State of completion of LTCP

Section V: Organization

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Strategic Outcomes and Business Lines

Strategic Outcomes	BUSINESS LINES (\$ millions)			
	Safe Food	Animal Health	Plant Protection	Total
Protection from preventable health risks related to food safety or the transmission of animal diseases to humans	213.4	10.4	–	223.8
A fair and effective regulatory regime for food, animals and plants	87.2	17.8	32.4	137.4
A sustainable plant and animal resource base	–	94.7	33.7	128.4
Security from deliberate threats to Canada's food supply and agricultural resource base	18.0	8.7	4.8	31.5
Sound Agency Management	n/a ⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	318.6	131.5	71.0	521.1

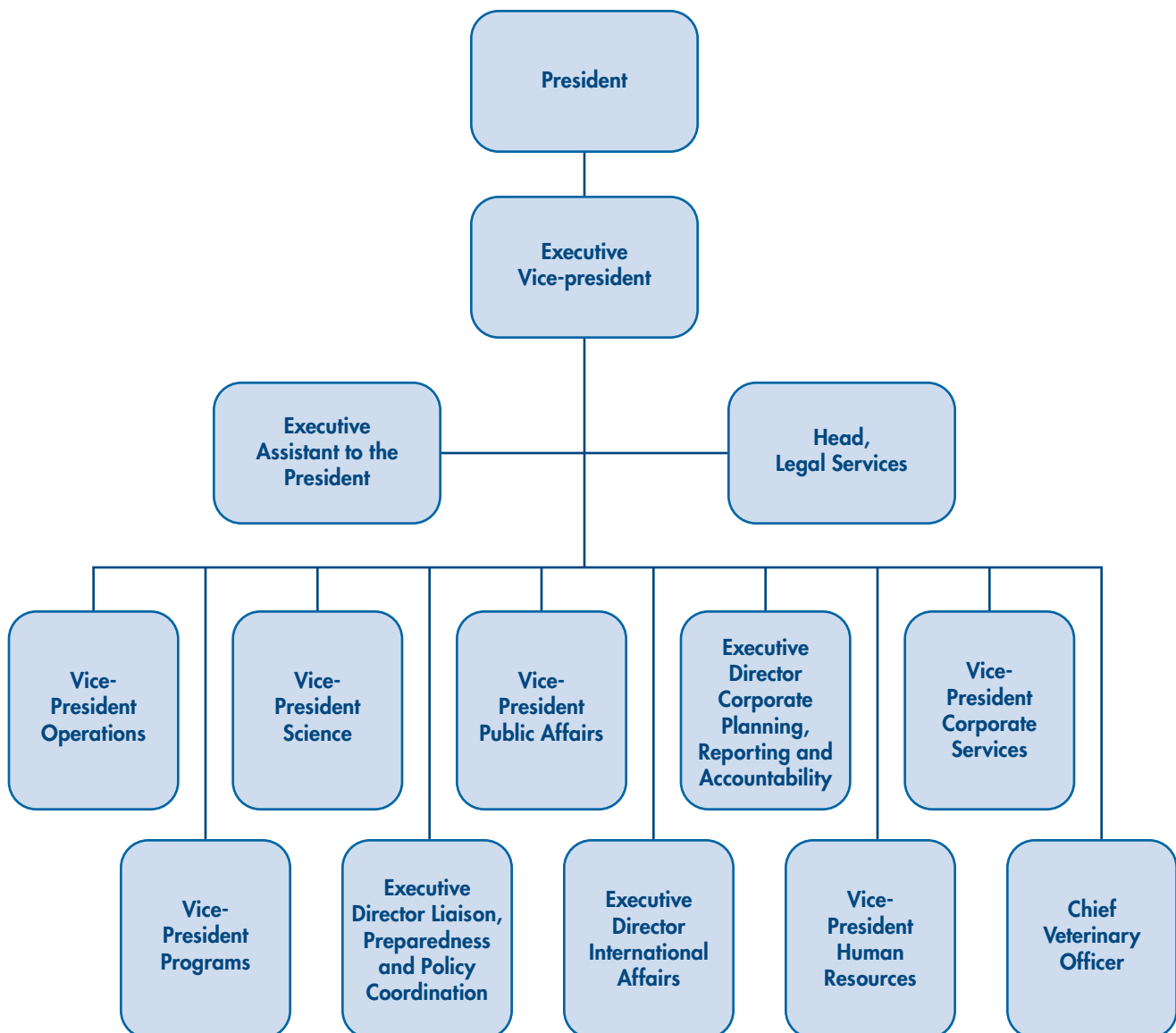
⁵ Resources attributable to the "Sound Agency Management" strategic goal have been allocated to the four strategic outcomes of the Agency on a pro-rata share.

Accountability

The CFIA is headed by a President, who reports to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food. Each Executive Committee member of CFIA has accountability for each of the Agency's three business lines. The following organizational chart depicts the reporting relationship within the CFIA.

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

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CFIA Planned Spending (\$millions)

	Forecast Spending 2003–04	Planned Spending 2004–05	Planned Spending 2005–06	Planned Spending 2006–07
Food Safety	312.8	353.7	353.8	353.9
Animal Health	89.4	100.9	101.4	101.6
Plant Protection	71.0	72.3	72.2	72.2
Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	473.2	526.9	527.4	527.7
Less: Respendable revenue	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Total Main Estimates	423.2	476.9	477.4	477.7
<i>Adjustments (Planned Spending not in Main Estimates):</i>				
Enhancing food safety	41.0	–	–	–
Activities to mitigate the impact of the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) crisis	11.6	21.8	20.3	20.2
Additional investments for maintaining and upgrading capital assets such as laboratories, containment facilities and office spaces	10.6			
Federal Contaminated Sites	–	0.1	–	–
Further Measures on BSE: Securing the Future of the Canadian Beef Industry	–	15.7	26.6	–
Activities to support the Food Safety and Food Quality initiatives under the Agricultural Policy Framework	6.5	–	–	–
Increased compensation payments to producers for losses due to animal and plant diseases	7.4	–	–	–
Plum Pox Eradication Program	–	6.1	6.0	6.0
Collective Bargaining	1.9	–	–	–
Building public confidence in pesticide regulation and improving access to pest management products	1.3	–	–	–
Funding for enhanced security services related to the move to the new terminal at Pearson International Airport	1.0	–	–	–
Public security and anti-terrorism initiatives	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Modern Comptrollership Innovations Fund	0.3	–	–	–
Funding for the Canadian Biotechnology Strategy to undertake projects related to the development and application of biotechnology	0.2	–	–	–
Implementation of Policies on Internal Audit and Evaluation	0.1	–	–	–
Adjustments to statutory items ¹	(0.6)	–	–	–
Total Adjustments	81.8	44.2	53.4	26.7
Net Planned Spending	505.0	521.1	530.8	504.4
Less: Non-respendable revenue	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Plus: Cost of services received without charge	43.3	43.6	43.8	43.8
Net Cost of Program	547.9	564.2	574.1	547.7
Full Time Equivalents	5,949	6,124	6,232	6,294

Notes:

1. Includes Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years, collection agency fees, spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus crown assets, and an adjustment to the contributions to employee benefit plans.
2. Included in the CFIA's forecast and planned spending is approximately \$9.5 million related to activities transferred from the CFIA to the CBSA effective December 12, 2003. This is included in CFIA planned spending since resource negotiations between the CFIA and the CBSA are not yet complete.

Section VI: Annexes

Financial Tables

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Table 1: Summary of Capital Spending by Program and Business Line (\$ millions)

	Forecast Spending 2003-04	Planned Spending 2004-05	Planned Spending 2005-06	Planned Spending 2006-07
Food Safety	11.6	7.9	7.9	7.9
Animal Health	5.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Plant Protection	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Total	20.0	14.5	14.5	14.5

Table 2: Details on Major Capital Project Spending (\$ thousands)

Projects over \$5,000,000	Current Estimated Total Cost	Forecast Spending to March 31, 2004	Planned Spending 2004-05	Planned Spending 2005-06	Planned Spending 2006-07	Future Year Spending Requirement
Food Safety						
HQ Complex for the Agriculture Portfolio, Ontario	2,776.0	379.0	993.0	917.0	0.0	0.0
Laboratory Expansion and Mid Life Refit – Saskatoon, SK	7,380.0	6.6	66.0	300.0	360.0	6,504.0
Total Food Safety	10,156.0	385.6	1,059.0	1,217.0	360.0	6,504.0
Animal Health						
Mid Life Refit, Ottawa Lab (Fallowfield) – Ontario	41,198.0	0.0	450.0	315.0	180.0	38,633.0
Ottawa Lab, Fallowfield Level 3 Animal Wing – Ontario	6,733.0	0.0	350.0	485.0	1,800.0	3,800.0
HQ Complex for the Agriculture Portfolio, Ontario	2,776.0	379.0	993.0	917.0	0.0	0.0
Laboratory Expansion and Mid Life Refit – Saskatoon, SK	4,920.0	4.4	44.0	200.0	240.0	4,336.0
Structural Bldg Phase 2 + 3 Reinforcement, Lethbridge, AB	10,159.0	861.0	1,600.0	1,383.0	1,410.0	932.0
Total Animal Health	65,786.0	1,244.4	3,437.0	3,300.0	3,630.0	47,701.0
Plant Protection						
Mid Life Refit, Ottawa Lab (Fallowfield) – Ontario	4,578.0	0.0	50.0	35.0	20.0	4,292.0
HQ Complex for the Agriculture Portfolio, Ontario	2,776.0	379.0	993.0	917.0	0.0	0.0
Total Plant Protection	7,354.0	379.0	1,043.0	952.0	20.0	4,292.0
Total Projects over \$5 million	83,296.0	2,009.0	5,539.0	5,469.0	4,010.0	58,497.0

Table 3: Summary of Transfer Payments (\$ millions)

Contributions	Forecast Spending 2003-04	Planned Spending 2004-05	Planned Spending 2005-06	Planned Spending 2006-07
Food Safety Contributions in support of those initiatives that contribute to the improvement, advancement and promotion of the federal inspection system.	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal Health 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	0.1	0.1	0.1
(S) Compensation payments in accordance with requirements established by Regulations under the <i>Health of Animals Act</i> and the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> , and authorized pursuant to the <i>Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act</i> .	8.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Plant Protection (S) Compensation payments in accordance with requirements established by Regulations under the <i>Health of Animals Act</i> and the <i>Plant Protection Act</i> , and authorized pursuant to the <i>Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act</i> .	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Contributions	9.5	1.7	1.7	1.7

Note: The Planned Spending of \$1.7M represents the Agency's baseline reference level. Any increase beyond this amount caused by animal and plant disease outbreaks will be reimbursed due to the statutory authority of this program.

Table 4: Source of Respendable and Non-Respendable Revenue (\$ millions)

	Forecast Revenue 2003–04	Planned Revenue 2004–05	Planned Revenue 2005–06	Planned Revenue 2006–07
Respendable Revenue				
Food Safety				
Respendable Revenue	41.0	35.5	35.5	35.5
Animal Health				
Respendable Revenue	8.8	7.0	7.0	7.0
Plant Protection				
Respendable Revenue	9.8	7.5	7.5	7.5
Total Respendable Revenue	59.6	50.0	50.0	50.0
Non-Respendable Revenue				
Food Safety				
Other non-tax revenues	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Proceeds from sale of Crown Assets	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Animal Health				
Other non-tax revenues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proceeds from sale of Crown Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plant Protection				
Other non-tax revenues	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proceeds from sale of Crown Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Respendable Revenue	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Respendable and Non-Respendable Revenue	60.0	50.5	50.5	50.5

Note: 2003–04 Forecast Revenue is \$9.6 million greater than the annual \$50 million revenue target due to the collection of \$4.0 million excess revenue and the inclusion of \$5.6 million revenue collected in 2002–03 but reported in 2003–04 due to a delay in Receiver General of Canada processing.

Table 5: Net Cost of Program for the Estimates Year (\$ millions)

Canadian Food Inspection Agency	
Net Planned Spending (Total Main Estimates plus Adjustments as per the Planned Spending Table)	521.1
<i>Plus: Services Received without Charge</i>	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	16.8
Contributions covering employers' share of employees' insurance premiums and expenditures paid by TBS	26.0
Workers' compensation coverage provided by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada*	0.0
Salary and associated expenditures of legal services provided by Justice Canada	0.8
	<hr/> 43.6
<i>Less: Non-Respendable Revenue</i>	0.5
2004-2005 Net Cost of Program	<hr/>564.2

*Amount is less than \$100K, therefore is not shown on this table.

Horizontal Initiatives

As per TBS guidelines, a horizontal initiative, for the purposes of this table, is an initiative in which partners from two or more organizations have received program funding and have formally agreed (e.g. Memoranda to Cabinet, Treasury Board Submissions, and federal/provincial agreements) to work together to achieve shared outcomes. The following table outlines the CFIA's horizontal initiatives for 2004-05.

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Initiative	Profile	Partners
Public Security and Anti-terrorism (PSAT) Initiative	<p>In the 2001 Budget, the government allocated \$7.7 billion in new funds to be spent over the next five years on the PSAT initiative to enhance security for Canadians. As a contributing Agency, the CFIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivers all federal food inspection, animal health, and plant protection measures; and, • Responds to biological outbreaks of pests and diseases in plants and animals. <p>More information on this initiative can be found in Section 4.4.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provinces/Territories • Canada Border Services Agency
Chemical, Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Research and Technology Initiative (CRTI)	<p>The events of September 11, 2001 moved the issues of counter terrorism and national security to the forefront of the nation's concerns. CRTI represents the federal science community's response and commitment to providing science solutions to these issues. Through the creation of laboratory networks across the federal government that collaborate with industry, academia and first responder communities, the CFIA will provide new knowledge, technology, and research necessary for CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear) response and preparedness.</p> <p>For 2004-05, the CFIA will focus on areas such as rapid testing and identification of potential terrorist agents, as well as capacity for storage and preservation of bio-terrorism agents as part of the national microbial culture collection network.</p> <p>As well the CFIA will continue to co-chair the Biological cluster of federal laboratories, with Health Canada.</p> <p>More information on this initiative can be found in Section 4.4.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada • Canada Border Services Agency • Canadian Food Inspection Agency • Canadian Security and Intelligence Service • Department of National Defence (Intelligence) • DRDC Suffield • DRDC Ottawa • Environment Canada • Health Canada • Natural Resources Canada • Public Security and Emergency Preparedness Canada • Royal Canadian Mounted Police • Transport Canada • Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada

Initiative	Profile	Partners
Canadian Regulatory System for Biotechnology (CRSB)	<p>The Canadian Regulatory System for Biotechnology (CRSB) aims to develop an efficient, credible and well-respected regulatory system that safeguards the health of all Canadians and the environment and permits safe and effective products. The CFIA conducted a horizontal formative evaluation of the CRSB on behalf of the six participating departments. An evaluation is targeted for 2004-05 to examine whether the expected results are being achieved.</p> <p>More information on this initiative can be found in Section 4.3.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Canada • Environment Canada • Industry Canada • Fisheries and Oceans Canada • Natural Resources Canada

Major Regulatory Initiatives

Major Regulatory Initiatives 2004–05*

The CFIA enforces 39 sets of regulations related to the 13 acts that form the Agency's legislative mandate. There are approximately 57 amendments to regulations being developed during 2004–05. Of those, three are considered major regulatory initiatives. When significant regulatory initiatives are proposed, a major cost-benefit analysis is completed. Proposed major regulatory initiatives are listed below.

Proposed Major Regulatory Initiatives for 2004–05

Enhanced Feed Ban
(*Health of Animals
Regulations and
Feeds Regulations*)

Modifications to the existing feeding ban regulations are being considered to further prevent the potential spread of BSE to humans and other animals (i.e. remove exemptions and permitted practices in current ban, etc.).

Medicated Feeds
Regulations (*Health
of Animals Act*)

New regulations are being developed under the *Health of Animals Act* that will regulate how feeds are manufactured and will implement manufacturing controls to ensure that finished products meet regulatory standards. These regulations will apply to both commercial and non-commercial manufacturing operations that wish to manufacture any kind of medicated feed on their premises.

Mandatory Food
Safety Enhancement
Program (FSEP)
(*Meat Inspection Act*)

The primary reason for implementing mandatory FSEP is to enhance the safety of food produced in Canada. This will enable the CFIA to provide more effective and uniform means to verify conformance in the meat sector.

For more information, visit the CFIA's Web site at: www.inspection.gc.ca/english/reg/rege.shtml

* According to the Treasury Board definition, a "major" regulatory initiative is one that costs more than \$50M or costs between \$100K and \$50M and has a low degree of public acceptance.

Web Links for Additional Information

Canadian Food Inspection Agency	www.inspection.gc.ca
Food Safety	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/index/fssae.shtml
Animal Health	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/index/ahsae.shtml
Plant Protection	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/index/pppve.shtml
Human Resources Strategy	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/hrrh/strat2003-08/strate.shtml
Modern Management Initiative Action Plan	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/audit/mod/plane.shtml
Corporate Business Plan	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/corpaffr/busplan/2003-2008/plane.shtml
Allergy Alerts and Food Recalls	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/corpaffr/educ/alerte.shtml
Asian Long-Horned Beetle	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/pestrava/asialong/asialonge.shtml
Avian Influenza	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/heasan/disemala/avflu/avflue.shtml
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/heasan/disemala/bseesb/bseesbe.shtml
Canadian Animal Health Consultative Committee	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/heasan/cahcc/cahcc_e.shtml
Emerald Ash Borer	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/pestrava/ashfre/agrplae.shtml
Feed Program	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/feebet/feebete.shtml
Food Safety Web Wheel	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/corpaffr/educ/alerte.shtml
Prosecution Bulletins	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/corpaffr/projud/projude.shtml
Rabies	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/heasan/disemala/rabrag/rabrage.shtml
Research Partnership Strategy	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/sci/tech/teche.shtml
Regulated Plants with Novel Traits	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/bio/pntvcne.shtml
Reportable Diseases	www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/heasan/disemala/guidee.shtml

Index of Acronyms

AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
AI	Avian Influenza	HC	Health Canada
ALHB	Asian long-horned beetle	HR	Human resources
BSE	Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	IRM	Integrated Risk Management
BSLB	Brown spruce longhorn beetle	LTCP	Long-term Capital Plan
CBSA	Canada Border Services Agency	MAF	Management Accountability Framework
CCIA	Canadian Cattle Identification Agency	NCE	Network of Centres of Excellence
CFIA	Canadian Food Inspection Agency	NWDS	National Wildlife Disease Strategy
CFISIG	Canadian Food Inspection System Implementation Group	OFFS	On-farm food safety
CRTI	Chemical Biological Radionuclear Research and Technology Initiative	PMF	Performance Management Framework
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service	PNTs	Plants with novel traits
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	QA	Quality assurance
EAB	Emerald ash borer	QMS	Quality management system
EC	Environment Canada	RPMF	Real Property Management Framework
FPT	Federal/provincial/territorial	RPP	Report on Plans and Priorities
FTEs	Full-time employees	SBDAs	Science-based departments and agencies
		SRM	Specified risk material
		TSEs	Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies