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Minister's message

As the Minister of Health, I am pleased to present the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) 2018–19 Departmental Results Report.

CFIA is a valued partner of Health Canada, the Public Health Agency of Canada, and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, as well as many other government and industry organizations. Working collaboratively is one of CFIA's greatest strengths.

CFIA continues to protect the health of Canadians by further strengthening our already world-class food safety system. We introduced additional safeguards through the coming into force of the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations* on



January 15, 2019. These regulations make our food safety system even safer by enabling the faster removal of unsafe food from the marketplace. They also support an agile regulatory system that promotes greater market access opportunities for Canadian food products abroad.

CFIA continues its focus on a preventive, risk-based approach to all programs and initiatives. Taking this modern approach, CFIA is enhancing and improving the client experience with digital tools and services such as "My CFIA," a portal that provides clients access to secure business resources online.

CFIA remains active in the important areas of plant and animal health, and this work directly supports market access – an important priority for this government.

Plant health is essential to both human and animal health, as well as to our environment and economy. CFIA works proactively with partners to prevent the introduction and spread of plant pests in Canada and globally. CFIA is leading the Government of Canada's efforts to raise awareness about plant health alongside other federal departments and international partners in 2020, which the United Nations has proclaimed as International Year of Plant Health.

The Agency is also advancing the development of the new Sidney Centre for Plant Health, a world-class plant health research facility that will provide CFIA scientists and partners with state-of-the-art facilities to advance plant science and safeguard plants.

On the animal health front, CFIA has worked diligently with domestic and international partners to keep African swine fever from entering Canada, and prepare for it in the event it does cross our borders. In addition, Health Canada has made regulatory and policy changes related to the responsible use of antimicrobials in animals, essential to protecting the health and safety of people, our food, animals and plants here in Canada and around the world. CFIA programs and its veterinarians provide front-line support of responsible use of medically important antimicrobials in animals.

I look forward to continuing to advance priorities through collaboration and evidence-based decision-making to maintain and improve the health and safety of all Canadians.

These are just a few of CFIA's many achievements that lay the foundation for more opportunities to come. I invite you to read the 2018–19 *Departmental Results* Report to see how CFIA continues to innovate and deliver on behalf of all Canadians.

The Honourable Patty Hajdu, PC, MP Minister of Health

Results at a glance

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is a science-based regulatory agency whose mandate involves safeguarding food, animals and plants, in an effort to enhance the health and well-being of Canada's people, environment and economy. As such, CFIA is continuously improving its program design and delivery in order to minimize and manage risks. Through our work the environment is better protected, Canadians can be assured their food is safe, and Canadian businesses have access to competitive opportunities around the world.

In 2018–19, CFIA focused its efforts on the implementation of its strategic framework – Responding to Today, Building for the Futureⁱ, which will guide CFIA's efforts in the coming years to help manage emerging risks, respond to consumer demands and support industry as they compete in the global market place. CFIA's programs and internal services work in parallel to advance the Agency's strategic direction.



Modern Regulatory Toolkit

 CFIA continued to deliver on its modern, outcome-based, regulatory toolkit with new and innovative compliance promotion tools to protect Canada's food safety system and its plant and animal resource-base. The Safe Food for Canadians Regulations were published in Canada Gazette, Part II on June 13, 2018 and came into force on January 15, 2019. The new regulations specify the outcome that industry must meet, rather than describing the way it must be achieved which enables industry to innovate and respond to emerging risks and developments and to introduce new technologies, processes and procedures, while strengthening Canada's food safety system. Amendments were also made to the humane transportation requirements of the *Health of Animal Regulations* iv and are expected to come into force in February 2020. In regards to food labelling modernization, CFIA continued drafting new labelling provisions. These amendments were published in the *Canada* Gazette, Part I^v on June 21, 2019. This would modernize best before dates, food company information, origin labelling by introducing outcome-based requirements that apply equally to all food. These amendments would also reduce industry burden by repealing unnecessary or duplicative food commodity-specific requirements. Fertilizers Regulations vi were published in the Canada Gazette, Part Ivii, on December 8, 2018, and following a comment period and subsequent analysis, is anticipated to be published as final in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II^{viii}, in winter 2020.

Integrated Risk Management

• Through the development and implementation of new risk management tools, analytics and surveillance, CFIA continued to adopt integrated risk management approaches to determine enforcement priorities and resource allocations, targeting resources to where they are most needed, through the development and implementation of new risk management tools, analytics and surveillance. These included adopting the Establishment-based Risk Assessment model^{ix} (for food establishments, hatcheries, and feed facilities), and implementing CFIA's Risk Intelligence Framework to enhance decision-making. Development of the Canadian Food Safety Information Network^x advanced and is on target to be implemented by March 2020, supported by a Steering Committee with representation from every Province and Territory.

Consistent and Efficient Inspections

CFIA continued to deliver consistent and efficient inspections by implementing a
single inspection approach for dairy, fish, processed products, honey, maple syrup and
eggs. This approach is focused on regulatory outcomes and is increasingly supported
by mobile tools and guidance which will lead to greater efficiency and agility of the
response to emerging risks. The phase one launch of the Modernized Slaughter
Inspection Program in Hog (MSIP-Hog) pilot project concluded in two pilot
facilities in August 2018.

Digital First Tools and Services

 CFIA's digital-first tools and digital services approach aims to provide clients a full range of services and information they need to comply with regulations. MyCFIA remains a convenient and secure way to do business online with CFIA, serving as a preferred method of requesting and receiving services, such as for a permit, certificate, or license. CFIA inspectors are capturing the results of their inspection activities in the Digital Services Delivery Platform. The next step of the platform development is to make services available to our plant and animal business lines. CFIA is also advancing other digital export certification activities through MyCFIA^{xi}, the Agency's digital service platform, which will be available in early 2019–20. This includes: the Certificate of Free Sale, the Dairy Standard certificate, and a pilot for certification to facilitate export of live cattle to the USA which has been planned with two phases. CFIA is continuing to advance work to automate fish and plant health certificates through MyCFIAxi in 2020–21. Through the use of technology, CFIA strives to free inspectors from administrative tasks and instead to focus their work on verifying compliance and ensuring that only safe food, and healthy plants and animals, make it to market.

Global Leader

• In its efforts to serve as a global leader, CFIA continues to persue improved international standards, fairness in trade practices, enhanced use of technology and regulatory cooperation. It also supports international efforts and consensus to better safeguard food, plant and animal health while promoting increased market access. In response to serious global concern about the risk of emerging viral agents, CFIA led the formation of the Biosafety Level 4 Zoonotic Disease Laboratories Network. This network has successfully delivered training workshops to meet the needs of high and maximum containment laboratory for network members (scientists and technical personnel from five partner countries: Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Australia). CFIA hosted the African Swine Fever (ASF) Forum in Ottawa on April 30 and May 1, 2019. CFIA worked with the United States Government, industry leaders, decision makers and international experts to discuss the threat of African swine fever (ASF) to the Americas, to learn from experiences from recent outbreaks in Europe and Asia, and to develop a roadmap for working with government and industry partners and international organizations to prevent and respond to the threat of ASF.

For more information on the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's plans, priorities and results achieved, see the "Results: what we achieved" section of this report.

Results: What we achieved

Core Responsibility: Safe Food and Healthy Plants and Animals

Description:

Protecting Canadians by safeguarding Canada's food system and the plant and animal resources on which we depend, and supporting the Canadian economy through the trade of Canadian goods.

Strategic Outcome:

CFIA is continuously evolving to meet the challenges of a complex and ever changing environment that is influenced by factors such as globalization, technological and climate change, and new and emerging diseases or pests.

In 2018–19, CFIA's food, plant and animal programs planned and delivered on their associated day-to-day prevention and safety activities using innovative approaches. The programs advanced priorities that improve how we deliver our business in the following areas:

- Setting Rules CFIA enhanced a variety of rules to ensure we have the appropriate programs, policies, controls, and scientific methods in place for safe food, and healthy animals and plants for domestic and international trade. For instance, the Safe Food for Canadians Actxii and the Safe Food for Canadians Regulationsii have come into force, and a variety of regulations pertaining to animal health, animal transportation, feed, fertilizers, and food labelling were amended.
- **Monitoring and Enforcement** CFIA verified industry compliance with the rules through surveillance activities, inspection activities, and laboratory testing.
- Compliance Promotion CFIA provided tools and clear information to support industry and Canadians in understanding the rules, why they are important, and what is needed to comply.
- Granting Permissions CFIA granted permissions in a timely manner based on
 applicants meeting the specific rules required for food commodities, plants, animals,
 and their products. Permissions include transactions such as permission to import,
 export or to operate. This is being facilitated by increased and improved digital
 services, with MyCFIAxi at the forefront.

CFIA played a key role internationally by supporting:

- International Standard Setting CFIA worked with its international partners to develop or maintain internationally acceptable standards and trade rules in the areas of food safety, and plant and animal health. CFIA represented Canada at the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), Codex Alimentarius Commission, and the International Plant Protection Convention.
- Market Access CFIA maintained and created new trade opportunities for Canadian food, animals and plants through international forums or bilateral negotiations. Major examples include signing of the new Canada-United States-Mexico agreement and the coming into force of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Canada continued to work on market access for fishery and dairy products and gained access for red crab to China, maintained access for pulses to India, and gained access for live cattle to Guatemala, Zimbabwe and the Philippines.
- Regulatory Cooperation and Science Collaboration CFIA engaged and
 worked together with its international partners to seek opportunities to strengthen
 collaborations and align approaches for food safety, consumer protection and plant
 and animal health. Canada was active at the Canada United States Regulatory
 Cooperation Council (RCC).

Details on each of the above items are available below in the Departmental Result 1, 2 and 3 sections.

Results

Departmental Results	Performance Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results
N1	Percentage of food businesses that comply with federal rules	95%	N/A	98.01%	93.86%	94.24%
N2	Percentage of Public Warnings for high risk food recalls that are issued within 24 hours of a recall decision	95%	N/A	100%	100%	100%

Departmental Results	Performance Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results
N3	Number harmful foreign plant pests that have entered and established themselves in Canada	0	N/A	0	0	1
N4	Percentage of domestic seed, fertilizer, and new or modified plant varieties and products that comply with Canadian regulations and international agreements	95%	N/A	92.20%1	90.70%	93.20%
N5	Percentage of inspected loads of live animals that comply with federal humane transportation requirements	95%	N/A	99%	98.90%	98.53%
N6	Number of cases of animal diseases that affect human and/or animal health that have entered into Canada	0	N/A	0	0	0
N7	Number of Shipments of Canadian goods that are rejected at foreign borders for not meeting import requirements	TBD	N/A	2198	N/A	N/A

¹ This indicator is a roll up of several plant programs, all programs met the target individually with the exception of fertilizer where product compliance was reported at 82%. This lowered the overall result.

Budgetary financia	l resources (dollars)
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2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2018–19 Total authorities available for use	2018–19 Actual spending (authorities used)	2018–19 Difference (Actual spending minus Planned spending)
571,740,385	571,740,385	668,574,666	645,785,932	74,045,547

The increase in authorities over planned spending reflects additional in-year funding received for Treasury Board approved initiatives via the implementation vote and the supplementary estimates, statutory payment reimbursement, and other in-year adjustments. These adjustments totaled \$96.8 million, mainly consisting of: the renewal of sunsetting initiatives such as **Canadian Food Safety Information Network**^x; funds transferred from the previous fiscal year; and in-year funding received related to the settlement of collective agreements.

CFIA spent \$22.8 million less than total authorities available for use. Unspent authorities were mainly related to: funds being transferred to the next fiscal year to support various Treasury Board approved initiatives, and funds reserved for the remaining anticipated collective bargaining settlement costs; and lapses required to fund specific Government-wide initiatives. Lapsing funds will be brought forward to 2019–20.

CFIA spent \$74.0 million more than planned. The increase is mainly attributable to: the renewal of sunsetting initiatives, and the ratification of the majority of its collective agreements resulting in significant one-time retroactive salary settlement payments and ongoing cost increases.

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2018–19 Actual full-time equivalents	2018–19 Difference (Actual full-time equivalents minus Planned full-time equivalents)
5,043	5,187	144

The increase of 144 full-time equivalents over planned mainly relates to in-year funding received for the renewal of sunsetting funding for various food safety initiatives.

Financial, human resources and performance information for the CFIA's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase^{xiii}.

Departmental Result 1: Food sold in Canada is safe and accurately represented to Canadians

Canadians want to know that the food they eat is safe and that industry understands and follows the required rules to produce or import food that is safe and accurately labelled. Through the delivery of its programs, CFIA mitigates risks to public health associated with potential hazards in the food supply system and manages food safety emergencies and incidents by collaborating with federal and provincial food safety partners and industry. CFIA achieves its objectives through: risk management; implementing regulations; new tools and processes; embracing innovation and technology; adopting science-based international standards; and cooperating with partners as appropriate.

To achieve its food safety goals, CFIA advanced key initiatives, including, further implementing analytical risk tools such as the Establishment-based Risk Assessment Model^{ix}, and releasing a growing number of online services for industry through MyCFIA^{xi}. CFIA tested new inspection procedures in two hog slaughter establishments in Alberta and rolled out the first wave of new digital devices for employees across the country, which help them do their work more efficiently and effectively. These efforts constitute a foundation on which CFIA will continue to build.

CFIA's achievements in support of safe food included:

Modern Regulatory Toolkit

Implementation of Safe Food for Canadians Regulationsii

The Safe Food for Canadians Act xii and Regulations ii is a pillar for modernizing the Canadian food safety system. This Act consolidates 13 food commodity-based regulations plus the food-related provisions from the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Regulations xiv into a single regulation under the Safe Food for Canadians Act xii. Doing so provides one suite of authorities with simplified language that aligns inspection and enforcement powers, making them consistent across all food commodities, enabling inspectors to be more efficient and fostering even higher rates of compliance for industry. This new approach will increase

DID YOU KNOW?

Prescriptive versus outcome-based requirements:

Previously, prescriptive regulations might have specified that equipment used in food production must be raised at least one meter above the ground.

Under the Safe Food for Canadians Regulations ii (SFCR), an outcome-based approach might say that such equipment is to be installed in a manner that does not pose a risk of contamination.

focus on prevention, allow faster removal of unsafe food from the marketplace, reduce burden on industry, enhance innovation and facilitate market access for Canada's agri-food and agricultural sector. By specifying the outcome that a business must meet, rather than describing the way it must be met, the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*ⁱⁱ empower businesses to modernize their technologies, processes and procedures.

The *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*ⁱⁱ are consistent with internationally recognized requirements for all food commodities that are imported, exported or traded interprovincially. They support market access for Canadian exporters by keeping pace with food safety modernization efforts in other countries and by strengthening Canada's reputation for having a world-class food safety controls system.

In the period leading up to the publication of the regulations in *Canada Gazette*, Part IIⁱⁱⁱ on June 13, 2018, CFIA implemented a multi-channel engagement and outreach strategy to raise awareness of the *Safe Food for*

Canadians Regulationsⁱⁱ among industry. The general public and media were informed of the Canada Gazette, Part IIⁱⁱⁱ publication via a news release accompanied by backgrounders as well as a ministerial event in Ottawa, social media and proactive media outreach. Web and social media metrics indicated high engagement with the information, tools and resources available on the CFIA website. CFIA participated in 309 engagement activities, such as presentations, conferences, booths,

DID YOU KNOW?

The Safe Food for Canadians Regulationsⁱⁱ (SFCR) were published on June 13, 2018 in the Canada Gazette, Part IIⁱⁱⁱ. Many requirements came into force on January 15, 2019 and others will be phased in through July 2021, depending on the food commodity, type of activity and business size.

and meetings, to help industry understand the new requirements and to raise awareness. Public opinion research, conducted in October-November 2018 and again in February-March 2019, showed increased awareness of the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*ⁱⁱ over 2017–18 results, as well as strong awareness of the three key requirements under the new regulations (licensing, traceability and preventive controls).

An increased level of awareness of new food safety requirements among food business contributes to strengthening Canada's food safety system. CFIA has reviewed, updated, and published all existing guidance documents pertaining to the requirements of the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*ⁱⁱ to promote compliance in all sectors. The CFIA food webpage contains a wide range of resources, including a comprehensive toolkit for businesses, the guidance finder search tool and a feedback button.

To prepare for the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*ⁱⁱ to come into force (between January 15, 2019 and July 2021), CFIA has ensured mechanisms are in place for fast track decision making to minimize disruption to trade, and has continued to engage with industry associations, regulated parties, other government departments, and international

trading partners to ensure a smooth implementation phase. Additionally, during the implementation phase, CFIA has put in place a graduated enforcement approach that emphasizes working with businesses to help them understand and comply with the new requirements.

Food Labelling Modernization

Food Labelling Modernization is another initiative aimed at strengthening Canada's food safety system. It seeks to improve legibility of food labels and provide more useful information on date marking, ingredients, company contact information and origin of imported foods. This initiative will also include tools for building consumer awareness and help consumers to make informed choices in the marketplace. The tools will also promote compliance by better specifying roles and responsibilities for truthful and not misleading food labelling, and clarifying industry accountabilities as well as CFIA oversight.

CFIA and Health Canada have been working closely to integrate their labelling modernization activities and to align and coordinate engagement activities, proposals, consultations, and coming-into-force dates for additional regulatory changes. To that end, CFIA continued to develop new labelling drafting instructions in 2018–19, in collaboration with Health Canada. These new requirements emanate from amendments to the labelling section of the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*ⁱⁱ and the *Food and Drug Regulations*^{xv}. The proposed amendments are expected to be pre-published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II^{viii} is planned for 2020.

Modernized labelling will support innovation in the food industry and enable Canadians to make enhanced informed purchasing decisions and protect them better.

Integrated Risk Management

Establishment-based Risk Assessment Model

To strengthen the Canadian food safety system, CFIA has been modernizing its approach to inspection. The Establishment-based Risk Assessment (ERA) model^{ix} assesses the food safety risks of food establishments under CFIA jurisdiction. It takes into consideration mitigation strategies implemented by the industry to control their food safety risks, establishment compliance information, and food safety risks associated with a specific food commodity, operation or manufacturing process.

In 2018–19, the planning phase of the automation of the Establishment-based Risk Assessment Model was completed and CFIA obtained the following achievements:

 Three scientific papers were published in peer-reviewed journals in 2018 on the identification, selection and quantification of risk factors included in the Establishment-based Risk Assessment model^{ix}. • Results from the Establishment-based Risk Assessment model^{ix} have been available for federally regulated dairy (October 2017), meat/poultry (June 2018), and maple syrup (January 2019) and have been used to allocate inspection resources based on risk in dairy and maple since April 2019. Data gathering and analysis are ongoing for egg, honey, and fish establishments in preparation for introduction of the Establishment-based Risk Assessment model to these sectors.

The Establishment-based Risk Assessment model^{ix} provides industry with feedback on their risks, helping them improve and strengthen their food safety practices, and consequently increasing confidence in Canada's food system. The results are used with other factors such as trade requirements to determine the approach and appropriate level of oversight required to manage the risk of an establishment.

The Establishment-based Risk Assessment model^{ix} also helps ensure that CFIA resources are focused on areas of higher risk.

In this phase of the project, CFIA's Information Technology team finalized the design for the automated collection of additional establishment information. Beginning in March 2019, establishments can voluntarily provide information related to their operational activities as well as mitigation strategies online through MyCFIA^{xi}. Compliance information is gathered from CFIA inspection and enforcement data and results generated provide the final level of risk of an establishment.

Comparative Risk Model and risk-based planning

The Comparative Risk Model is an analytical tool that uses data from external and internal sources to compare risks across CFIA activities. CFIA has continued to advance its Comparative Risk Model for use in identifying and assessing risks across and within its three business lines (Animal, Plant and Food). CFIA conducted a number of pilot studies which leveraged risk-informed analytics, data, and intelligence to support data-driven decision-making. The pilot results are being reviewed and refined by technical experts.

The model uses a combination of data from multiple sources and CFIA experts to assess the impact of CFIA's controls on diverse risks and how they might be allocated differently to more closely align with its risk management goals and for more cost effective risk reduction. The model supports risk informed decision-making at different levels in CFIA. This ability to look and compare horizontally across CFIA activities allows it to plan to shift resources to the higher risk areas.

In the food program, the Comparative Risk Model results are an input to risk-based program design and planning using the Program Management Framework process. In 2018–19, this process was used to identify changes to CFIA's activities to more effectively use our resources to manage the risk of pathogens in eggs. These changes were included in the business decisions in strategic and tactical planning for 2019–20 and beyond.

Canadian Food Safety Information Network^x

The Canadian Food Safety Information Network^x (CFSIN) is a CFIA-led initiative designed to strengthen the ability of food safety authorities across Canada to better anticipate, detect and respond to food safety incidents and emergencies. Through a secure online platform, the network will link food safety authorities and food testing laboratories across the country, allowing for the sharing of data, expertise, analysis and scientific techniques.

CFIA has been incorporating more technology into the management of our food safety system through the CFSIN^x platform. CFIA's focus has been on onboarding, supporting, and developing the network with food safety partners. A Pan-Canadian approach to federal, provincial and territorial (FPT) food surveillance activities will also build synergies among FPT partners. Moving forward, CFIA looks to eventually engage with the food industry and academia to grow the network.

CFSIN^{vii} is currently in its implementation phase and is on target to be fully implemented by March 2020. In 2018–19, in collaboration with its federal, provincial and territorial partners, CFIA developed the CFSIN food and hazard classification systems, and is on schedule to deliver a tool to facilitate a collaborative and systematic approach to environmental scanning in June 2019.

CFSIN^{vii} will enable CFIA to respond more quickly and effectively to food safety events and minimize their impact on Canadians while demonstrating the effectiveness of Canada's food safety system to trading partners.

Consistent and Efficient Inspections

Single Inspection Model

The Standard Inspection Procedure (SIP) reflects a fundamental shift in CFIA's inspection approach with less emphasis on prescriptive-based requirements and more focus on safety outcomes. The result is a stronger food safety system which enables industry to innovate and respond to emerging risks and developments.

The revised version of the SIP was posted on CFIA's website in January 2019, and was applied to inspections of dairy, fish, processed products, honey, maple syrup and eggs.



The SIP implementation in the fresh fruit and vegetable establishments was delayed due to the progressive enforcement of some of the *Safe food for Canadians Regulations*ⁱⁱ that will apply to the fresh fruit and vegetable establishments only starting in January 2020.

The Modernization of the Slaughter Inspection Program in federal slaughter establishments is a standard inspection program for all species that adheres to the following principles:

- · Risk-based;
- · Optimized for current food safety hazards;
- Aligned with internationally recognized food animal welfare standards;
- Resource responsible;
- Open to perspectives of the stakeholders who are affected by CFIA's decisions; and
- Recognized by trading partners.

Phase one of the Modernized Slaughter Inspection Program in Hog (MSIP-Hog) pilot project concluded in two pilot facilities in August 2018. Overall, the results of the performance metrics show that food safety and quality under the MSIP-Hog has been found to be equal or in some metrics enhanced over the existing inspection system. In order to gather additional scientific evidence and continue to validate the MSIP-Hog system, CFIA will launch a second phase by expanding pilot implementation in new facilities. The modernization of CFIA's inspection system contributes to the continuous improvements CFIA makes to ensure that the food Canadians eat is safe.

Digital First Tools and Services

MyCFIA^{xi}

In-line with the Government of Canada's shift towards a digital-first approach to offering services to the public and Canadian business sectors, CFIA is providing access to a range of services and information through its online service platform, MyCFIA^{xi}, and making better use of the data it gathers. MyCFIA^{xi} allows businesses to register and request services such as licences and permissions to import and export food, animal and plant products.



MyCFIA^{xi} is a digital platform that allows registered establishments holding a licence under the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*ⁱⁱ convenient and secure access to online services. CFIA continues to evolve and develop this platform to increase functionality within the plant and animal business lines.

Global Leader

Foreign Verification Office

The Foreign Verification Office conducts food safety verifications and offers technical assistance to foreign food facilities that export food products to Canada, thus identifying and seeking to prevent offshore food safety issues at the point of production before they reach Canadian consumers.

In 2018–19, CFIA continued building on its offshore preventative activities program and delivered 17 food safety offshore missions/activities in collaboration with foreign competent authorities and industry stakeholders.

The offshore activities conducted in 2018–19 were planned and informed by various products developed by the CFIA Risk Intelligence community, incorporating compliance history data, emergent risks, and trade volume. Offshore activities have allowed CFIA to:

- Increase Canada's trading partners' understanding of and ability to meet Canadian requirements;
- Prevent potentially unsafe food from entering or being distributed in the Canadian marketplace; and
- Gather intelligence for the Program Management Framework, to better manage the risks associated with imported foods.

In addition, the CFIA has further developed the capacity of its offshore activities by:

- Enhancing the offshore risk intelligence model;
- Developing a program description; and
- Better integrating the offshore activities within the broader CFIA risk management landscape.

Departmental Result 2: Plant and animal resources are protected from diseases and pests and are safe for Canadians and the environment

Canadians expect the health and welfare of its animals, plants and forests to be safeguarded. To effectively and efficiently prevent and contain diseases and pests that affect plant and animal resource bases, CFIA must keep pace with a changing climate, the rapid rate of technological advancements and scientific breakthroughs, while maintaining reliable and relevant services. CFIA is



moving toward an outcome-based regulatory system to support the well-being of all plants and animals.

CFIA aims to make a difference for Canadians by:

- Protecting native plants from harmful foreign plant pests;
- Verifying that domestic seed, fertilizer, and new or modified plant varieties and products, as well as feeds and veterinary biologics comply with Canadian regulations and international agreements;
- Verifying that animals are transported humanely; and
- Protecting animals from certain diseases, including those that can be transmitted to humans, and responding effectively when these diseases occur.

These activities prevent or minimize risks to the food supply, human, animal or plant health, and to the environment. They also instill confidence in Canadian trading partners about the safety of our food system and the health of its plants and animals.

CFIA's achievements in 2018–19 in support of healthy animals and plants are detailed below:

Modern Regulatory Toolkit

CFIA continued to work with key stakeholders to modernize its regulatory system for animal and plant resource bases to make it more agile, transparent and responsive. Modernizing the animal and plant health regulatory system is expected to contribute to minimizing animal and plant health risks for Canadians and instill more confidence in Canadian products, resulting in access to markets.

Hatchery

CFIA embarked on modernizing the *Hatchery Regulations*^{xvii}, *Hatchery Exclusion Regulations*^{xviii} and part of the *Health of Animals Regulations*^{iv} to develop a more outcome-based regulatory framework to keep pace with advances in science and technology, and enable improved monitoring for pathogenic organisms of concern.



Once they come into force, the *Hatchery Regulations* xvii are expected to contribute to

the control of disease in poultry hatcheries and supply flocks in Canada, and keep pace with scientific knowledge and industry best practices. The amended regulations would incorporate by reference standards for the production, management and testing of eggs and chicks sourced by hatcheries from supply flocks and in the hatcheries themselves. Additionally, combining two or three different sets of regulations into one will make it easier for industry to comply, and will help manage *Salmonella Enteritidis* better in hatcheries thereby minimizing human health issues. While some stakeholders feel that industry and provincial program requirements for *Salmonella Enteritidis* testing are adequate, the CFIA, in an effort to further mitigate the risk of poultry disease and improve the safety of Canadians, has introduced Testing Standards for zoonotic and emerging pathogens to ensure that testing is consistent among provinces and operators.

Traceability

Animal traceability is the ability to follow an animal or group of animals through all stages of its life, with the objective of mitigating the impact from a disease outbreak or food safety issue.

CFIA continued work on amendments to the *Health of Animals Regulations* iv to include strengthening requirements related to the identification, movement, slaughter and disposal of domestic cattle, bison, sheep, pigs, goats, and cervids. CFIA conducted consultations with the provinces and industry on developing communication and compliance tools, and with the Department of Justice on the draft regulations.



The proposed amendments would strengthen existing livestock identification traceability requirements in Canada and improve effectiveness and timeliness of disease control investigations, with the incidental effect of improving CFIA's ability to maintain market

access and the confidence of Canadian consumers. They are expected to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I^{xix} in winter 2020. A Regulatory Implementation Committee (an industry-government working group) has been established to support industry compliance with the proposed regulatory requirements.

Humane Transport

Humane transportation of animals is important to Canadians. On February 20, 2019, amendments to Part XII of the *Health of Animals Regulations* iv that governs the transportation of animals were published in *Canada Gazette*, Part II^{viii}. This important achievement is the culmination of a rigorous process that involved over 10 years of consultation with Canadians and industry, and a thorough review of the latest scientific research.

The regulatory amendments have better aligned Canada's animal transportation requirements with international partners (for example the United States, Australia and the European Union), as well as the World Organisation for Animal Health's animal welfare standards for animals transported by land, air and sea. The new regulations will come into force in February 2020, one year after publication to allow the animal transport industry to adjust to the amendments.

The updated regulations will lead to better outcomes for animals and better reflect current science, societal expectations, industry practices, and international standards.

Feeds Regulationsxx

Safe feeds contribute to the production of healthy livestock and safe foods of animal origin.

The *Feeds Act* xxi and *Regulations* require that all regulated feeds and supplement products must be safe for humans, plants, animals, and the environment. CFIA continued work on proposed



amendments to the *Feeds Regulations* ^{xx} that aim to minimize the risks associated with livestock feeds manufactured in or imported into Canada. CFIA held several consultations (including online) on technical standards and prepared a comprehensive draft of regulatory amendment text with the Department of Justice.

The proposed regulations would introduce a more transparent feed ingredient assessment and authorization process to support a safe and competitive feed supply chain. They would also allow for the consideration and adoption of ingredient authorization processes and decisions of other jurisdictions to reduce burden and promote market access.

Fertilizers Regulationsvi

Fertilizers and supplements are intended to improve the physical condition of soils or aid plant growth or crop yields. The *Fertilizers Act* ^{xxii} and *Regulations* ^{vi} require that all regulated fertilizer and supplement products must be safe for humans, plants, animals, and the environment. They must also be properly labelled to ensure safe and appropriate use.

Amended regulations were pre-published in *Canada Gazette*, Part I^{vii} on December 8, 2018, and were followed by a 75-day comment period. CFIA has analyzed comments received and plans to adjust the regulatory text to address key concerns identified by industry. The current target date for *Canada Gazette*, Part II^{viii} is winter 2020.

Improvements in the proposed regulations would include: minimization of contamination risks; a flexible list of materials that can be updated periodically; risk based approach; an extended registration period; and flexible labelling requirements which would lessen the burden on regulated parties while delivering safe products to Canadians. These amendments are expected to facilitate market access for safe and innovative fertilizers and supplements.

Integrated Risk Management

Plant and Animal Health Strategy^{xxiii} – Implementation

Agriculture is an important driver in today's economy and has been identified as one of Canada's key growth sectors. In fact, federal, provincial and territorial ministers of agriculture worked with industry and academia, to develop the Plant and Animal Health Strategy for Canada^{xxiii}, using innovative and prevention-based approaches to safeguarding plant and animal health. This strategy aims to safeguard the food supply, the health of Canada's people and environment, and economic growth and prosperity by protecting the health of plants and animals.

In 2018, a multi-partner task team collaborated to develop the terms of reference for the plant health implementation body outlined in the Plant and Animal Health Strategy for Canada^{xxiii}. This collaboration, endorsed by federal, provincial, and territorial Ministers of Agriculture in 2018 resulted in the creation of the Canadian Plant Health Council, launched on October 5, 2018. The Council is near finalizing its two-year implementation work plan of coordinated, prevention-based activities to protect forests, agriculture and other plants from pests and emerging risks. The National Farmed Animal Health and Welfare Council^{xxiv} agreed to lead the implementation of the Animal Health Strategy. This included leading the Animal Health Canada initiative which is examining a governance structure including scope, membership, terms of reference, and roles of the coordinating bodies.

Protecting the health of plants and animals helps safeguard the food supply, the health of Canadians and the environment and contributes to economic growth and prosperity. The Plant and Animal Health Strategy for Canada^{xxiii} provides a mechanism for CFIA to work with partners in achieving this goal. By taking a collaborative approach, the partners will continue to protect plant and animal resources from current risks and will be even more successful at protecting the resources from new and emerging risks, which will unleash the potential for growth in Canada's agriculture sector.

Federal Geospatial Platform

The Federal Geospatial Platform is an online platform for federal geospatial data – location-based information that is collected and used by federal organizations to collectively enhance the responsiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the federal geomatics (a branch of science that deals with the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data relating to the earth's surface) and earth observations infrastructure.

DID YOU KNOW?

Forests are a major source of wealth for Canadians, providing a wide range of economic, social, and environmental benefits.

In 2017, the forest industry contributed \$24.6 billion to Canada's gross domestic product and directly employed 209,940 people.

In 2018–19, CFIA contributed to the operational development of the platform and became a member of the platform's board of directors. The Agency reviewed datasets for publication, and published new/updated datasets related to plant pest regulated areas (such as emerald ash borer) on the platform.

The platform allows for the integration of economic, social, and environmental geospatial data from multiple departments and agencies to better support location-based decision making on a range of complex issues. The platform plays an important role in supporting Open Government^{xxv} by ensuring geospatial data and applications are made available coherently to Open Maps^{xxvi} on the Open Government^{xxv} Portal.

Surveillance of Plant Pests

One of CFIA's top goals is to prevent the entry into or spread of regulated plant pests in Canada, and manage the risk associated with an introduction should it occur. These pests, if left uncontrolled, could cause significant damage to Canada's forestry, plants and environment.

In 2018–19, emerald ash borer, a highly destructive invasive beetle, was found in Atlantic Canada for the first time – in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. CFIA worked with provincial partners and other stakeholders to regulate this pest at the county level by restricting the movement of all ash material (such as logs, branches, and woodchips), and all species of firewood from the county of Halifax. In 2018, CFIA also managed the regulated area for hemlock woolly adelgid, an aphid-like insect that attacks and kills hemlock trees, in Nova Scotia.

By using numerous methods, including pest surveys and consulting with stakeholders, CFIA continues to stay on top of plant pest detections in Canada. With early confirmation of the pests' presence, CFIA was able to create regulated areas in a timely manner which greatly helps to minimize their spread. By being made aware of the pests' indicators and what the regulated areas are, Canadians are able to do their part in protecting plant health in Canada by knowing what to look for and by following the restrictions of said areas. Restrictions and what to do differ depending on the pest, which is why CFIA's thorough updates and information on each specific pest is so crucial to Canada's plant health.

Emerging Animal Diseases

To better address prevention and preparedness for emerging diseases, CFIA's Foreign Animal Disease Emergency Support plan with British Columbia was updated in 2018–19.

The plan acknowledges the importance of working with industry stakeholders and their potential roles/responsibilities in the case of a disease outbreak. This will increase the awareness and implementation of biosecurity measures within smaller poultry and livestock productions.

Preventing the introduction of swine diseases of concern, including African swine fever (ASF) into Canada has been a major concern of the swine industry and federal, provincial and territorial partners during this fiscal year. To that end, the following initiatives were put in place in 2018–19:

DID YOU KNOW?

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious viral disease of domestic and wild pigs. There is no treatment or vaccine. An outbreak in Canada would have a significant economic impact on the country and the Canadian pork industry. To date, there have been no occurrences in Canada. CFIA is working hard with federal industry and international partners to keep ASF out of the country.

- Import restrictions and border control of products brought in by international travellers in place to minimise the chances of introducing the virus into Canada;
- Liaising and coordinating communications efforts with federal, provincial and international partners, including Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canada Border Services Agency, provincial governments and Chief Veterinary Officers, industry and the United States Department of Agriculture;
- Working with industry experts to ensure adequate supports are in place for all aspects
 of a disease outbreak scenario;
- Assessing the import conditions based on ongoing risk assessment of countries from which Canada imports;
- Working with the European Union to monitor the situation in affected countries and updating import controls as needed;
- Establishing harmonized diagnostic testing for ASF with Australia, New Zealand, the USA and Mexico; and
- Encouraging enhanced biosecurity measures including recommendations for travellers.

Protecting Canada's plant and animal resources is a shared responsibility and depends on the ability of governments, industry, academia, and others to anticipate and prepare for future challenges and opportunities facing Canada. With increasingly complex and continuously changing risks, a strategic approach is needed so that Canada can continue to safeguard plant and animal health. When all parties work together, they can become more adept at disease prevention.

Surveillance of Animal Diseases

CFIA collaborated with provinces and industry to expand sector-based networks for data sharing on animal health surveillance and intelligence. The accomplishments in enhancing partnerships in both the Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System^{xxvii} and Community for Emerging Zoonotic Disease^{xxviii} initiatives support the implementation of the Plant and Animal Health Strategy for Canada^{xxiii} and recognize the importance of federal, provincial, industry and academia collaboration.

The Community for Emerging Zoonotic Diseases**xviii* revised and released their Sustainability Plan, completed and released new early warning intelligence reports (supporting federal, provincial, and territorial, and industry disease prevention activities such as against African swine fever), and aquatic diseases were included within their workplan. Poultry abattoir condemnation data is now posted to the Canadian Animal

Health Surveillance System^{xxvii} website, and development of a database for equine notifiable disease was started. Furthermore, stakeholder maps were prepared for equine, dairy, antimicrobial use / antimicrobial resistance and poultry networks.

The improved ability to share data and information will lead to more effective, responsive, and integrated animal health surveillance, allowing for a more rapid response to potential animal disease outbreaks.



Chronic Wasting Disease Program Change

Chronic wasting disease is a progressive, fatal disease of the nervous system known to naturally infect cervids (including white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose, red deer, elk and reindeer).

This year, CFIA finalized the first phase of an updated national Chronic Wasting Disease Program^{xxix}. This program will encourage industry to adopt strong risk management practices by enrolling in a Voluntary Herd Certification Program^{xxix}. CFIA updated the functional direction and any implicated operational guidance, and held information sessions for CFIA inspectors on final program changes. Furthermore, CFIA worked with provinces, territories, and industry to raise awareness of the extensive measures required to prevent the disease.

The changes made to this program promote preventive measures on cervid farms by providing compensation only for affected herds that have enrolled in the Chronic Wasting Disease Voluntary Herd Certification Program^{xxix}. This will help promote biosecurity actions that help minimize the incidence of animal disease on farms.

Antimicrobial Resistance and Usage Initiative

Anitmicrobial resistance is a complex and evolving public health issue, involving many stakeholders in Canada and internationally. The responsible use of antimicrobials is essential to protecting the health and safety of people, food, animals and plants, here in Canada and around the world.

As part of the development of the Pan-Canadian Action Plan for Responsible Antimicrobial Use, the Government of Canada undertook comprehensive engagement and consultations with major stakeholders. CFIA and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada engaged with agriculture and the animal health sector to gather information on current and future initiatives, plans or ideas to reduce antimicrobial resistance and encourage the judicious use of antibiotics for each sector. During engagement meetings, CFIA identified specific areas stakeholders consider critical to their sector and the associated challenges. The results of these consultations were shared with all partners working on developing the action plan through a summary report and various presentations.

CFIA has been a key collaborator with the Public Health Agency of Canada in supporting the abattoir component of the Canadian Integrated Program on Antimicrobial Surveillance (CIPARS)^{xxx} – a surveillance system that monitors trends in antimicrobial use and antimicrobial resistance. To implement regulatory and policy changes related to the use of antimicrobials in animal production, CFIA, in collaboration with Health Canada, has made several changes to the feed program. These changes include the updating of the Compendium of Medicating Ingredients^{xxxi} to that include all prescription drugs approved for use in livestock feed and, for those medicating ingredients that are medically



important antimicrobials, remove any growth promotion claims and require a prudent use statement to be included on labels. CFIA also collaborated with Health Canada to design a shared compliance and enforcement approach to help address Health Canada's requirement for commercial feed mills to now sell some medicated feeds with a prescription. CFIA feed inspectors continue to verify compliance with these changes and document observations for Health Canada. CFIA, in collaboration with

other federal partners, participated in several international fora on combating the spread of antimicrobial resistance and contributed to the development of key documents (e.g. those from Codex Alimentarius, OIE) or high level resolutions (G7, G20, FAO, etc.) that guide international efforts to control antimicrobial resistance. CFIA will remain engaged as international collaborations continue to ensure harmonized actions globally in efforts to reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistance and increase the judicious use of antimicrobials.

Digital First Tools and Services

MyCFIAxi

CFIA is committed to equipping industry with a full range of electronic services and information to support compliance with regulations, and employees with the necessary tools to carry out their work effectively and efficiently.

MyCFIA^{xi} is a convenient and secure online portal to do business with CFIA and additional services are continually being added to support businesses and international

trade. Businesses can request licences, permits, export certificates, registrations and authorizations and manage and track service requests online.

In 2018–19, MyCFIA^{xi} launched the inspection component of the digital platform, and adopted business numbers as a standard identifier of businesses for online transactions. Plant and animal businesses can now set up accounts on MyCFIA^{xi}. Further, CFIA began development of an electronic submission process for the pre-



market assessment of agricultural input commodities. This will reduce regulatory burden, and allow for automated case tracking. Through this technology, CFIA continues to free inspectors from administrative tasks and increase their efficiency and effectiveness.

Single-Tier Labelling Rule for Veterinary Biologics

For better alignment of rules with US counterparts, and to aid Canadian industry as a means of further facilitating trade, CFIA adopted the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Single-Tier Labelling rule for veterinary vaccines. The Single-Tier Labelling rule is a simplified single label statement that refers users to product safety and efficacy data summaries that are posted on the USDA and CFIA websites.

Under US regulations, American manufacturers must comply with the single-tier product label requirements within the four-year prescribed time frame (by October 2020). As well, newly licensed American products will be required to have single-tier labels in the USA. To avoid disruption in availability of approximately 500 veterinary vaccines, Canada now accommodated the new rule for vaccines imported from the United States, in order to ensure that all essential information, including safety and efficacy data, is available to Canadians in both official languages.

Global Leader

Sidney Laboratory xxxiii

The Sidney Laboratory Canada's Centre for Plant Health in British Columbia plays an important role in supporting Canada's \$114B agriculture and agri-food system through research and testing services that include small fruit trees (e.g. berries), fruit trees and grapevines as the demand by growers and industry is continually increasing. Scientists at the Centre continued to work collaboratively with Genome BCxxxiii, Summerland Varieties Corporationxxxiv, PhytoDiagnosticsxxv, the British Columbia Cherry Associationxxxvi, and Vineland Research and Innovations Centrexxxvii on cutting edge research to develop genomics applications which can allow faster and cheaper detections of viruses in imported and exported horticultural crops. Ultimately the outcomes of this work will help improve the timelines of the importation of new grape, small fruit and tree fruit varieties into Canada.

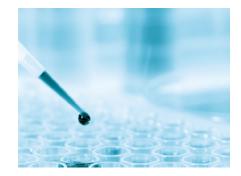
New collaborative research partnerships such as these are also being realized in conjunction with the development of a new Centre for Plant Health announced in Budget 2017, which will continue to allow Canada to lead in this area. In 2018–19, CFIA formalized further partnerships through Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with academic partners including Brock University, the University of British Columbia, and the University of Victoria, as well as Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada for scientific cooperation as part of ongoing work to create the new Centre for Plant Health. The established partnerships extend regionally and nationally to the broader Canadian plant health community. It brings a new opportunity for federal plant health science to help accelerate and improve access to domestic and world markets for clean, safe plant products through supporting innovation in diagnostic testing and technology transfer. This will support Canada's agriculture and agri-food sector while facilitating trade and economic growth that benefits all Canadians.

Biosafety Level 4 Zoonotic – Laboratory Network

The Biosafety Level 4 Zoonotic Laboratory Network (BSL4ZNet) is an international network of government-mandated organizations with federal level responsibility for protecting animal and human health. Network

partners work together to enhance knowledge, competency, and capacity to meet current and future high containment needs.

At least 65 individuals from 15 partner organizations are actively involved with the Network. The BSL4ZNet successfully delivered training workshops to meet high and maximum containment laboratory needs for Network members. In 2018, as the secretariat of the network, CFIA hosted an online



scientific symposium on fluorescent tracking of the foot and mouth disease virus and hemorrhagic fever viruses, with over 40 participants from nine organizations across five countries. In addition, in February 2019, CFIA led the International BSL4ZNet Live Animal Handling Workshop at the Australian Animal Health Laboratory in Geelong, Australia, which brought together representatives to share best practices and exchange knowledge for handling live animals in Level 4 laboratories.

The BSL4ZNet network contributes to the safety and security of Canadians by building capacity in laboratory personnel through collaborative training to handle live animals safely in order to prevent transmission of deadly viral pathogens from the laboratory setting to the outside environment.

Departmental Result 3: Canadian food, plants and animals and their associated products can be traded internationally

CFIA supports government trade priorities and makes a difference for Canadians and Canadian businesses by helping to open or maintain access to markets, enabling international trade, and supporting the economy.

International standard setting

CFIA actively participates in developing international trade rules and international standards for food safety, fair practices in the food trade, and animal and plant health. CFIA also participates in the negotiation of free-trade agreements in a manner that strategically advances Canada's sanitary and phytosanitary interests. This contributes to meeting Canada's requirements for food safety, and animal and plant health, while striving to minimize the use of unjustified barriers to trade by trading partners.

In 2018–2019, achievements included the following:

- CFIA represented Canada at the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export
 Inspection and Certification Systems*xxxviii*, where standards are being developed on
 the equivalence of national food systems, electronic certification and voluntary thirdparty assurance schemes. CFIA also represented Canada at the Codex Committee on
 Fats and Oils*xxxix*, co-leading work on the olive oil standard and providing technical
 expertise on oils such as flaxseed oil.
- In order to promote the development of science-based international standards, consistent with Canada's regulatory framework and Government of Canada objectives, CFIA led Canada's participation at the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and at the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).
- CFIA was active in 2018–2019 at all IPPC levels, including representing North America on IPPC's Bureau to the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures^{xl}. Among specific activities, Canada chaired the second meeting of the Sea Container Task Force^{xli} to engage world experts in sea container usage and movement, including industry and international organizations, to develop actions to reduce pest risks in the international movement of sea containers and avoid impediments to trade. CFIA participated, as the North American representative and Vice-Chair, in the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee which aims to increase the capacity while facilitating safe trade between countries. CFIA also represented the North American region on the IPPC Standards Committee which plays a key role in overseeing the standard setting activities.

• In support of the Government of Canada's trade diversification agenda, and to promote Canadian agricultural interests in trade negotiations, CFIA actively contributes to the Government's free trade agenda. CFIA co-lead the negotiation of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measure Chapter in the Free Trade Agreement negotiations with Mercosur (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay) and the Pacific Alliance (Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru), as well as the modernization of the North American Free Trade Agreement (Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement: CUSMA). CFIA provided advice and input into exploratory discussions to potentially launch the negotiation of a free trade agreement with the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). CFIA provided expert trade policy advice for the negotiations of the Chapters on Technical Barriers to Trade and Good Regulatory Practices for the free trade agreement negotiations with Mercosur, Pacific Alliance and CUSMA on obligations relating to CFIA's mandate.

Market access support

CFIA supports Canadian exporters by facilitating access to international markets. To do this, the CFIA engages in several activities, including negotiating export conditions with international trading partners for animal, plant and food products, and verifying that foreign country import requirements are being met prior to export. For example, CFIA negotiated in 2018–2019 new export conditions for exporting breeding swine and porcine semen to Argentina, live cattle to Zimbabwe, and British Columbian fresh cherries to Japan.

In 2018–2019, CFIA hosted a number of incoming audits providing foreign government counterparts an opportunity to verify Canada's food safety and animal and plant health systems:

- Seven food safety audits from South Korea, Mexico, the European Union, Taiwan, the USA (two audits) and Japan;
- Four animal health audits from Chile, Australia, the USA and Indonesia; and
- Four plant health audits, one from the European Union and three from Japan.

In 2018–19, CFIA resolved 57 market access issues, including maintaining access and a shared commitment to continue engagement for Canadian wheat to Peru.

Under the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Second Joint Management Committee^{xlii} of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, CFIA agreed with the European Union upon a work program established to advance a variety of issues related to animal health, plant health and food safety. This allows for the resolution of trade irritants related to sanitary and phytosanitary issues.

When genetically modified (GM) wheat – not approved for use in any country – was found in February 2018, it had the potential to: endanger \$6.5 billion in annual Canadian wheat exports; affect the livelihoods of thousands of Canadians jobs and communities that rely on wheat production; reduce confidence in Canada's food and feed safety regimes; and affect NAFTA modernization negotiations that were taking place. In response to this finding, CFIA, AAFC and Global Affairs Canada (GAC) worked collaboratively to discern and communicate complete, accurate and credible science-based information about this discovery. Being transparent about this discovery not only minimized trade disruptions, but protected Canada's reputation as having a world-class food safety system. Canadian trade in wheat continued due to strong preparation, proper positioning and providing comprehensive, science-based information. Only two markets temporarily suspended Canadian wheat exports: South Korea suspended imports for eight days and Japan suspended imports for five weeks.

In 2018–2019, market access was gained for bovine semen to the Philippines and maintained for live pigs to Taiwan.

Under the chilled pilot project between China and Canada, 17 Canadian federally registered meat establishments became eligible in April 2018 to export chilled pork and chilled beef derived from cattle under thirty months of age to China. Market access to China was also maintained for cherries and blueberries.

In 2018–19 CFIA continued to work closely with industry to implement streamlined and modernized phytosanitary export testing of grain. This testing is required to confirm that export shipments comply with foreign import requirements.

Included in the list of accomplishments were:

- Recognition of Export Grain Analysis by Authorized Laboratories (REGAL)xliii following public consultation and implementation. The REGALxliii program provides exporters the option of having export samples for certain countries tested for weed seeds, soil and live insects by authorized private laboratories. This provides more choices for service and facilitates access to international markets. The related phytosanitary certificates continue to be issued by CFIA;
- Enhancing the training and scope of weed seed inspection work performed by CFIA plant health inspectors;
- Development of molecular tests to replace plating methods in order to minimize industry waiting times;
- Ongoing technical negotiations with foreign plant protection organizations to find alternatives to export testing of shipments, when technically justified.

International regulatory cooperation and collaboration

CFIA supports a strong and predictable trade environment by mitigating risks to Canada and providing strategic direction for the CFIA's international relations and engagement activities with foreign regulators.

In 2018–19, advances were made and work continues between CFIA and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) on a harmonized approach to allow the exchange of electronic certificates for exports. Under the Canada-U.S. Food Safety Systems Recognition Arrangement, CFIA and the Food and Drug Administration (US FDA) agree that the Safe Food for Canadians Licence Registry will be used to demonstrate that a Canadian company is in good regulatory standing. This reduces the regulatory burden for U.S. companies importing Canadian goods under the U.S. Foreign Supplier Verification Program to facilitate trade while maintaining food safety controls. CFIA has reviewed the stakeholder submissions through the *Canada Gazette* xliv and U.S. Federal Register process to identify future areas for cooperation with the United States.

CFIA continues to engage with international partners, organizations and public-private partnerships, exchanging technical expertise and increasing foreign capacity to contribute to a safe supply of food, animals and plants imported into Canada. To that end, in 2018–19 CFIA:

- Conducted seven food safety systems audits including those of the European Union countries meat inspection systems, Indonesia's system for fish and sea food and Chile's food safety system for fresh fruit;
- Conducted 44 food safety verifications in foreign establishments processing fish and seafood and other foods for export to Canada in Ecuador, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines; and
- Broadcasted technical assistance workshops on enforcement and application of Canadian food allergen labelling requirements to Taiwan, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Internal Services

Description

Internal Services are those groups of related activities and resources that the federal government considers to be services in support of programs and/or required to meet corporate obligations of an organization. Internal Services refers to the activities and resources of the 10 distinct service categories that support Program delivery in the organization, regardless of the Internal Services delivery model in a department. The 10 service categories are:

- Acquisition Management Services
- Communications Services
- Financial Management Services
- Human Resources Management Services
- Information Management Services
- Information Technology Services
- Legal Services
- Materiel Management Services
- Management and Oversight Services
- Real Property Management Services

Results

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2018–19 Total authorities available for use	2018–19 Actual spending (authorities used)	2018–19 Difference (Actual spending minus Planned spending)
127,384,141	127,384,141	163,337,198	146,521,359	19,137,218

The increase in authorities over planned spending reflects additional in-year funding received for Treasury Board approved initiatives via the implementation vote and the supplementary estimates and other in-year adjustments. These adjustments totaled \$35.9 million, mainly related to: the renewal of sunsetting funding for various food safety initiatives including Canadian Food Safety Information Network*; funds transferred from previous fiscal year; and in-year funding received to support the anticipated operating pressures related to the settlement of collective agreements.

The Agency spent \$16.8 million less than total authorities available for use. Unspent authorities were mainly related to: funds being transferred to the next fiscal year to support various Treasury Board approved initiatives, and funds reserved for the remaining anticipated collective bargaining settlement costs; and lapses required to fund specific Government-wide initiatives. Lapsing funds will be brought forward to 2019–20.

The Agency spent \$19.1 million more than planned. The increase is mainly attributable to: the renewal of sunsetting initiatives, and the Agency ratified the majority of its collective agreements resulting in significant one-time retroactive salary settlement payments and ongoing cost increases, and incremental Agency investments to support the implementation of Government of Canada and Agency initiatives such as Phoenix and Agency Workplace Optimization.

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2018–19 Actual full-time equivalents	2018–19 Difference (Actual full-time equivalents minus Planned full-time equivalents)
901	974	73

The increase over planned of 73 full-time equivalents is largely related to: the renewal of sunsetting funding for various food safety initiatives; and additional internal services resources to support the implementation of Government of Canada and Agency initiatives and projects.

Financial, human resources and performance information for the CFIA's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase.xiii

CFIA's achievements in 2018-19 included:

Human Resources

The Clerk of the Privy Council outlined three challenges facing the public service in his 24th annual report to the Prime Minister: mental health and well-being; improving the capability of the public service, and attracting, retaining and developing top talent. CFIA pursued the following initiatives in 2018–19 to help address these challenges:

• In support of the Clerk's report highlighting the need to focus on mental health and the well-being of employees, CFIA developed a CFIA Mental Health Strategy and Action Plan jointly with their bargaining agents. This strategy was developed following the principles outlined in the Canadian National Standard for Psychological Health and Safety in the Workplace. The strategy focuses on three key strategic goals: Strengthening the Culture, Prevention, and Support.

- To support its employees with issues caused by the Phoenix pay system, CFIA created a front-end support team to answer calls and emails from employees experiencing pay issues. This support team manages less complicated issues, while more complex ones are redirected to the Pay centre.
- In 2018–19, the Talent Management Framework project evolved into the Performance Excellence Program. Creating a work environment where people are enabled to perform to the best of their abilities in support of organizational objectives is critical. The Performance Excellence Program serves to provide a consistent, Agency-wide approach to support employee performance excellence across the organization.
- CFIA launched the Public Service Performance Management Application (PSPM App) as its official tool for recording formal employee performance agreements and review discussions in April 2018. In conjunction with the Performance Excellence Program, which emphasizes open dialogue between managers and employees to achieve performance excellence, various resources and tools were provided to assist in the process (for instance, Guide on How to use the PSPM App; How to write clear objectives; Tips for having performance conversations; Information on the appropriate use of performance ratings, etc.). Regular communication was also provided to ensure that managers and employees were supported through the transition.

The adoption of the PSPM App has provided enhanced capability in reporting on the overall performance program at the Agency.

CFIA continued to put emphasis on student recruitment. Since January 1st, 2018 CFIA attended approximately 35 recruitment fairs across the country and employed 175 students in 2018–19. CFIA also focused on creating a welcoming atmosphere for students by sharing information related to Mental Health and Wellness and Diversity programs (including the Indigenous Summer Student Program). CFIA has continued to partner with the University of Guelph and with McMaster University. This past year the recruitment team developed a Quick response code (QR code) where interested parties can access an external website with a mobile device.

Service delivery

As part of CFIA's Service Management Strategy, it continued to mature its service management strategy and refine its approach to service delivery. The multi-year plan to develop and implement the Digital Service Delivery Platform (DSDP) drove many of the changes this fiscal year. The *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations* ii came into force in January 2019 and provided the opportunity to leverage the newly built MyCFIA^{xi} portal to provide online licensing.

Furthering CFIA's digital service offerings, Certificates of Free Sale supporting the export of certain food products became available online via the MyCFIA^{xi} portal.

Internally, CFIA built on its efforts to improve the management of its services through the launch of the Human Resources Request Portal. This portal provided managers and staff with a better user experience when seeking to submit any HR-related service request. The Agency is working to bring more internal and external services into a digital, self-serve format.

An enquiries management strategy was deployed to respond to the increasing number of enquiries, and feedback relating to the implementation of The *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*ⁱⁱ. This strategy ensured timely, meaningful responses were made available to our clients and employees.

Looking to the future, CFIA established clear accountabilities for service design and delivery. The newly created Innovation, Business and Service Delivery Branch (IBSDB) has matured to support innovation and to drive innovation and business improvements at the Agency, including service delivery. Working with both internal and external clients, the branch is responsible for developing and improving processes and tools used by staff and its clients. From a Government of Canada perspective, CFIA is partnering with multiple departments to ensure that CFIA is aligned with a one government approach to client service. Specifically, this has included onboarding to the Single Window Initiative – Integrated Import Declaration system wherein only one import declaration need be made for multiple government organizations which have been listed in the Open Government Portal.

Enhancing Project Management

CFIA's project management competency development program pilot continues to increase the project management competencies.

CFIA created several program portfolio scenarios to facilitate consultations with senior management prior to adjusting and implementing new tools to outline the principles, risks, benefits, and challenges in establishing a program/portfolio approach. Adjustments to the current project management framework are planned over the next two fiscal years.

CFIA governance members and project sponsors were provided executive project management training, in order to:

- Increase competencies and understanding of projects;
- Improve governance efficiencies;
- · Better manage the risks; and
- Ensure that project management policies from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat are adhered to.

An automated dashboard reporting solution for monthly project reporting process was fully implemented in order to introduce efficiencies in routing, reviewing and approving project health dashboards and summaries. This has created the ability to leverage project data on an aggregate level and centralize data.

Enhancing Open and Transparent Government

The Government of Canada has strongly committed to ensuring that government science is fully available to the public and that this science informs policies and decision-making. Increasing the accessibility of government science:

- · Supports innovation and economic growth;
- Informs Canadians of opportunities to engage in federal science activities; and
- Provides the opportunity to enhance the impact of scientific government data and information.

From the time its transparency agenda was first initiated in 2011, openness and transparency have been key considerations underpinning CFIA's values. In 2018–19, as part of maintaining trust in Canada's regulatory system for food, plants, and animals, CFIA built on its past experience and developed the next phase of its transparency agenda.

CFIA completed consultations with Canadians and stakeholders on how and where it should increase openness and transparency, and received their feedback on two key documents that would guide the Agency's future approach: the Open and Transparent Framework and Policy^{xlv}.

Comments received from stakeholders and CFIA employees were analyzed and used to improve these documents. Feedback provided to the Agency was summarized in a "What We Learned" report posted to the CFIA website in February 2019, followed by the final framework and policy in early April.

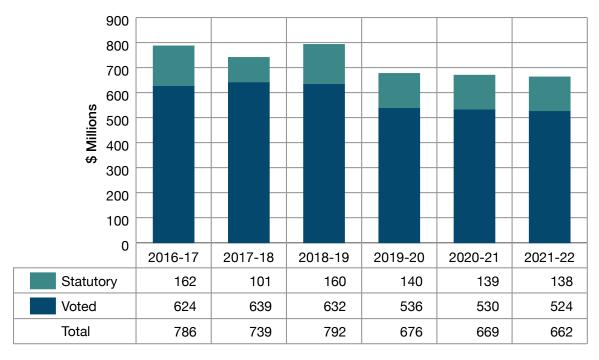
Analysis of trends in spending and human resources

Actual expenditures

The tables presented in this section reflect the CFIA's historical spending levels from 2016–17 to 2018–19 and planned spending for the next three fiscal years (2019–20 to 2021–22). Planned spending excludes funding extensions that the Agency plans to pursue. Sunsetting programs are subject to government decisions to extend, reduce or enhance funding.

CFIA will assess initiatives that are sunsetting and seek renewal, as required, to maintain and continuously improve Canada's strong food safety system, safe and accessible food supply, and plant and animal resource base. Following parliamentary approval, funding renewal decisions will be reflected in CFIA's budgetary authorities. Agency-level information can be found in the Departmental spending trend graph below.

Departmental spending trend graph



Budgetary performance summary for Core Responsibilities and Internal Services (dollars)

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2019–20 Planned spending	2020-21 Planned spending	2018–19 Total authorities available for use	2018–19 Actual spending (authorities used)	2017–18 Actual spending (authorities used)	2016–17 Actual spending (authorities used)
Safe food and healthy plants and animals	571,740,385	571,740,385	537,142,804	531,134,043	668,574,666	645,785,932	600,782,338	652,479,905
Subtotal	571,740,385	571,740,385	537,142,804	531,134,043	668,574,666	645,785,932	600,782,338	652,479,905
Internal Services	127,384,141	127,384,141	138,638,594	138,236,751	163,337,198	146,521,359	138,235,246	133,431,955
Total	699,124,526	699,124,526	675,781,398	669,370,794	831,911,864	792,307,291	739,017,584	785,911,860

Actual human resources

Human resources summary for Core Responsibilities and Internal Services (full-time equivalents)

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2016–17 Actual full-time equivalents	2017–18 Actual full-time equivalents	2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2018–19 Actual full-time equivalents	2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents
Safe food and healthy plants and animals	5,185	5,291	5,043	5,187	4,702	4,702
Subtotal	5,185	5,291	5,043	5,187	4,702	4,702
Internal Services	916	980	901	974	940	940
Total	6,101	6,271	5,944	6,161	5,642	5,642

The CFIA saw increased spending in 2018–19, primarily relating to salary cost increase as the Agency ratified the majority of its collective agreements. This resulted in significant one-time retroactive salary settlement payments and ongoing cost increases. Given that 80% of the CFIA's annual operating expenditures support personnel costs, limited flexibility existed to realign non-personnel authorities. As a result, the Agency saw a slight decline in its full-time equivalents (FTE) complement in 2018–19.

In 2019–20, 2020–21 and 2021–22, planned spending and FTEs decrease compared to prior years mainly due to the sunsetting of funding for various initiatives such as Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy and Daily Shift Inspection Presence and projects, and the exclusion of anticipated in-year allocations from planned spending (such as annual reimbursements of personnel related payments made on behalf of the Government of Canada).

However, the Agency will assess initiatives that are sunsetting and seek renewal, as required, to maintain and continuously improve Canada's strong food safety system, safe and accessible food supply, and plant and animal resource base. When including anticipated renewal of sunsetting resources, Agency spending and FTEs utilization is forecasted to be more stable.

Expenditures by vote

For information on the CFIA's organizational voted and statutory expenditures, consult the Public Accounts of Canada 2018–2019^{xlvii}.

Government of Canada spending and activities

Information on the alignment of the CFIA's spending with the Government of Canada's spending and activities is available in the GC InfoBase^{xiii}.

Financial statements and financial statements highlights

Financial statements

The CFIA's financial statements (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2019, are available on the departmental website^{xlviii}.

Financial statements highlights

The financial statements highlights presented within the Departmental Result Report are intended to serve as a general overview of the CFIA's financial position and operations.

Financial statements are prepared in accordance with accrual accounting principles, Treasury Board accounting policies, and year-end instructions issued by the Office of the Comptroller General which are based on Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for the public sector, as required under Section 31 of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act* xlix. However, the financial information previously presented in the earlier portion of this Department Results Report was drawn from the Public Accounts of Canada which were prepared using an expenditure basis of accounting, also known as modified cash accounting.

Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2019 (dollars)

Financial information	2018–19 Planned results	2018–19 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results	Difference (2018–19 Actual results minus 2018–19 Planned results)	Difference (2018–19 Actual results minus 2017–18 Actual results)
Total expenses	813,335,000	835,244,000	822,103,000	21,909,000	13,141,000
Total revenues	52,201,000	56,671,000	56,449,000	4,470,000	222,000
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	761,134,000	778,573,000	765,654,000	17,439,000	12,919,000

Note: For more information about the planned results, please visit the 2018–19 Future-Oriented Statement of Operations¹.

CFIA's expenses for the fiscal year 2018–19 were \$835.2 million, an increase in expenses of \$13 million compared to 2017–18. This increase was comprised mainly of salaries and employee benefits of \$11.5 million, amortization of \$6.5 million due to the commencement of depreciation for the Electronic Service Delivery Platform (ESDP). These increases were mainly offset by a decrease in rentals of \$2.8 million due to reduction in software licencing costs, and transfer payments of \$2.5 million due to less compensation payments for animal diseases. The total revenues amounted to \$56.7 million for 2018–19, similar to last year's \$56.4 million.

Condensed Statement of Financial Position (unaudited) as of March 31, 2019 (dollars)

Financial Information	2018–19	2017–18	Difference (2018–19 minus 2017–18)
Total gross liabilities	178,747,000	198,169,000	(19,422,000)
Total net financial assets	109,013,000	100,353,000	8,660,000
Agency net debt	69,734,000	97,816,000	(28,082,000)
Total non-financial assets	200,030,000	200,579,000	(549,000)
Agency net financial position	130,296,000	102,763,000	27,533,000

The total liabilities at the end of 2018–19 were \$178.7 million, a decrease of \$19.4 million over the previous year. The decrease is mostly the result of the reduction of accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$14.8 million mainly due to the reduction of the expired collective bargaining liability. There was also a decrease in the allowance for employee severance benefits of \$4 million due to a decrease of the remaining obligation for employees who did not withdraw benefits calculated using information derived from the results of the actuarially determined liability for employee severance benefits for the Government as a whole. The total financial assets for the fiscal year 2018–19 were \$109 million; an increase of \$8.7 million can be mainly attributed to the increase in the account receivable for GST/HST of \$6.1 million and an increase in account receivable for recoverable salary overpayment of \$3.1 million due to the timing of recovery.

The total non-financial assets amounted to \$200 million for 2018–19, similar to last year's \$200.5 million.

Supplementary information

Corporate information

Organizational profile

Appropriate minister: The Honourable Ginette Petitpas Taylor, PC, MP

Institutional head: Siddika Mithani

Ministerial portfolio: Health

Enabling instruments:

CFIA Wide

- Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act xlix
- Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Actli

Food Safety

- Food and Drugs Act lii (as it relates to food)
- *Safe Food for Canadians Act*^{xii} (SFCA) (Once brought into force, the SFCA will replace the following):
 - Canada Agricultural Products Act liii
 - o Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act liv (as it relates to food)
 - o Fish Inspection Act lv
 - \circ Meat Inspection Act lvi

Plant and Animal Health

Plant

- Fertilizers Act xxii
- Plant Breeders' Rights Act lvii
- Plant Protection Act lviii
- Seeds Act lix

Animal Health

- Health of Animals Act lx
- Feeds Act xxi

Year of incorporation / commencement: 1997

Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do

For further information on the raison d'être, mandate and role of the CFIA, please refer to the Minister's mandate letter^{lxi}.

Operating context and key risks

Information on operating context and key risks is available of the CFIA's websitelxii.

Reporting framework

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency's Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory of record for 2018–19 are shown below.

Graphical presentation of Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory

	Core Responsibility	r: Safe food and healthy plants and animals	
Framework	Departmental Result 1: Food sold in Canada is safe and accurately represented to	Percentage of food businesses that comply with federal rules Indicator: N1 Value: 98.01% Target: 95	
Results	Canadians	Percentage of Public Warnings for high risk food recalls that are issued within 24 hours of a recall decision Indicator: N2 Value: 95% Target: 98.6%	nternal Services
Departmental	Departmental Result 2: Plant and animal resources are protected from diseases and pets and are safe for Canadians and the environment	Number of harmful foreign pests that have entered and established themselves in Canada Indicator: N3 Value: 0 Target: 0	Inte

Departmental Results Framework	Departmental Result 2: Plant and animal resources are protected from diseases and pets and are safe for Canadians and the environment (continued)	Percentage of domestic seed, fertilizer, and new or modified plant varieties and products that comply with Canadian regulations and international agreements Indicator: N4¹ Value: 92.2% Target: 95% Percentage of inspected loads of live animals that comply with federal humane transportation requirements Indicator: N5 Value: 99% Target: 95%	srvices		
oartmental R		Number of cases of animal diseases that affect human and/or animal health that have entered into Canada Indicator: N6 Value: 0 Target: 0	Internal Services		
Dek	Departmental Result 3: Canadian food, plants and animals and their associated products can be traded internationally	Number of shipments of Canadian goods that are rejected at foreign borders because they do not meet their import requirements Indicator: N7 Value: 2198 Target: TBD			
	Setting Rules for Food Safety and Consumer				
	Food Safety and Consumer Protection Compliance Promotion				
	Monitoring and Enforcement for Food Safety and Consumer Protection				
	Permissions for Food Products				
	Setting Rules for Plant Health				
ntory	Plant Health Compliance Promotion				
	Monitoring and Enforcement for Plant Health				
Program Inve	Permissions for Plant Products				
rogr	Setting Rules for Animal Health				
ъ.	Animal Health Compliance Promotion				
	Monitoring and Enforce Permissions for Animal				
	International Standard				
	International Regulatory Cooperation and Science Collaboration				
	International Market Ac	cess Support			

¹ This indicator is a roll up of several plant programs, all programs met the target individually with the exception of fertilizer where product compliance was reported at 82%. This lowered the overall result.

Supporting information on the Program Inventory

Financial, human resources and performance information for the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase^{xiii}.

Supplementary Information Tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's website^{lxiii}:

- Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy
- Details on transfer payment programs of \$5 million or more
- Gender-based analysis plus
- Horizontal initiatives
- Response to parliamentary committees and external audits
- Status report on projects operating with specific Treasury Board approval
- Status report on transformational and major Crown projects
- Up front multi-year funding

Federal tax expenditures

The tax system can be used to achieve public policy objectives through the application of special measures such as low tax rates, exemptions, deductions, deferrals and credits. The Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures each year in the Report on Federal Tax Expenditures law. This report also provides detailed background information on tax expenditures, including descriptions, objectives, historical information and references to related federal spending programs. The tax measures presented in this report are the responsibility of the Minister of Finance.

Organizational contact information

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

1400 Merivale Road Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0Y9 Canada

Telephone: 1-800-442-2342 / 1-613-773-2342

Teletypewriter: 1-800-465-7735

Internet:

https://www.inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/contact-us/eng/1546627816321/1546627838025

Appendix: definitions

appropriation (crédit)

Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

budgetary expenditures (dépenses budgétaires)

Operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, organizations or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

Core Responsibility (responsabilité essentielle)

An enduring function or role performed by a department. The intentions of the department with respect to a Core Responsibility are reflected in one or more related Departmental Results that the department seeks to contribute to or influence.

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel)

A report on the plans and expected performance of an appropriated department over a threeyear period. Departmental Plans are tabled in Parliament each spring.

Departmental Result (résultat ministériel)

A Departmental Result represents the change or changes that the department seeks to influence. A Departmental Result is often outside departments' immediate control, but it should be influenced by program-level outcomes.

Departmental Result Indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

A factor or variable that provides a valid and reliable means to measure or describe progress on a Departmental Result.

Departmental Results Framework (cadre ministériel des résultats)

Consists of the department's Core Responsibilities, Departmental Results and Departmental Result Indicators.

Departmental Results Report (rapport sur les résultats ministériels)

A report on an appropriated department's actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

evaluation (évaluation)

In the Government of Canada, the systematic and neutral collection and analysis of evidence to judge merit, worth or value. Evaluation informs decision making, improvements, innovation and accountability. Evaluations typically focus on programs, policies and priorities and examine questions related to relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. Depending on user needs, however, evaluations can also examine other units, themes and issues, including alternatives to existing interventions. Evaluations generally employ social science research methods.

experimentation (expérimentation)

Activities that seek to explore, test and compare the effects and impacts of policies, interventions and approaches, to inform evidence-based decision-making, by learning what works and what does not.

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

A measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full personyear charge against a departmental budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated as a ratio of assigned hours of work to scheduled hours of work. Scheduled hours of work are set out in collective agreements.

gender-based analysis plus (GBA+) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS+])

An analytical approach used to assess how diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people may experience policies, programs and initiatives. The "plus" in GBA+ acknowledges that the gender-based analysis goes beyond biological (sex) and socio-cultural (gender) differences. We all have multiple identity factors that intersect to make us who we are; GBA+ considers many other identity factors, such as race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

government-wide priorities (priorités pangouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2017–18 Departmental Results Report, those high-level themes outlining the government's agenda in the 2015 Speech from the Throne, namely: Growth for the Middle Class; Open and Transparent Government; A Clean Environment and a Strong Economy; Diversity is Canada's Strength; and Security and Opportunity.

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

An initiative where two or more departments are given funding to pursue a shared outcome, often linked to a government priority.

Management, Resources and Results Structure (structure de gestion, des ressources et des résultats)

A comprehensive framework that consists of an organization's inventory of programs, resources, results, performance indicators and governance information. Programs and results are depicted in their hierarchical relationship to each other and to the Strategic Outcome(s) to which they contribute. The Management, Resources and Results Structure is developed from the Program Alignment Architecture.

nonbudgetary expenditures (dépenses non budgétaires)

Net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

performance (rendement)

What an organization did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the organization intended to achieve, and how well lessons learned have been identified.

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement)

A qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of an organization, program, policy or initiative respecting expected results.

performance reporting (production de rapports sur le rendement)

The process of communicating evidencebased performance information. Performance reporting supports decision making, accountability and transparency.

plan (plan)

The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how an organization intends to achieve its priorities and associated results. Generally a plan will explain the logic behind the strategies chosen and tend to focus on actions that lead up to the expected result.

planned spending (dépenses prévues)

For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts that receive Treasury Board approval by February 1. Therefore, planned spending may include amounts incremental to planned expenditures presented in the Main Estimates.

A department is expected to be aware of the authorities that it has sought and received. The determination of planned spending is a departmental responsibility, and departments must be able to defend the expenditure and accrual numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

priority (priorité)

A plan or project that an organization has chosen to focus and report on during the planning period. Priorities represent the things that are most important or what must be done first to support the achievement of the desired Strategic Outcome(s) or Departmental Results.

program (programme)

A group of related resource inputs and activities that are managed to meet specific needs and to achieve intended results and that are treated as a budgetary unit.

Program Alignment Architecture (architecture d'alignement des programmes)

A structured inventory of an organization's programs depicting the hierarchical relationship between programs and the Strategic Outcome(s) to which they contribute.

Program Inventory (répertoire des programmes)

Identifies all of the department's programs and describes how resources are organized to contribute to the department's Core Responsibilities and Results.

result (résultat)

An external consequence attributed, in part, to an organization, policy, program or initiative. Results are not within the control of a single organization, policy, program or initiative; instead they are within the area of the organization's influence.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

Expenditures that Parliament has approved through legislation other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made.

Strategic Outcome (résultat stratégique)

A longterm and enduring benefit to Canadians that is linked to the organization's mandate, vision and core functions.

sunset program (programme temporisé)

A timelimited program that does not have an ongoing funding and policy authority. When the program is set to expire, a decision must be made whether to continue the program. In the case of a renewal, the decision specifies the scope, funding level and duration.

target (cible)

A measurable performance or success level that an organization, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period. Targets can be either quantitative or qualitative.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an Appropriation Act. The Vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.

Endnotes

- i Responding to Today, Building for the Future: http://www.inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/strategic-priorities/eng/1374871172385/1374871197211
- ii Safe Food for Canadians Regulations: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2018-108/index.html
- iii Canada Gazette, Part II: Vol. 152 (2018): http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2018/2018-06-13/html/sor-dors108-eng.html
- iv Health of Animals Regulations: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._296/index.html
- v Canada Gazette, Part I, Vol. 153 (2019): http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2019/2019-06-22/html/index-eng.html
- vi Fertilizers Regulations: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._666/index.html
- vii Canada Gazette, Part I, Vol. 152 (2018): http://www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2018/2018-12-08/html/reg1-eng.html
- viii Canada Gazette, Part II: http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/publications-eng.html
- ix Establishment-based Risk Assessment model: https://inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/strategic-priorities/era-models/era-model-for-food-establishments/understanding-the-era-food-model/eng/1508787947521/1508787947985
- x Canadian Food Safety Information Network: https://inspection.gc.ca/food/cfsin/eng/1525378586176/1525378959647
- xi MyCFIA: https://inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/my-cfia/eng/1482204298243/1482204318353
- xii Safe Food for Canadians Act: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-1.1/index.html
- xiii GC InfoBase, https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start
- xiv Consumer Packaging and Labelling Regulations: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._417/index.html
- xv Food and Drugs Regulations: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._870/index.
- xvi Canada Gazette, Part I, Vol. 153 (2019): http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2019/2019-06-22/html/index-eng.html
- xvii Hatchery Regulations: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.,_c._1023/index.html
- xviii Hatchery Exclusion Regulations: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-91-4/index. html
- xix Canada Gazette, Part I: http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/publications-eng.html
- xx Feeds Regulations: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-83-593/
- xxi Feeds Act: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-9/index.html
- xxii Fertilizers Act: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/F-10/
- xxiii Plant and Animal Health Strategy for Canada: https://inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/accountability/consultations-and-engagement/partnerships-pahs/draft-for-consultation-purposes/eng/1490390513931/1490390586446?chap=0
- xxiv National Farmed Animal Health and Welfare Council: https://www.ahwcouncil.ca/
- xxv Open Canada: https://open.canada.ca/en
- xxvi Open Maps Canada: https://open.canada.ca/en/open-maps

- xxvii Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System: https://www.cahss.ca
- xxviii Community for Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases: https://www.cahss.ca/groups/CEZD/
- xxix Chronic Wasting Disease Voluntary Herd Certification Program: https://www.inspection. gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/diseases/accredited-veterinarian-s-manual/chapter-13/eng/1502219878461/1502219878904
- xxx Canadian Integrated Program for Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance: https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/surveillance/canadian-integrated-program-antimicrobial-resistance-surveillance-cipars.html
- xxxi Compendium of Medicating Ingredients: https://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/feeds/medicating-ingredients/eng/1300212600464/1320602461227
- xxxii Sidney Laboratory: https://www.inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/science-and-research/our-laboratories/sidney/eng/1549643094301/1549643133377
- xxxiii Genome BC: https://www.genomebc.ca/
- xxxiv Summerland Varieties Corporation: https://www.summerlandvarieties.com/
- xxxv Phyto Diagnostics: https://www.phytodiagnostics.com/
- xxxvi British Columbia Cherry Association: https://www.bccherry.com/
- xxxvii Vineland Research and Innovation Centre: https://www.vinelandresearch.com/
- xxxviii Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems: http://www.fao.org/3/a1391e/a1391e00.htm
- xxxix Codex Committee on Fats and Oils: http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/committees/committee/en/?committee=CCFO
- xl Commission on Phytosanitary Measures: https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/
- xli 2nd Meeting of the IPPC Sea Container Task Force (SCTF): https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2019/01/Report_SCTF_2ND_MEETING_2019-01-11.pdf
- xlii Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Second Joint Management Committee: https://www.international.gc.ca/trade-commerce/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/ceta-aecg/2019-02-25_trade_agenda-ordre_du_jour_commerce.aspx?lang=eng
- xliii Recognition of Export Grain Analysis by Authorized Laboratories: https://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/grains-and-field-crops/exports/notice-to-industry-2018-11-13/regal-program-2018-10-17/eng/1516725808194/1516725808990
- xliv Canada Gazette: http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/publications-eng.html
- xlv Open and Transparent Agency Framework and Policy: https://www.inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/accountability/transparency/eng/1300126592747/1300126652547#pol
- xlvi What We Learned: https://inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/accountability/sound-agency-management/external-consultation-on-openness-and-transparency/eng/1550118277727/1550118505770
- xlvii Public Accounts of Canada 2017–2018: http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen/cpc-pac/index-eng.
- xlviii Financial Statements for the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (Unaudited): https://www.inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/accountability/reports-to-parliament/financial-reporting/financial-statements-of-the-cfia-unaudited-2018/eng/1536166489544/1536166732069
- xlix Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-16.5/index.html

- 2018-19 Future-Oriented Statement of Operations: https://www.inspection.gc.ca/about-the-cfia/accountability/reports-to-parliament/financial-reporting/2018-2019/eng/1520347423143/1520347523211
- li Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act, http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/reg/jredirect2.shtml?ampsapa
- lii Food and Drugs Act, http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/reg/jredirect2.shtml?drga
- liii Canada Agricultural Products Act, http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/reg/jredirect2.shtml?cappac
- liv Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act, http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/reg/jredirect2.shtml?pacemba
- lv Fish Inspection Act, http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/reg/jredirect2.shtml?fispoia
- lvi Meat Inspection Act, http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/reg/jredirect2.shtml?meaviaa
- lvii Plant Breeders' Rights Act, http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/reg/jredirect2.shtml?pbrpova
- lviii Plant Protection Act, http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/P-14.8/
- lix Seeds Act, http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/reg/jredirect2.shtml?seesema
- lx Health of Animals Act, http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/reg/jredirect2.shtml?heasana
- lxi Minister's Mandate Letter: https://pm.gc.ca/en/mandate-letters
- lxii Operating Context and Key Risks: https://inspection.gc.ca/eng/1570550935647/157055093611 6#a63
- lxiii Supplementary Tables: http://inspection.gc.ca/eng/1570550935647/1570550936116#a63
- lxiv Report on Federal Tax Expenditures, http://www.fin.gc.ca/purl/taxexp-eng.asp