



Canadian Food Inspection Agency Departmental Results Report 2019–20

The Honourable Patty Hajdu, PC, MP
Minister of Health

For the period ending March 31, 2020



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Canada

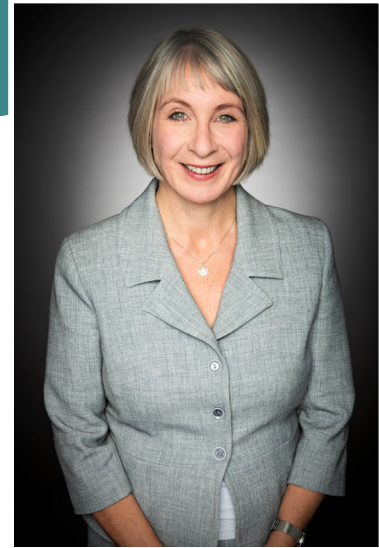
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Minister's message

As the Minister of Health, I am pleased to present the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) 2019–20 *Departmental Results Report*.

CFIA is a science-based regulatory agency, with employees working across Canada – in the National Capital Region (NCR) and in the Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario and Western regions.

CFIA is dedicated to safeguarding food, animal and plant health, which enhances the health and well-being of Canadians, the environment and our economy.

This Agency develops and delivers inspection and other services to: prevent and manage food safety risks; protect plant resources from pests, diseases and invasive species; prevent and manage animal and zoonotic diseases; contribute to consumer protection; and to contribute to market access and the export of Canada's food, plant, and animal products. CFIA bases its activities on science, effective risk management, commitment to service and efficiency, and collaboration with domestic and international organizations that share its objectives.

The global food chain continues to change rapidly, requiring significant changes in production and distribution environments as a result of increased consumer demands for diverse, innovative choices as well as meaningful information about products. Technological and scientific advances are proceeding rapidly and regulators are challenged to keep pace with innovations in the marketplace. The Government of Canada introduced the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*, which CFIA enforces, to modernize Canada's food safety system by introducing more rigorous risk management practices and an increased focus on traceability. These new regulations serve to further safeguard Canada's food supply and enhance the health and well-being of consumers by simplifying and strengthening rules for food produced here or imported into the country.

With the implementation of these regulations, several businesses had to meet *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations* requirements as of January 15, 2019: meat, fish and seafood, dairy, eggs and processed egg products, processed fruits and vegetables, as well as maple

and honey. These sectors were previously registered or licensed by CFIA. Since some of the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations* requirements were new to the fresh fruits and vegetables sector, businesses in the sector had extra time to comply.

Budget 2019 investments have enabled CFIA to combine efforts with Health Canada to prevent, detect and deter instances of food misrepresentation – or food fraud – by mitigating the risks that present health and safety risks. The Food Policy for Canada initiative advances a risk-informed approach to combat food fraud that serves to protect consumers, benefit businesses and further enhance Canada’s reputation in a global marketplace.

CFIA has also been leading the Government of Canada’s efforts to raise awareness about plant health alongside other federal departments and international partners during the United Nations-designated International Year of Plant Health 2020. 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.

As for animal health, CFIA continues to work diligently with domestic and international partners to keep animals safe from diseases of concern, such as African swine fever, and to prepare for this disease in the event it does cross our border. CFIA also continues to modernize regulations. Following many years of consultation, February 2020 saw the coming into force of the transportation of animals requirements under the *Health of Animals Regulations* to improve the well-being of animals during the entire transportation process.

To support market access and a strong and predictable trade environment for Canada, CFIA continues to pursue improved international standards, fairness in trade practices, enhanced use of technology by international partners and regulatory cooperation.

CFIA has also made significant contributions to Canada’s COVID-19 pandemic response. As the Government of Canada led the work to address the unprecedented challenges posed by the COVID-19, CFIA worked diligently with partners and stakeholders at all levels, on both domestic and international stages, to assist in Canada’s response to the pandemic as it developed. This Agency has continued to perform the critical activities and deliver needed services to preserve the integrity of Canada’s food safety system, so that Canadians have continued to have access to safe food during this difficult time.

I want to thank the CFIA employees, who continue to go above and beyond. To learn more about how CFIA serves Canadians, I invite you to read the 2019–20 *Departmental Results Report*.

The Honourable Patty Hajdu, PC, MP
Minister of Health

Results at a glance and operating context

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is a science-based regulatory agency that is responsible for safeguarding Canada's food supply, protecting Canada's plant and animal resource base from pests and diseases, and facilitating the international trade of food, plants, animals and related products. CFIA's work enhances the health and well-being of Canadians, the environment and our economy.

In 2019–20, CFIA continued to build on important work done to respond to its current operating environment while preparing for the future. Key highlights include:

- **Modernizing its regulatory toolkit** by amending various regulations that CFIA is responsible for administering and enforcing, including: regulations related to food labelling requirements, which will create opportunities for innovation and increased trade while providing consumers with more information to guide purchasing decisions; and, regulations related to hatcheries and supply flocks, which allows the requirements for the sector to control food pathogens such as salmonella to keep pace with advances in scientific knowledge and technology while supporting international trade. Past regulatory amendments came into force this year, including new requirements that enhance the safety of Canada's fresh fruit and vegetable supply and regulations overseeing the well-being of animals while being transported.
- **Refining CFIA's national inspection approach** to streamline procedures for inspectors, improve the quality of inspections and information collected, and enhance consistency for the regulated parties being inspected.
- **Equipping regulated parties with a full range of electronic services and information** to comply with regulations by adding additional services to MyCFIA - an online entry point that allows people who do business with CFIA to request, manage and track permissions such as licenses, permits, registrations and export certificates by signing up for a secure online account.

- **Pursuing innovation and experimentation**, including exploring blockchain technology, barcoding of samples in science laboratories, digitizing financial transactions by implementing Invoice to Pay (I2P) portal, and posting a challenge through Innovative Solutions Canada to encourage small businesses to develop innovative ideas for the development of a predictive computer model that could support vaccine matching technologies for Foot and Mouth Disease.

GBA+

CFIA is executing a multiyear (2018–2020) strategic action plan to ensure programs and policy initiatives use a GBA+ lens to better address the diverse needs of Canadians while supporting Gender Results Framework priorities such as equality, full participation in the economy and a harassment-free workplace. CFIA works in partnership with Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada to support GBA+ assessments when mitigating human health risks associated with specific foods in specific populations such as children, elderly, and pregnant women.

Operating Context

CFIA operates within a rapidly changing context as Canada is inextricably linked to a global economy and international influences. Risks to the food system and animal and plant resources have changed considerably in recent years and will continue to evolve rapidly. A growing population and diverse consumer preferences have led to an increasing volume and variety of products on the market. Global commerce has brought new business models and consolidation in the food and agricultural industry. Emerging and disruptive technology requires a regulatory system that promotes responsible adoption of such technology for public good without stifling innovation.

While these changes provide opportunities for Canadians, they bring operational challenges to CFIA. For instance, risks to food safety, animal and plant health have increased as a result of expanded international trade, accelerated technological innovation, and an increasingly complex and global supply chain of agricultural products. In addition, climate change is introducing potential risks, such as the possibility of pests and diseases becoming established in Canada where they would not have been able in the past.

For more information on CFIA'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:

CFIA is dedicated to safeguarding food, plants and animals, which enhances the health and well-being of Canada's people, environment and economy.

DEPARTMENTAL RESULT 1: Food sold in Canada is safe and accurately represented to Canadians

Description:

Through the delivery of its programs, CFIA administers and enforces regulations that aim to mitigate risks to consumers 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: assessing and managing risk; implementing and enforcing regulations; developing and applying new scientific tools and processes; embracing innovation and technology; adopting and promoting science-based international standards; and, cooperating with stakeholders, as appropriate.

Results Achieved:

► Regulatory Reform

In 2019-20, CFIA completed a number of regulatory reforms to help ensure food sold in Canada is safe and accurately represented to Canadians:

- ***Safe Food for Canadians Regulations (SFCR)*** - New food safety requirements for most businesses that import or prepare fresh fruits or vegetables for export or interprovincial trade came into effect. The SFCR allowed for Canada's food system to focus on prevention and allowed for faster removal of unsafe food from the marketplace.
- ***Food and Drug Regulations*** - Compositional standards for beer and vodka were redefined, allowing Canadian brewers and distillers more flexibility to create new and innovative products while protecting Canadians with accurate labelling requirements.
- ***Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act and Regulations*** - CFIA can now issue notices of violations with or without a monetary penalty in the event that it believes that a regulated party is not in compliance with the statutory or regulatory provisions of the SFCR.

► Food Labelling Modernization

In December 2019, the Government of Canada published proposed regulatory changes to the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations* and the *Food and Drug Regulations* in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I as part of CFIA's Food Labelling Modernization (FLM) initiative. The amendments will simplify and reduce the duplication of labelling requirements, reduce administrative burden on businesses while creating opportunities for innovation and increased trade and provide consumers with more information to guide their purchasing decisions. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on stakeholders and government, timelines for the FLM regulatory initiative will be delayed and will be reassessed as the pandemic resolves.

► Establishment-based Risk Assessment Model for Food

The Establishment-based Risk Assessment (ERA) model assesses the food safety risks of food establishments under CFIA's jurisdiction in order to prioritize inspection activities. Since March 2019, industry has been providing up-to-date information related to operational activities online through their individual MyCFIA accounts. This has allowed CFIA to have accurate and up-to-date risk information to support the ERA model. For example, in 2019-20, results from the ERA model were used to target inspection resources based on risk in federally licensed maple and dairy establishments. In addition, industry has now access to [online training on the ERA model](#)ⁱ that covers the principles behind this risk assessment tool - an example of CFIA's ongoing commitment to transparency. Finally, CFIA also published a fourth scientific paper on the ERA model in a peer-reviewed journal.

► Standard Inspection Procedure

The Standard Inspection Procedure (SIP) applies a consistent method of inspection of regulated parties across commodities. It was restructured in 2019–20 for the 2020–21 fiscal year. The updated SIP streamlines the procedures for our inspectors; and, aligns with the new Inspection Activity Architecture; the Digital Service Delivery Platform (DSDP); and the modular inspector training model under development. Together this will result in greater consistency for the regulated parties being inspected; and improve the quality of inspections.

► Modernized Slaughter Inspection Program

CFIA has continued to modernize its slaughter inspection approach to move to more scientific risk-based approaches. The Modernized Slaughter Inspection Program (MSIP) focuses inspection efforts on the controls put in place by the licence holder to meet food safety and other standards. Instead of inspectors detecting and identifying defects, under MSIP, CFIA focuses its inspection activities on product which has been pre-screened by the establishment. This enhances CFIA's ability to oversee compliance with the production of safe meat products. Continued investment in meat slaughter inspection modernization in 2019–20 led to the expansion of MSIP in additional hog-slaughter facilities.

► Canadian Food Safety Information Network

The Canadian Food Safety Information Network (CFSIN) is a CFIA-led initiative that will strengthen the ability of food safety authorities across Canada to better anticipate, detect and respond to food safety incidents and emergencies in a more coordinated way, and will better protect Canada's food supply. In 2019–20, CFIA completed several data-sharing agreements enabling the establishment of Canada's first Pan-Canadian food safety database; and, developed tools such as lab mapping, environmental scanning, and event management in the CFSIN Platform that will better enable federal, provincial and territorial partners to anticipate, detect and respond to food safety issues.

Did you know?

In 2019–20, there were 127 public warnings issued by CFIA for high risk food recalls. CFIA's target for a recall is within 24 hours. On average, CFIA issued these warnings within nine hours of making the decision that a recall was required.

► Strategy for *Salmonella* reduction in poultry

To prevent reoccurrence of *Salmonella* outbreaks by consumption of frozen raw breaded chicken products, CFIA has put in place a policy requiring industry to implement new measures at the manufacturing/processing level to reduce *Salmonella* to below detectable levels in frozen raw breaded chicken products packaged for retail sale. Since implementation of these new measures in April 2019, there have been no reported outbreaks of human *Salmonella* illness linked to these products.

► Food Fraud

Food fraud deceives consumers, damages market fairness, and could also introduce health risks to Canadians. Budget 2019 introduced a Canada Food Policy and provided funds for CFIA, working with Health Canada, to enhance federal capacity to prevent, detect and deter instances of food fraud. In 2019–20, CFIA inspected and tested certain foods known to be subject to fraud in order to identify food misrepresentation, and took enforcement action when violations were found. A [report on surveillance activities for honey adulteration with foreign sugars](#)ⁱⁱ such as corn syrup, rice syrup and cane sugar, was published as well as a Notice to Industry to raise awareness and improve compliance. In addition, CFIA collected information and data on food commodities at high-risk for fraud to plan future targeted inspection activities, and worked to enhance laboratory analytical capacity. CFIA engaged both domestically and internationally to promote compliance and increase outreach, including fostering partnerships with the Food Standards Agency and Food Standards Scotland of the United Kingdom to share best practices. A [food fraud web page](#)ⁱⁱⁱ was launched on CFIA's website to build awareness.

Within this initiative, CFIA is also working to protect Canadians from fish species substitution. The Minister of Health's mandate letter introduced a commitment to develop a boat-to-plate traceability program for fish and seafood products in collaboration with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). CFIA is working with industry and non-government organizations to address issues leading to fish misrepresentation and mislabelling, raise awareness throughout the supply chain and develop solutions to mitigate the risk of species misrepresentation.

► Off-shore Program Activities

Increasing Canada's trading partners' ability to meet Canadian requirements in order to facilitate trade helps prevent unsafe imported food and food products from entering the Canadian marketplace. CFIA's off-shore food safety program is part of CFIA's broader pre-border risk management approach. In 2019–20, CFIA conducted audits of foreign food safety systems to verify the implementation of food safety systems and to promote compliance with Canadian requirements in the production of safe food. CFIA also conducted foreign establishment verifications together with trading partners and foreign food safety authorities to promote compliance with Canadian requirements. Technical assistance activities, including a virtual workshop on undeclared allergens and a virtual workshop on chemical contaminants, were undertaken. Finally, CFIA notified foreign competent authorities of food safety non-compliance to promote compliance with Canadian requirements and prevent future non-compliance.

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

Description:

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

Results Achieved:

► Regulatory Amendments

In 2019–20, CFIA completed the following regulatory amendments:

- **Animal Disease Zoning (*Health of Animals Regulations*)** - Adjustments were made to remove conflicting references related to animal disease zoning as well as to reflect the new ability to issue general permits under the *Health of Animals Act*. These amendments were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II on May 29, 2019.
- **Humane Transport Violations (*Health of Animals Regulations*)** - These published amendments (February 2019) came into force for regulated parties on February 20, 2020. The new requirements improve the well-being of animals during the entire transportation process and better align Canada with international standards.
- **Animal Transportation Violations (*Health of Animals Regulations*)** - Administrative monetary penalties were revised and can now be issued when CFIA determines that there has been a non-compliance with provisions related to the protection of animal welfare. These amendments were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II on February 19, 2020.
- **Hatchery** - Proposed amendments would contribute to the control and prevention of diseases in hatcheries and supply flocks in Canada; further Canada's ability to promote the integrity of the hatchery industry; and allow the sector to keep pace with advances in scientific knowledge and technology, which is important for international trade. These amendments would require every hatchery to develop a preventative control plan which would have to include all the elements of the current relevant Code of Practice, biosecurity protocols, as well as sanitation and disease testing including for a common zoonotic food pathogen (salmonella). Hatcheries would also have to purchase their eggs only from supply flocks that follow the same requirements. These amendments were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on March 14, 2020.

The following regulatory amendments are progressing:

- **Fertilizers** - Proposed amendments will introduce a risk-based approach to regulatory intervention, align pre-market regulatory oversight with the risk profile of the product, and facilitate market access for safe and innovative fertilizers and supplements. It is anticipated that the final amendments will be published as final in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II in winter 2020.
- **Seeds** - Proposed regulatory amendments are planned for 2022–23. The regulations will reduce overlap and redundancy of regulatory requirements, increase responsiveness to industry change, address gaps, weaknesses and inconsistencies in the rules that govern the seed system and the various delivery bodies. The modernized regulations will also provide clarity and flexibility to affected regulated parties.
- **Plant Breeder's Rights** - Planned regulatory amendments that would improve accessibility to the intellectual property framework, support a self-sustaining funding model for program delivery, and encourage greater investment and innovation in Canada's agriculture, horticulture, and ornamental sectors, are planned for 2021–22. This provides additional time to build consensus and support within the sector before publishing the amendments to the *Plant Breeders' Rights Regulations* in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I.

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on stakeholders and government, timelines for some CFIA regulatory initiatives were delayed. In accordance with instructions from the Treasury Board Secretariat, the timelines for the following regulatory proposals have been postponed:

- **Livestock Identification and Traceability (*Health of Animals Regulations*)** - Planned regulatory amendments include requirements to identify and report domestic movement of goats and cervids, as well the identification of premises where livestock is kept.
- **Cross-border Transport Biosecurity Protocol (*Health of Animals Regulations*)** - Proposed amendments would allow entry of swine transport trucks that have not been washed in the United States if the operator is participating in a CFIA-approved, industry-led biosecurity program.
- **Feed (*Feed Regulations*)** - Proposed amendments would move towards an approach that is less prescriptive and more focused on preventive controls to ensure the production of feed that is safe for, and meets the needs of, the animals for which it is intended.

► Establishment-based Risk Assessment Models for Hatcheries and Feed

Building on the success of the establishment-based risk assessment (ERA) model in the food program area, the tool has been adapted for the animal program area. In 2019–20, the ERA model was implemented for hatcheries. In addition, work on the livestock feed models for commercial and on-farm feed mills and rendering plants has been initiated. This information will help CFIA identify areas of higher risk and target inspection resources and activities.

Did you know?

The ERA Hatchery model received international recognition with two peer-reviewed scientific publications on the identification and selection of risk factors and quantification of assessment criteria.

► Chronic Wasting Disease Program

The Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Program has been an active area of focus for the CFIA and the rest of the Health Portfolio. CWD belongs to the family of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), or prion disease, and is a progressive and fatal nervous system disease that affects the brain, spinal cord, and many other tissues of farmed and free-ranging cervids such as the white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose, red deer, elk and reindeer. Given the detection of CWD in farmed and wild cervids in Canada (Alberta and Saskatchewan), the CFIA continued to implement program changes and worked with provincial and territorial partners, public health officials, the cervid industry, indigenous communities and international counterparts to strengthen knowledge of CWD and associated risks, its transmissibility and appropriate control measures, such as those that form the basis of Canada's Herd Certification Program. While CWD is not a World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) listed disease, it remains a reportable disease under Canada's *Health of Animals Act*. Therefore, the CFIA continues to advance discussions with provincial/territorial and indigenous partners to set up agreements for a collaborative approach for the response to a first detection of CWD in farmed cervids in provinces or territories that have previously diagnosed it.

Did you know?

Canadians can use the newly created [Equine Disease Dashboard^{iv}](#) to visualize real-time data on important equine diseases. Sharing this data helps create increased awareness for owners and veterinarians to put in place preventive measures. The dashboard supports CFIA's Open Government Initiative.

► African Swine Fever

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious and deadly viral disease affecting all pigs and pig herds with no approved vaccine to cure or prevent a transmission between infected animals (domestic or wild), from contaminated pork products, feed or fomites such as footwear, clothes, vehicles, knives, equipment. Outbreaks of the disease have been reported in Asia, Africa, parts of Europe, South America, and the Caribbean. CFIA continued to take unprecedented action to protect Canada's swine herd from ASF, including enhancing Canada's import controls by raising awareness among travellers through social media and additional signage at airports and by working closely with CBSA to strengthen border controls. For example increasing the number of detector dogs at Canadian airports and applying penalties to travelers who fail to declare pork when entering the country. Surveillance and diagnostics research activities, disease response plans as well as international engagement are being established. CFIA convened international experts for a three day Forum in Ottawa to develop strategies for a collaborative approach to the prevention and global management of ASF. CFIA has been working with federal, provincial and industry partners to develop a Pan-Canadian ASF Action Plan to enhance ASF prevention and preparedness efforts in order to maintain Canada's extensive export market for pigs, pork, and pork products.

► Canadian Plant Health Council

CFIA is one of three federal member departments of the Canadian Plant Health Council. In 2019–20, the Canadian Plant Health Council continued to enhance the coordination of surveillance activities across the country; build producer awareness of the importance of biosecurity measures in preventing the spread of plant pests; and develop guidance on how partners can work together to respond quickly and effectively when emergency action is required. This collaboration is focused on preventive approaches to protect forests, crops and other plants from pests, diseases and other risks.

Did you know?

The United Nations has proclaimed 2020 **International Year of Plant Health**^v. As part of this event, CFIA is working with partners and stakeholders across the country and around the world to educate the public about the importance of plant health to food security, protection of the environment, and economic development and trade.

► Citizen Science Engagement for Early Detection of Plant Pests

Public and citizen scientists' reports play an important role in plant pest surveillance. CFIA successfully led a collaborative, citizen-based monitoring project aiming at determining the status of the *Cydalima perspectalis* (Walker), box tree moth, an invasive pest originating from Asia that is currently causing severe damage to boxwood in Europe. In November 2018, CFIA confirmed the first report of this pest in North America, in an urban neighbourhood in Toronto, Ontario, which prompted CFIA to make informed regulatory decisions for the management of this pest.

► Collaborative Japanese Beetle Eradication Effort in Vancouver

The Japanese beetle, an invasive plant pest regulated by CFIA, was first detected in Vancouver in the summer of 2017. This insect can significantly damage landscape plants, ornamental plants, fruit and vegetable gardens, nurseries, orchards, golf courses, parks and agricultural crops. The important partnerships and collaborative response and eradication efforts led by CFIA with British Columbia's Ministry of Agriculture, the City of Vancouver, and other industry and non-governmental stakeholders, earned it the 2019 BC Premier Award.

► Assessing current and emerging risks to plant health

Safeguarding plant health is imperative to maintaining food security, environmental sustainability, and public health. CFIA developed a successful proposal for the Canadian Council of Academies to examine current and emerging risks to plant health, identify gaps and strengths in Canada's capacity to manage them, and identify leading risk management practices.

Did you know?

Canada is a key member in the Euphresco Network. Euphresco is a network of organisations that funds research projects and coordinates national research on plant health in Canada. Canada has been a participant since 2015, leading and participating in a number of important plant health research initiatives that focus on the development of new diagnostic methods for the detection of plant pests and a better understanding of their biology.

DEPARTMENTAL RESULT 3: Canadian food, animals and plants and their associated products can be traded internationally

Description:

CFIA supports government trade priorities and makes a difference for Canadians and Canadian businesses by opening and maintaining access to international markets, enabling the flow of safe food, plant and animal imports, and supporting the economy.

Results Achieved:

► International standard setting

CFIA actively participates in developing international standards and trade rules for food safety, fair practices in food trade, and animal and plant health. In 2019–20, CFIA's international standard setting achievements included:

- Leading Canada's participation at the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and co-leading, with Health Canada, Canada's participation in the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex). Through these efforts, CFIA promoted the development of science-based international standards, consistent with Canada's regulatory framework and Canadian interests.
- Actively engaged in advancing the work of the IPPC, including representing North America on the Bureau of the IPPC's Commission on Phytosanitary Measures and the Standards Committee, where CFIA contributed to the strategic direction and financial and operational management of the IPPC. In addition, as Vice-Chair of the IPPC's Implementation and Capacity Development Committee, CFIA contributed to the prioritization and execution of initiatives aimed at increasing the capacity of member countries to implement IPPC guidance while facilitating safe trade between countries.
- Chairing the 45th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling in Ottawa, Ontario, and making progress on the development of a standard for labelling of non-retail containers and front-of-pack nutrition information, as well as agreeing to new work on labelling of foods sold on the internet, and clarifying existing guidance on allergen labelling.
- Co-leading, in collaboration with Health Canada, the development of the 2019–2023 Strategic Framework for Canada's participation in the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations/ World Health Organization (WHO) Food Standards Program, to strategically guide Canada's participation in Codex in order to influence and promote the development of science-based international food standards and advance Canadian objectives in Codex.

- Continuing to co-lead free trade agreement negotiations for the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Chapter with the Mercosur trading bloc, while also providing advice to advance positions in ongoing trade negotiations with the Pacific Alliance trading bloc.
- Leading Canada's engagement in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS), to influence discussions on the implementation of the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, actively promote the use of international standards, and raise concerns with SPS measures taken by other countries – thereby advancing Canadian trade policy and market access interests.

► **International regulatory cooperation and collaboration**

CFIA promotes a science-based and predictable trade environment by mitigating risks to Canada and strategically engaging and collaborating with foreign competent authorities. In 2019–20, CFIA accomplishments included:

- Active involvement in two international ad hoc groups related to COVID-19.
- Convening discussions between the Animal Health Quadrilateral Group countries plus the UK concerning animal health related issues of mutual interest.
- Collaboration with Global Affairs Canada to continue planning and delivering a capacity building program with Senegal.
- Working collaboratively with the United States Food and Drug Administration's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition to successfully negotiate and implement a new export certificate for imports of broths, flavours, and extracts of meat origin from the United States.

► **Market access support**

CFIA facilitates access of Canadian products to international markets by providing technical expertise and leading discussions and negotiations with foreign competent authorities on import/export requirements. In 2019–20, accomplishments included:

- Continued ongoing plant health technical exchanges with China, India, Peru, Vietnam, Malaysia, Morocco, and Turkey on a range of phytosanitary issues, in order to support continued market access for Canadian plants and plant products internationally, including horticultural, grains and field crops.
- Formal Sanitary and Phytosanitary committees, established under existing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), convened to advance a variety of trade issues related to animal health, plant health and food safety. This included committee meetings related to the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, as well as Canada's FTAs with Peru and Colombia.

- Engaged with Australia and secured favorable plant health import requirements for Canadian wheat.
- Engaged with the EU to successfully maintain market access for cherries, blueberries and cranberries.
- Successfully negotiated bilateral arrangements in 2019-20 and extended an export arrangement to allow continued market access for \$75 million (CDN) of kiln-dried ash-lumber to the EU.
- Hosted incoming foreign audits of various fruit and vegetable export certification programs in support of new or maintained market access.

Did you know?

Canada has 14 free trade agreements (FTAs) with 51 countries around the world.

Approximately three quarters of Canada's agriculture and agri-food exports are destined for these countries.

CFIA's ongoing engagement with these countries promotes fair practices in the trade and Canada's science-based approach to protecting plants, animals and food. This contributes to improved market opportunities.

- Supported Canada's international market access by working closely with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) to resolve 76 specific market access issues.
- Collaborated with AAFC and other government partners and stakeholders to restore access to the Chinese market following China's decisions to ban imports of Canadian pork and beef.
- Continued to collaborate with partners, working both through bilateral and multilateral channels, to restore full access for canola seed.
- Continued to collaborate with AAFC and other partners to engage India to finalize mutually acceptable conditions, to enable the export of Canadian pulses to India without the need for mandatory fumigation.

► Risk Assessment

In 2019-20, risk assessments were informed by rapid science advice in response to many new situations from new pest incursion and emerging pests and to market access requests. These risk assessments supported trade arrangements in pulses with India, laid the groundwork for a new British Columbia cherry export market to Korea, and helped open up new markets for canola and Canadian potatoes. CFIA also completed a country evaluation of Ukraine for the importation of honeybees and poultry meat. Strong, science-based assessments of countries allow for the safe trade of commodities and increases the confidence of Canadians in import controls.

Gender-based analysis plus (GBA+) and CFIA

As a science and risk-based regulator, CFIA applies gender-based analysis plus (GBA+) at the outset of its activities. CFIA considers potential stakeholder needs and helps identify risks to potentially vulnerable populations to support decision making and the development of mitigating measures for its programs and services.

CFIA continued to execute its multiyear (2018–2020) strategic action plan to strengthen the implementation of GBA+ in its policies, programs, regulations and services. A GBA+ lens is applied to CFIA's initiatives to better address the diverse needs of Canadians and advance Government of Canada priorities for equity, diversity and inclusion. CFIA applies GBA+ to all Cabinet, regulatory and policy proposals and has instituted a means to track and measure the performance, quality and completeness of gender-based analysis in these areas for improved results.

This year, CFIA rolled out GBA+ training to most managers and senior staff. In addition, CFIA continued to improve the application and use of GBA+ in key functional areas.

CFIA continues to benefit greatly from ongoing, close collaboration with both the Health and Agriculture portfolios, as well as the Department for Women and Gender Equality (WAGE). This past year, CFIA co-hosted and participated in many gender and diversity learning events such as the Health Portfolio's Sex and Gender Symposium and GBA+ Awareness Week activities to galvanize greater understanding of GBA+ and drive GBA+ implementation and best practices across government on gender equity, diversity and inclusion priorities. At the Symposium, CFIA shared its new CICI Stakeholder Engagement platform which collects critical engagement data on a number of diversity factors and shared the results of an internal survey to capture insights, observations and lessons learned on gender-based analyses.

Did you know?

CFIA provided GBA+ training to over 500 managers and staff to strengthen the application of GBA+ and better consider the needs of our clients and impacts of our initiatives on diverse groups.

Did you know?

CFIA has a centralized tool to gather, track and report on its interactions with regulated parties and other stakeholders. Launched in 2018, CFIA's stakeholder engagement tool, known as "CICI", collects key information on stakeholder engagement to inform strategic priorities, program initiatives and gather essential GBA+ data in order to understand regulated party/ stakeholder perspectives and impacts.

Experimentation

► Innovation and Design

In 2019–20, the following innovation and design initiatives were undertaken in support of CFIA's **long-term vision**:

- **Barcoding for samples in science laboratories:** This initiative focused on the development of a streamlined process for sample and information management, identification and procurement of IMIT requirements to support the process and development of a plan to assess and implement solutions for sample barcoding. Phase 1 of implementation is underway and included the procurement and installation of barcode readers at select laboratories.
- **Business process improvement for core stakeholders:** CFIA simplified and digitized the process to request certification for some exports and for requesting pre-market authorizations. This modernized approach empowers stakeholders to obtain needed services online and has facilitated access to more complete information about export activity life cycles.
- **Leveraging data science to predict non-compliance in wood packaging material:** In collaboration with the Canada Border Services Agency, a decision-support tool using machine learning principles was developed to guide targeted inspections of import packaging materials. Options to implement the tool on a larger-scale are currently being explored. Lessons learned will inform the design and development of CFIA's programs aimed at managing risks from imports. Prototypes using similar approaches are being developed for e-commerce to identify invasive species, as well as other solutions, such as the detection of imports carrying a risk of introduction of African swine fever (ASF) in Canada.

► Blockchain

Through pilot work conducted in 2019–20, CFIA has learned that innovation in distributed ledger technology (blockchain) will be driven by individual firms or willing industry associations that want to move forward. Lessons learned during this experiment phase included the importance of regulators participating at the early stages of design and in the governance of blockchain-based industry systems to ensure regulatory requirements and interoperability are considered. Current areas of opportunity being pursued include collaborative work on the development of agricultural blockchain standards and data governance to support interoperability, the facilitation of international trade, and supply chain traceability.

► Innovative Solutions Canada (ISC)

In 2019–20, CFIA posted a challenge encouraging small businesses in Canada to develop innovative ideas for the development of a predictive computer model that could support vaccine matching technologies for Foot and Mouth Disease. CFIA has also advanced the three challenges from 2018–19 (two on detecting plant pests and one on detecting marine biotoxins in shellfish) and selected two companies to enter Phase 1 of the program for detecting marine biotoxins in shellfish. In 2019–20, CFIA matched with an innovation under the ISC Testing Stream for the first time and will be testing an advanced diagnostic tool for ASF.

Inspired by the ISC challenge, CFIA invited staff to submit innovative ideas for an Experimentation Challenge that focussed on leveraging digital technologies to improve the work of its staff. Three ideas were funded for further work and exploration:

- **Remote Drone Inspections:** Exploring the use of drones for surveillance activities which could lower resource costs for inspections and increase safety for clients and staff.
- **Inspector resources:** To improve inspector mobility, a single application that contains all inspector resources required to conduct inspections, such as acts, regulations, guidance documents, standard inspection procedures, standard operating procedures, checklists, etc. was proposed. This application would make all these resources available both online and off line. This idea was awarded funds and a working group will be formed in 2020–21 to develop business requirements to be used to centralize resources and build a prototype.
- **Pet e-Travel:** To reduce the number of calls and visits to CFIA local offices for information on travelling with pets, the idea of developing a mobile application that allows Canadians to easily access information about travelling with their pets was presented. This application would also enable users to create a profile for their pet, store important documents (related to their pet), create, save, and view past trips. The team was awarded funds and a visual prototype was created. In the upcoming year a working prototype will be developed for user testing with travelers.

Results achieved for Safe Food, Healthy Plants and Animals

Departmental Results	Performance Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2017-18 Actual results	2018-19 Actual results	2019-20 Actual results
N1	Percentage of food businesses that comply with federal rules	At least 95%	March 2020	93.86%	98%	97%
N2	Percentage of Public Warnings for high risk food recalls that are issued within 24 hours of a recall decision	At least 95%	March 2020	93.9%	96.9%	89.8% ¹
N3	Number of harmful foreign plant pests that have entered and established themselves in Canada	Exactly 0	March 2020	0	0	3 ²
N4	Percentage of domestic seed, fertilizer, and new or modified plant varieties and products that comply with Canadian regulations and international agreements	At least 95%	March 2020	90.7%	92.2%	92.3% ³
N5	Percentage of inspected loads of live animals that comply with federal humane transportation requirements	At least 95%	March 2020	98.9%	99%	99%
N6	Number of cases of animal diseases that affect human and/or animal health that have entered into Canada	Exactly 0	March 2020	0	0	0
N7	Number of Shipments of Canadian goods that are rejected at foreign borders because they do not meeting import requirements	≤1% (or ≤ 2198) (prior year's number of rejections)	March 2020	N/A	1.21% (or 2,198)	0.6% (or 1,275)

- 1 Of the 341 high risk recalls, thirteen did not meet the standards; six of those thirteen were related to two large simultaneous recall events. Confirming recall details to ensure public warning accuracy was the primary reason for the delays.
- 2 Importers must ensure they comply with the Canadian regulations, while CFIA surveillance activities monitor the success of control measures on importer activities. Should regulated plant pests enter and become established in Canada, CFIA has controls in place to mitigate their risks.
- 3 This indicator is a roll-up plant programs. Not all programs met their individual target. This lowered the overall result.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2019–20 Main Estimates	2019–20 Planned spending	2019–20 Total authorities available for use	2019–20 Actual spending (authorities used)	2019–20 Difference (Actual spending minus Planned spending)
537,142,804	537,142,804	654,392,545	605,995,371	68,852,567

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2019–20 Actual full-time equivalents	2019–20 Difference (Actual full-time equivalents minus Planned full-time equivalents)
4,702	5,097	395

Financial, human resources and performance information for CFIA's Program Inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#)^{vi}.

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
- Communication Services
- Financial Management Services
- Human Resources Management Services
- Information Management Services
- Information Technology Services
- Legal Services
- Material Management Services
- Management and Oversight Services
- Real Property Management Services

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2019–20 Main Estimates	2019–20 Planned spending	2019–20 Total authorities available for use	2019–20 Actual spending (authorities used)*	2019–20 Difference (Actual spending minus Planned spending)
138,368,594	138,368,594	165,280,069	146,271,373	7,902,779

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2019–20 Actual full-time equivalents	2019–20 Difference (Actual full-time equivalents minus Planned full-time equivalents)
940	959	19

► CFIA Transparency Agenda: Protecting Health and Safety, Preserving Trust

Initiated in 2011, CFIA's transparency agenda has continued to evolve to meet growing public expectations for increased openness and transparency. Guided by the Open and Transparent Agency Policy and Framework (2019-2022) posted online in August 2019, CFIA's goal is to make its programs and services 'open by design'.

By providing more relevant, accurate and timely information, CFIA is enabling a better understanding of how and why CFIA's regulatory decisions are made, to help Canadians make informed decisions about matters of importance to them, their families, their communities and businesses.

To support the advancement of this agenda and the Government of Canada's priority of Open and Transparent Government, CFIA expanded its existing transparency practices in 2019-20. Highlights include:

- Renewing its website to make it more user friendly and help Canadians find information more quickly
- Publishing listings of Question Period cards, briefing and transition material for senior officials
- Implementing its Scientific Integrity Policy which re-affirms CFIA's commitment to openness, transparency, and public dissemination of science and research to give Canadians confidence in its evidence-based decision making

► Information Management and Information Technology

CFIA is aligned with the Government of Canada's digital direction in implementing Data and Records Management strategies. To support these strategies, a fully functioning Information Governance structure has been put in place to enable better information quality and availability to Canadians through the Digital Service Delivery Platform and the Open Data Portal.

Along with the continued IT Client Care Centre services, CFIA began developing and releasing IT guidance documentation in mid-March, 2019 to support employees with remote access, telework and for the use of any new applications. "Tips and Tricks", knowledge articles, training materials (digital and video), FAQs and self-learning tools were, and continue to be, established and circulated to ensure the continued success of CFIA employees while

Did you know?

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, CFIA worked closely with Shared Services Canada to ensure that CFIA's employees had the tools and capabilities required to continue their critical work in safeguarding Canada's food, animals and plants with plans to procure more mobile devices in 2020-21.

working remotely. Additionally, to ensure business continued, CFIA digitized four of its internal forms and enabled digital signatures to allow for seamless approvals across the system. CFIA plans to continue assessing further opportunities for digitization in 2020–21.

► Corporate Management

CFIA continued to pursue digitization of all its financial and administrative transactions. In 2019–20, CFIA implemented a fully digitized Invoice to Payment (I2P) portal to process all invoices online. This system has eliminated the requirement to route paper-based invoices by using digital images and electronic signatures for approval. Using innovative processes such as I2P successfully enabled CFIA to adapt quickly to the challenges imposed by COVID-19 and provide undisrupted services to support frontline service delivery and external reporting.

► Human Resources

CFIA continued to pursue a number of initiatives in 2019–2020 that contributed to the following objectives:

- Continued implementation of CFIA's healthy workplace strategy, working with our bargaining agents, to ensure that CFIA maintained a deliberate focus on the wellness and well-being of our employees, namely by:
- Dedicating a senior Subject Matter Expert to the prevention and resolution of Harassment and Discrimination in the Workplace;
- Launching the Harassment Support Liaison Officer (HSLO) Program; and,
- Developing and launching a centralized Worker's Compensation Claims Portal which addresses timely and prompt claim submissions and processing for workplace injuries across CFIA

CFIA also continued its efforts to:

- Maintain student recruitment as a priority, especially through the Veterinary Summer Student Internship Program and its participation in over 65 career fairs to promote CFIA as an employer of choice;
- Collaborate with the University of Guelph (especially in CFIA's role as the Government of Canada Champion for the University of Guelph) to further develop the Experience Guelph Career Fair and build awareness of jobs in the Public Service;
- Provide ongoing communication and support for the performance excellence program through the provision of advice regarding setting "SMART" objectives and supporting managers to provide feedback to their employees regularly and in managing performance where required;

- Modernize and strengthen a values-based staffing approach with the April 2019 launch of a new Staffing and Monitoring program, which supports non-advertised appointments of members of designated Employment Equity groups and guides delegated managers at CFIA in building an effective workforce. The staffing value of Representativeness is included in the new staffing approach, which means that the composition of CFIA's workforce reflects labour market availability of employment equity designated groups.

► **Enhancing Project Management**

CFIA continued to mature its project management capabilities through the development of portfolio and program management practices and standards. In 2019-20, CFIA also provided an On-line Executive Project Management Training session to equip Project Leaders with an appropriate knowledge base and greater understanding of their role in successfully leading their portfolio of investments.

Analysis of trends in spending and human resources

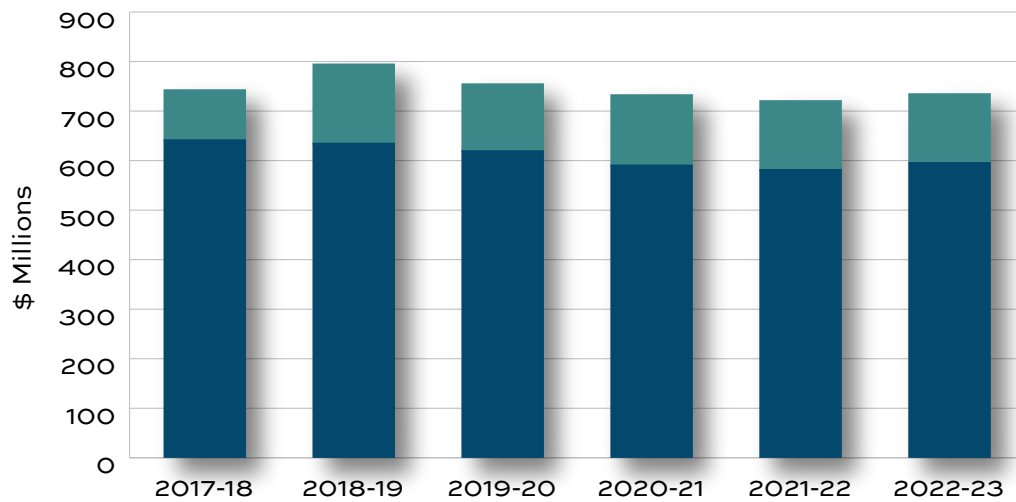
Actual expenditures

The tables presented in this section reflect CFIA's historical spending levels from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and planned spending for the next three fiscal years (2020-20 to 2022-23). Planned spending excludes funding extensions that CFIA 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

The following graph presents planned (voted and statutory spending) over time.



Statutory	101	160	135	142	139	139
Voted	639	632	617	588	579	593
Total	739	792	752	730	718	732

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

Core responsibilities and Internal Services	2019–20 Main Estimates	2019–20 Planned spending	2020–21 Planned spending	2021–22 Planned spending	2019–20 Total authorities available for use	2019–20 Actual spending (authorities used)	2018–19 Actual spending (authorities used)	2017–18 Actual spending (authorities used)
Safe food and healthy plants and animals	537,142,804	537,142,804	587,145,700	576,297,655	654,392,545	605,995,371	645,785,932	600,782,338
Subtotal	537,142,804	537,142,804	587,145,700	576,297,655	654,392,545	605,995,371	645,785,932	600,782,338
Internal Services	138,368,594	138,368,594	142,553,596	142,124,704	165,280,069	146,271,373	146,521,359	138,235,246
Total	675,511,398	675,511,398	729,699,296	718,422,359	819,672,614	752,266,744	792,307,291	739,017,584

Actual human resources

Human resources summary for core responsibilities and Internal Services

Core responsibilities and Internal Services	2017–18 Actual full-time equivalents	2018–19 Actual full-time equivalents	2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2019–20 Actual full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents	2021–22 Planned full-time equivalents
Safe food and healthy plants and animals	5,291	5,187	4,702	5,097	5,089	4,882
Subtotal	5,291	5,187	4,702	5,097	5,089	4,882
Internal Services	980	974	940	959	940	940
Total	6,271	6,161	5,642	6,056	6,029	5,822

CFIA saw decreased spending in 2019 to 2020, primarily relating to significant one-time retroactive salary settlement payments in 2018-19 due to the Collective Bargaining ratification that occurred that year.

In 2020-21, 2021-22, and 2022-23 planned spending and FTEs decrease slightly compared to prior years mainly due to the sunseting of funding for various initiatives such 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).

CFIA will continue to assess the initiatives that are sunseting 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 sunseting resources, Agency spending and FTEs utilization is forecasted to be more stable.

An adjustment in the Total Authorities Available for Use, as they related to collective bargaining funds, occurred in 2019-20. This adjustment resulted in the creation of a \$29.6 million frozen allotment, which remains part of the CFIA's authorities but is not available for use by CFIA. When comparing the Total Authorities Available for Use to the Actual Expenditure Authorities Used for fiscal year 2019-20, this frozen allotment should be considered to better compare and understand the reasonableness of the CFIA's variance.

Expenditures by vote

For information on CFIA's organizational voted and statutory expenditures, consult the [Public Accounts of Canada 2019–2020](#).^{vii}

Government of Canada spending and activities

Information on the alignment of CFIA's spending with the Government of Canada's spending and activities is available in [GC InfoBase](#).^{vi}

Financial statements and financial statements highlights

Financial statements

CFIA's financial statements (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2020, are available on the departmental [website](#).^{viii}

Financial statement highlights

The financial statements highlights presented within the Departmental Result Report are intended to serve as a general overview of 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*. 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, 2020 (dollars)

Financial information	2019–20 Planned results*	2019–20 Actual results	2018–19 Actual results	Difference (2019–20 Actual results minus 2019–20 Planned results)	Difference (2019–20 Actual results minus 2018–19 Actual results)
Total expenses	853,080,000	839,390,000	835,244,000	(13,690,000)	4,146,000
Total revenues	53,161,000	56,229,000	56,671,000	3,068,000	(442,000)
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	799,919,000	783,161,000	778,573,000	(16,758,000)	3,704,000

CFIA's expenses for the fiscal year 2019–20 were \$839 million, an increase of \$4.1 million compared to 2018–19. Items contributing to the increase are as follows:

- \$14.3 million increase in salaries and employee benefits was mainly due to renewal of the Collective Agreements.
- \$2.3 million increase in compensation payments can be largely explained by a increase related to Chronic Wasting Disease, offset by a decrease pertaining to Bovine Tuberculosis (BTB).
- \$1.6 million increase in amortization expense was mainly due to capital investments in IT infrastructure and laboratory betterments in recent years.

These increases were offset by a \$14 million decrease in professional fees largely due to a decrease in costs related to laboratory testing and legal services. Additionally, CFIA saw a \$2.1 million decrease in travel costs. Travel costs were higher than normal in 2018–19 as part of CFIA's BTB response. Travel restrictions due to COVID-19 further contributed to the decrease of travel costs.

2019–20 total revenues were \$56.2 million, similar to last year's \$56.7 million.

**Condensed Statement of Financial Position (unaudited)
as of March 31, 2020 (dollars)**

Financial information	2019–20	2018–19	Difference (2019–20 minus 2018–19)
Total gross liabilities	169,750,000	178,747,000	(8,997,000)
Total net financial assets	107,036,000	109,013,000	(1,977,000)
Agency net debt	62,714,000	69,734,000	(7,020,000)
Total nonfinancial assets	185,373,000	200,030,000	(14,657,000)
Agency net financial position	122,659,000	130,296,000	(7,637,000)

The total liabilities at the end of 2019–20 were \$169.8 million, a decrease of \$9 million over the previous year. The decrease was largely due to a \$13.2 million decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities largely explained by the aforementioned renewal of collective agreements. The decreases were offset by a \$6.4 million increase in vacation pay and compensatory leave liabilities due to the continued postponement of the automatic cash-out of vacation and compensatory leave at year-end.

2019–20 total non-financial assets amounted to \$185.4 million, a decrease of \$14.7 million compared to 2018–19. This was largely due to amortization of capital assets.

Additional information

Corporate Information

Organizational profile

Appropriate minister: The Honourable Patty Hajdu, PC, MP

Institutional head: Siddika Mithani

Ministerial portfolio: Health

Enabling instruments:

- *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*^{ix}
- *Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act*^x
- *Food and Drugs Act*^{xi}
- *Safe Food for Canadians Act*^{xii}, *Agricultural Growth Act*^{xiii}
(*Agricultural Growth Act* with the exception of subsection 53 (1).)
- *Fertilizers Act*^{xiv}
- *Plant Breeders' Rights Act*^{xv}
- *Plant Protection Act*^{xvi}
- *Seeds Act*^{xvii}
- *Health of Animals Act*^{xviii}
- *Feeds Act*^{xix}

Year of incorporation/commencement: 1997

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

"Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do" is available on CFIA's [website](#).^{xx}

Reporting framework

CFIA's Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory of record for 2019–20 are shown below.

Departmental Results Framework	Core Responsibility: Safe Food and healthy plants and animal		Internal Services
	Departmental Result 1: Food sold in Canada is safe and accurately represented to Canadians	Percentage of food businesses that comply with federal rules Indicator: N1 Value: 97.00% Target: 95%	
		Percentage of Public Warnings for high risk food recalls that are issued within 24 hours of a recall decision Indicator: N2 Value: 89.80% Target: 95%	
	Departmental Result 2: Plant and animal resources are protected from diseases and pests and are safe for Canadians and the environment	Number of harmful foreign pests that have entered and established themselves in Canada Indicator: N3 Value: 3 Target: 0	
		Percentage of domestic seed, fertilizer, and new or modified plant varieties and products that comply with Canadian regulations and international agreements Indicator: N4 Value: 92.33% Target: 95%	
		Percentage of inspected loads of live animals that comply with federal humane transportation requirements Indicator: N5 Value: 99% Target: 95%	
		Number of cases of animal diseases that affect human and/or animal health that have entered into Canada Indicator: N6 Value: 0 Target: 0	
	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: 1275 or 0.60% Target: Less than prior year number (2198) rejections or ($\leq 1\%$)	

Program Inventory	Setting Rules for Food Safety and Consumer Protection
	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
	Plant Health Compliance Promotion
	Monitoring and Enforcement for Plant Health
	Permissions for Plant Products
	Setting Rules for Animal Health
	Animal Health Compliance Promotion
	Monitoring and Enforcement for Animal Health
	Permissions for Animal Products
	International Standard Setting
	International Regulatory Cooperation and Science Collaboration
	International Market Access Support

Supporting information on the program inventory

Financial, human resources and performance information for CFIA's Program Inventory is available in [GC InfoBase](#).^{vi}

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on CFIA's [website](#).^{xxi}

- Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy
- Details on transfer payment programs of \$5 million or more
- Disclosure of transfer payment programs under \$5 million
- Gender-based analysis plus
- Horizontal initiatives
- 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**.^{xxii} 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: www.inspection.gc.ca

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 3-year period. Departmental Plans are usually tabled in Parliament each spring.

departmental priority (priorité)

A plan or project that a department 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 departmental results.

departmental result (résultat ministériel)

A consequence or outcome that a department seeks to achieve. 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 quantitative measure of progress on a departmental result.

departmental results framework (cadre ministériel des résultats)

A framework that connects the department's core responsibilities to its departmental results and departmental result indicators.

Departmental Results Report (rapport sur les résultats ministériels)

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

experimentation (expérimentation)

The conducting of activities that seek to first explore, then test and compare the effects and impacts of policies and interventions in order to inform evidence-based decision-making, and improve outcomes for Canadians, by learning what works, for whom and in what circumstances. Experimentation is related to, but distinct from, innovation (the trying of new things), because it involves a rigorous comparison of results. For example, using a new website to communicate with Canadians can be an innovation; systematically testing the new website against existing outreach tools or an old website to see which one leads to more engagement, is experimentation.

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

A measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person-year charge against a departmental budget. For a particular position, the full-time equivalent figure is the ratio of number of hours the person actually works divided by the standard number of hours set out in the person's collective agreement.

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

An analytical process used to assess how diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people experience policies, programs and services based on multiple factors including race ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

government-wide priorities (priorités pangouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2019–20 Departmental Results Report, those high-level themes outlining the government's agenda in the 2019 Speech from the Throne, namely: Fighting climate change; Strengthening the Middle Class; Walking the road of reconciliation; Keeping Canadians safe and healthy; and Positioning Canada for success in an uncertain world.

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

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

non-budgetary 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 to the expected result.

planned spending (dépenses prévues)

For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts presented in 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.

program (programme)

Individual or groups of services, activities or combinations thereof that are managed together within the department and focus on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

program inventory (répertoire des programmes)

Identifies all the department's programs and describes how resources are organized to contribute to the department's core responsibilities and results.

result (résultat)

A 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.

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 Introduction to the Establishment-based Risk Assessment Model for food establishments - eLearning, <https://www.inspection.gc.ca/about-cfia/strategic-priorities/era-models/era-model-for-food-establishments/elearning/eng/1564427272251/1564427272485>
- ii Report: Enhanced honey authenticity surveillance (2018 to 2019), <https://www.inspection.gc.ca/about-cfia/science-and-research/our-research-and-publications/report-eng/1557531883418/1557531883647>
- iii Food fraud, <https://www.inspection.gc.ca/food-safety-for-industry/information-for-consumers/food-safety-system/food-fraud/eng/1548444446366/1548444516192>
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