



Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency 2024 to 2025 Departmental Results Report

The Honourable Marjorie Michel, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Health

© His Majesty the King in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Health, 2025

Catalogue No.: A101-12E-PDF

ISSN: 2561-0775

Aussi disponible en français sous le titre : *Rapport sur les résultats ministériels de l'Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments 2024 à 2025*

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency's 2024 to 2025 Departmental Results Report

On this page:

- [At a glance](#)
- [From the Minister](#)
- [Results - what we achieved](#)
 - [Safe food and healthy plants and animals](#)
 - [Internal services](#)
- [Spending and human resources](#)
 - [Spending](#)
 - [Funding](#)
 - [Financial statement highlights](#)
 - [Human resources](#)
- [Supplementary information tables](#)
- [Federal tax expenditures](#)
- [Corporate information](#)
- [Definitions](#)

At a glance

This departmental results report details The Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA's) actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results outlined in its [2024 to 2025 Departmental Plan](#).

- [Vision, mission, raison d'être and operating context](#)

Key priorities

The CFIA identified the following key priorities for 2024 to 2025:

Rigorous oversight, fostering compliance, and promoting trade

- Enhancing Canada's regulatory framework for food safety, plant, and animal health by making it more flexible, transparent, and responsive to the needs of Canadian businesses
- Supporting innovation and competitiveness in the agriculture, agri-food, and forestry sectors

Preventing, preparing for, and responding to emergencies

- Strengthening Canada’s emergency preparedness through enhanced surveillance, risk assessment, and response tools to manage complex threats to food safety, plant, and animal health
- Leading Canada’s response to-outbreaks such as highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and foodborne illnesses, while maintaining vigilance against diseases like African swine fever (ASF), foot-and-mouth (FMD), and invasive pests and species to protect public health and the economy
- Supporting trade continuity and market access by advancing disease control measures and collaborating internationally to maintain Canada’s disease-free status with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)

Strengthening scientific collaboration and international cooperation

- Supporting scientific cooperation to strengthen national and international partnerships, enable evidence-based decision-making and improve food safety, plant, and animal health
- Leading Canada’s engagement in international organizations to promote science-based regulations, trade, and harmonized standards that reinforce Canada’s role as a trusted trading partner

Valuing and investing in the workforce and managing services and assets

- Promoting workforce diversity through anti-racism programs, the Sponsor Me! Pilot, mental health initiatives, and inclusive recruitment and retention strategies
- Advancing net-zero goals by exceeding green procurement targets, developing sustainable infrastructure, and strengthening science capacity through Laboratories Canada investments

Highlights for the CFIA in 2024 to 2025

- Total actual spending (including internal services): \$1,039,748,970
- Total full-time equivalent staff (including internal services): 6,584

For complete information on The CFIA’s total spending and human resources, read the [Spending and human resources section](#) of its full departmental results report.

Summary of results

The following provides a summary of the results the department achieved in 2024-2025 under its main areas of activity, called “core responsibilities.”

Core responsibility 1: Safe food and healthy plants and animals

Actual spending: \$830,746,084

Actual full-time equivalent staff: 5,416

Food sold in Canada is safe and accurately represented to Canadians

In 2024 to 2025, the CFIA continued its review of Canada’s food regulatory framework, working to modernize and streamline rules, including amendments to regulations and consultations with stakeholders, that help ensure food safety and transparency. These efforts support the health of Canadians and strengthen trust in Canada’s food system while enabling industry to innovate in response to evolving science and technology and maintain competitiveness in the agriculture and agri-food sectors.

The agency also advanced new food safety measures, including food labelling surveys to detect hazards tied to food fraud, food adulteration, and labelling issues. Enhanced tools, such as diagnostics, surveillance, and risk assessments, were used to detect food misrepresentation and food fraud. The agency also promoted consumer awareness through food labelling requirements, helping to safeguard consumers and reinforce public confidence in regulatory oversight.

Plant and animal resources are protected from diseases and pests and are safe for Canadians and the environment

Over the year, Canada continued to face significant threats to plant and animal health, including ongoing outbreaks of HPAI, multinucleate sphere unknown (MSX), and Dermo and the imminent arrival of spotted lanternfly. As Canada’s lead agency for taking action on animal and plant health emergencies, the CFIA implemented a One Health approach, recognizing the interconnected health of animals, humans, plant, and the environment, for example by increasing surveillance, contributing to national AMR efforts, and updating the Traceability National Information Portal to improve emergency preparedness and response. These efforts support Canada’s ecological resilience, environmental stewardship, and long-term prosperity by safeguarding vital natural resources.

As part of advancing its regulatory modernization agenda for plant and animal health, the CFIA engaged with stakeholders through public consultations on key priorities. The agency provided guidance and outreach activities to raise awareness and support compliance with updated regulatory requirements, such as the campaign to help Canadians make informed choices by raising awareness about food labels, best before dates, allergens, and educating consumers on how to accurately interpret claims like “Product of Canada”, “Made in Canada”, and “100% Canadian. Additionally, the agency invested in strengthening its scientific capacity and infrastructure to improve research, testing, and collaborative efforts, thereby enhancing its ability to manage evolving risks to plant and animal health through improved scientific and operational measures. Collectively, these actions reinforce the CFIA’s mandate to safeguard Canada’s agriculture and food systems against diseases and pests.

Canadian food, plants and animals and their associated products can be traded internationally

The CFIA continued to advance Canadian interests at the international level in 2024 to 2025. The agency supported scientific cooperation by strengthening international partnerships to support evidence-based decision making, enhancing food safety, and protecting plant and animal health, while leading Canada’s engagement in international organizations to promote development of science-based international standards for food safety and consumer protection, and animal and plant health, which contributes to regulatory harmonization and facilitates trade. The agency also

advanced government priorities that support Canada’s trade objectives while upholding strong regulatory oversight, reinforcing Canada’s role as a trusted global trading partner.

Through collaboration with federal, provincial, and territorial partners, as well as industry and international regulatory counterparts, the CFIA worked to promote Canada’s trade policy interests and support trade continuity and market access when disease control measures were needed. These efforts balanced market access and economic growth with the need to maintain robust measures that protect food safety, animal health, and plant health.

For more information on the CFIA’s [safe food and healthy plants and animals](#) read the ‘Results – what we achieved’ section of its departmental results report.

From the Minister



The Honourable Marjorie Michel,
P.C., M.P.
Minister of Health

From the Minister

As the Minister responsible for the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), I am pleased to share the CFIA’s Departmental Results Report for 2024 to 2025.

The CFIA plays a vital role in the lives of Canadians. Its dedicated employees work hard every day to safeguard our food supply, and plant and animal resources. This supports Canada’s economy by enabling Canadian businesses to grow and helping to open new markets for international trade.

This report highlights how the CFIA delivered on its key priorities during the period. The agency continued to use a rigorous science-based approach to strengthen food safety oversight and prevent food fraud. It also used risk management to prepare for emergencies, such as a potential African swine fever outbreak. Additionally, the agency continued to detect and respond to diseases that could harm our animals and plants, such as the oyster diseases MSX and Dermo in Atlantic Canada and the spread of the invasive emerald ash borer and the box tree moth.

The CFIA also engaged stakeholders and modernized regulations pertaining to seeds, plant breeders’ rights, the spotted lanternfly, and the National Potato Wart Response Plan. On the international front, the agency once again upheld Canada’s reputation as a reliable and trusted source of safe, high-quality food, agricultural and agri-food products through scientific collaboration and international cooperation.

All these efforts combined helped to safeguard Canada’s agricultural and forestry sectors, support access to international markets, and maintain the safety of our food supply.

I encourage everyone to read this report to learn more about the CFIA’s important work as a global leader in protecting Canada’s animals and plants, and maintaining one of the world’s safest food systems.

The Honourable Marjorie Michel, P.C., M.P.

Minister of Health

Results - what we achieved

Core responsibilities and internal services

- [Safe food and healthy plants and animals](#)
- [Internal services](#)

Core responsibility 1: Safe food and healthy plants and animals

In this section

- [Description](#)
- [Quality of life impacts](#)
- [Progress on results](#)
- [Details on results](#)
- [Key risks](#)
- [Resources required to achieve results](#)
- [Related government priorities](#)
- [Program inventory](#)

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.

Quality of life impacts

The CFIA contributed to the Government of [Canada’s Quality of Life Framework](#), particularly under the “Good Governance” domain, by supporting confidence in institutions and reinforcing Canada’s place in the world. This was achieved through the administration of a trusted, science-based regulatory system that protects food safety, plant and animal health, while enabling responsive and transparent governance.

The CFIA also contributed to the “Prosperity” domain by supporting economic growth through technical cooperation and a modern regulatory approach that improves market access and supply chain resilience. Initiatives such as regulatory amendments to support interprovincial trade in Lloydminster and science-based international engagement, promoted a stable and predictable environment for Canadian businesses, bolstered domestic economic activity, and maintained Canada’s reputation as a reliable trading partner.

Progress on results

This section presents details on how the agency performed to achieve results and meet targets for safe food and healthy plants and animals. Details are presented by departmental result.

Table 1: Targets and results for safe food and healthy plants and animals

Table 1 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under safe food and healthy plants and animals in the last 3 fiscal years.

Food sold in Canada is safe and accurately represented to Canadians

Departmental Result Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Percentage of food establishments that have addressed compliance issues upon follow-up or were brought into compliance, by year	At least 85%	March 31, 2025	2022 to 2023: 75.4% 2023 to 2024: 79.5% 2024 to 2025: 85.8%
Percentage of higher risk food recalls that occurred prior to an adverse effect being reported to the CFIA, by year	At least 84%	March 31, 2025	2022 to 2023: 87.8% 2023 to 2024: 92.1% 2024 to 2025: 71.9% ¹
Percentage of Canadians who agree that the CFIA helps ensure that food sold in Canada is safe, by year	At least 70%	March 31, 2025	2022 to 2023: 71.5% 2023 to 2024: 72% 2024 to 2025: 82%

¹ In 2024 to 2025 the number of higher risk recalls decreased by 29.3% (from 126 to 89 recalls) compared to the previous year. However, a larger share of those recalls involved reported illnesses and the target was not met. Several major recalls and outbreaks occurred, including a *Listeria monocytogenes* outbreak in plant-based beverages, metal in salt, and *Salmonella* in imported pastries. When high-profile events like these happen, media coverage can raise public awareness, which may lead to more people reporting food-related illnesses or injuries.

Plant and animal resources are protected from diseases and pests and are safe for Canadians and the environment

Departmental Result Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Number of foreign plant pests that have entered and established themselves in Canada	Exactly 0	March 31, 2025	2022 to 2023: 0 2023 to 2024: 1 2024 to 2025: 0
Percentage of regulated plant pests that had previously entered and established in Canada and whose spread (other than what would be expected by natural spread) was successfully limited by CFIA control programs, by year	At least 95%	March 31, 2025	2022 to 2023: 78.1% 2023 to 2024: 81.3% 2024 to 2025: 71.9% ¹
Percentage of plant inputs, products and by-products that comply with Canadian regulations	At least 95%	March 31, 2025	2022 to 2023: 91.7% 2023 to 2024: 90.5% 2024 to 2025: 90.5% ²

Departmental Result Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
and relevant international agreements, by year			
Percentage of animal inputs, products and by-products that comply with Canadian regulations and relevant international agreements, by year	At least 95%	March 31, 2025	2022 to 2023: 98.5% 2023 to 2024: 98.5% 2024 to 2025: 99%
Percentage of Canadian producers that have maintained or improved their status in programs designed to protect the health of animals, by year	At least 95%	March 31, 2025	2022 to 2023: 94% 2023 to 2024: 97% 2024 to 2025: 86% ³
Rate of confirmed animal disease outbreaks per 100 investigations conducted by the CFIA to limit the impact of animal health diseases within Canada, by year	At most 3	March 31, 2025	2022 to 2023: 28 2023 to 2024: 27 2024 to 2025: 37.5 ⁴

¹ Detections of EAB, hemlock woolly adelgid, box tree moth, brown spruce longhorn beetle, woolly cup grass, Japanese beetle, plum pox virus, and spongy moth occurred outside known infested areas. The CFIA will continue to work with partners and stakeholders to detect, contain, and limit the spread of these pests in Canada.

² This indicator combines results from several plant programs, so some year-to-year variation is normal. As CFIA focuses more on higher-risk areas, it may find more cases of non-compliance in these areas, and more effort will be needed to promote compliance and manage risks. The agency will continue to improve its guidance, reporting tools, and communication with stakeholders to help increase overall compliance.

³ In 2024 to 2025, 86% of participating producers in CFIA’s 6 compartment maintained or improved their participant status. These terrestrial compartment programs are voluntary, so the number of herds and flocks enrolled is based on market demand and other factors outside the CFIA’s control. The target was not met due to fewer herds enrolled in the chronic wasting disease (CWD), scrapie, and enzootic bovine leukosis terrestrial programs.

⁴ Since December 2021, ongoing HPAI infections from wild birds spreading to domestic poultry has been the sole reason this target was not met. This result reflects the unusually high number of HPAI cases confirmed this year.

Canadian food, plants and animals and their associated products can be traded internationally

Departmental Result Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual Results
Number of international markets that are opened or maintained based on CFIA activities, by year	At least 75	March 31, 2025	2022 to 2023: 78 2023 to 2024: 78 2024 to 2025: 92

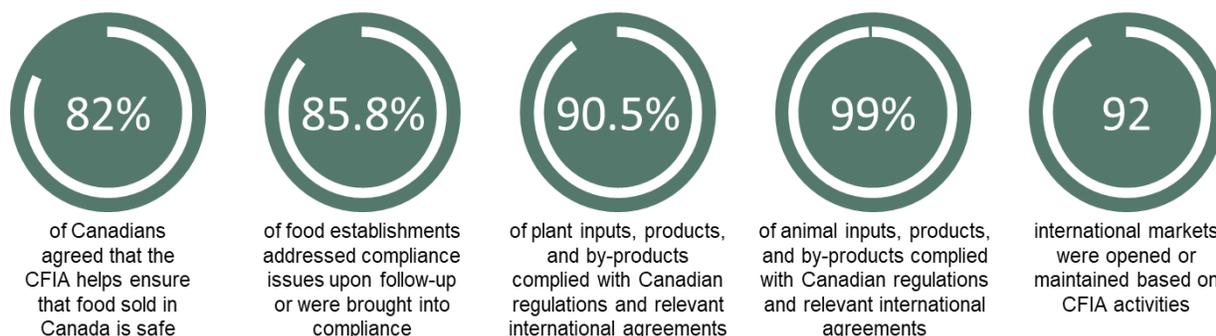
The [results section of the infographic for the CFIA on GC Infobase page](#) provides additional information on results and performance related to its program inventory.

Details on results

The following section describes the results for safe food and healthy plants and animals in 2024 to 2025 compared with the planned results set out in the CFIA’s departmental plan for the year, organized by theme.

1. Rigorous oversight, fostering compliance, and promoting trade

The CFIA maintained progress on its commitment to update its regulations to promote flexible and adaptable rules, enabling innovation and industry growth while upholding the safety of Canadian goods and protecting the health of Canadians. By providing user-centric digital tools and services, the CFIA enhanced information-sharing, compliance, and efficient service delivery. Alongside its key partners, the CFIA played a central role in helping Canadian food, plant, and animal products access international markets, contributing to the growth and vitality of Canada’s industry, economy, and agriculture and agri-food sector.



Description for infographic

Supporting Results: Modernizing regulation and empowering stakeholders

- 82% of Canadians agreed that the CFIA helps ensure that food sold in Canada is safe
- 85.8% of food establishments addressed compliance issues upon follow-up or were brought into compliance
- 90.5% of plant inputs, products, and by-products complied with Canadian regulations and relevant international agreements

- 99% of animal inputs, products, and by-products complied with Canadian regulations and relevant international agreements
- 92 international markets were opened or maintained based on CFIA activities

1.1 Modernizing the CFIA’s regulatory framework

In 2024 to 2025, the CFIA enhanced regulatory flexibility, improved consistency, supported industry's ability to take advantage of advancements in science and technology, and bolstered the competitive edge of Canadian businesses in both domestic and international markets.

Supporting interprovincial trade

The CFIA is committed to supporting the Government of Canada's interprovincial commitments under the [Federal Action Plan to Strengthen Internal Trade](#), which promotes economic resiliency and prosperity for Canadians. The Government of Canada is committed to addressing barriers to internal trade to facilitate trade, economic growth, and competitiveness for food businesses without compromising Canada's high standards for food safety.

In November 2024, the CFIA published updated [Safe Food for Canadians Regulations](#) (SFCR) to address the unique food trade barriers in Lloydminster, a city that spans both Alberta and Saskatchewan. Food businesses no longer need to follow federal interprovincial trade requirements when preparing and trading food to or within Lloydminster as if the city were not split by a provincial border. However, this exception does not apply if the food is being sold outside of the city or exported internationally.

This amendment supports local trade, encourages economic growth, and makes Lloydminster more competitive. While this example focuses on Lloydminster’s unique situation, the Government of Canada remains committed to maintaining strong food safety standards for all Canadians.

Leveraging lessons learned from the Lloydminster exception, the CFIA is advancing a “Slaughter Service Pilot” with the Ontario and Quebec. This pilot will meet a need for slaughter capacity in northern Quebec, and the results may allow the CFIA to address slaughter availability in remote and rural border regions to increase producer access to small meat plants and custom slaughter services.

To modernize its regulatory framework, the CFIA:

- published amendments to the [Food and Drug Regulations](#) to update the framework for food compositional standards, using a more flexible approach known as incorporation by reference, which allow standards to be updated in a transparent, timely, and efficient manner
- published the [Feeds Regulations, 2024](#) to update the old regulations, which include updated requirements to improve the safety of livestock feed, align with international best practices, and support innovation within the animal feed sector
 - the updated regulations also provide a more transparent process for the approval and registration of feed ingredients and feed products
- published amendments to the [Compensation for Destroyed Animals and Things Regulations](#) which expanded an owner's eligibility to receive compensation if the agency

orders the destruction of their animals or things, updated maximum compensation amounts for bison to reflect current market values, and aims to encourage the early reporting of animal disease

- published amendments to the [CFIA Fees Notice](#) to update and streamline its language, establish a new fish import inspection fee and remove obsolete fees
- held a second round of consultations on proposed changes to [the Seed Regulatory Framework](#), including discussions with Indigenous communities and Nations to understand their views, which aims to reduce duplication, respond better to industry needs, address gaps and provide clarity and flexibility to affected regulated parties
 - in support, the CFIA published a "[what we heard report](#)" in February 2024 and is developing a policy paper describing amendments to the [Seeds Regulations](#) for release in Summer 2025 for seeds and Fall 2025 for seed potatoes
- conducted a consultation on proposed amendments to [Plant Breeders' Rights Regulations](#) aimed to strengthen protection for plant breeders, encourage development of new and improved plant varieties, and support competitiveness and economic growth in Canada's agricultural sector
- engaged with industry stakeholders to develop and implement a process to provide regular updates to the List of Materials that is incorporated by reference into the [Fertilizers Regulations](#)

1.2 Enforcing compliance and increasing awareness

As a regulator, the CFIA establishes rules for Canada's food, plant, and animal sectors that Canadians rely on every day. The agency is responsible for verifying compliance with these rules and taking appropriate action when they are not followed. Beyond enforcement, the CFIA is committed to promoting and facilitating compliance. For example, the CFIA published the [Food Fraud Annual Report](#), highlighting actions that prevented nearly 140,000 kg of misrepresented food, such as lower-value products falsely labelled as premium, from being sold in Canada.

As part of this proactive approach to inform and protect Canadians, the CFIA launched advertising campaigns and released informative tools on key priority issues, including:

- helping Canadians make informed choices by raising awareness about food labels, best before dates, allergens, and educating consumers on how to accurately interpret claims like "Product of Canada", "Made in Canada", and "100% Canadian"
- providing guidance to travelers bringing pets across borders aimed to educate on import requirements
- raising awareness about the dangers of bringing food, plant, and animal products into Canada by encouraging travelers to plan before they pack and understand which items may pose a risk
- collaborating with industry stakeholders to create educational material about fish species substitution, offering actionable guidance to food businesses and their employees to prevent mislabeling, strengthen consumer confidence, and support fair competition within the marketplace

These efforts supported compliance and helped to strengthen public trust in the CFIA while enabling more informed decision-making. In 2024 to 2025, 82% of Canadians surveyed agreed that the CFIA helps ensure the safety of food sold in Canada, a notable increase from previous years.

By empowering regulated parties to make informed decisions, the CFIA fosters a culture of shared responsibility, where businesses and individuals actively contribute to maintaining Canada's high standards for food safety, environmental protection, and economic resilience. These efforts help prevent problems before they arise, maintain strong international trade partnerships, and reduce the need for enforcement measures. For example, in 2024 to 2025, 100% of horticultural businesses, such as greenhouse and nursery businesses, 91% of animal businesses, and 97% of inspected food establishments were in compliance with CFIA regulations

To support businesses and promote compliance, the CFIA published a [notice to industry](#) on the implementation of an interim standard for PFAS in commercial biosolids, helping businesses prepare for upcoming requirements that protect human health and the environment. The agency also reinforced the accurate use of “Product of Canada” and “Made in Canada” labels through a separate [notice to industry](#). These actions help ensure timely, clear, and accessible information for regulated parties.

Soil searching: Forever chemicals meet their match

To mitigate risks to the environment, food safety, and animal and human health, the CFIA identifies and manages potential risk from fertilizers and supplements that are applied to plants and the soil. The CFIA undertook work to identify and assess the risk posed by a class of substances called PFAS, also known as forever chemicals. PFAS are prevalent in the environment and can be found in municipal biosolids that are applied to agricultural land as a source of organic matter and nutrients.

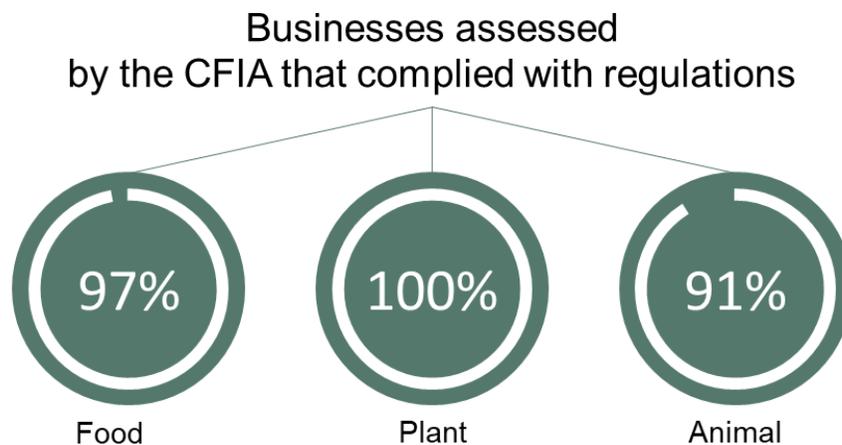
Effective October 18, 2024, the CFIA began enforcing the interim standard for PFAS in biosolids imported or sold in Canada as fertilizers. This is part of a broader Government of Canada response on PFAS and is designed to mitigate the potential risks to human and animal health and the environment associated with land application of heavily contaminated biosolids sold as commercial fertilizer.

The agency focuses on educating regulated parties about their legal responsibilities and the consequences of non-compliance. At the same time, it recognizes that targeted enforcement is key to maintaining Canada’s high regulatory standards. The CFIA prioritizes enforcement in higher-risk areas and takes appropriate action when non-compliance is found to mitigate risks, prevent repeat violations, and maintain public trust. The CFIA has completed over 56,000 meat and food inspections in 2024 to 2025. At the start of the year, 1,733 businesses had active non-compliances. Throughout the year, 1,487 businesses resolved those issues while the remaining implemented corrective actions to have those issues addressed. Among high-risk food importers, 78.6% met Canadian regulatory requirements during follow-up inspections.

The CFIA carried out a range of enforcement activities to address non-compliance and protect Canada's food, plant, and animal systems, including:

- issued 380 administrative monetary penalties to non-compliant parties
- published notices of [suspensions and cancellations](#) of SFCR licenses, maintaining transparency and keeping Canadians informed
- conducted 133 inspections of retail-packed meat products, in response to media reports of underweight meat sales, resulting in 6 non-compliance reports issued by inspectors for identified violations
- launched the Shipborne Dunnage Enforcement Strategy to mitigate the risks of introducing invasive pests through marine wood packaging, resulting in 30 non-compliance interceptions and 3 administrative monetary penalties

These proactive compliance and enforcement efforts ensure that Canada's food, plant, and animal industries remain safe, trustworthy, and resilient. The CFIA strives to maintain the right approach combining education, collaboration, and enforcement, while striving to build public confidence and protect valuable natural resources.



Description for infographic

Businesses assessed by the CFIA that complied with regulations:

- Food: 97%
- Plant: 100%
- Animal: 91%

1.3 Delivering effective and modern services

In support of the Government of Canada's commitment to improve service delivery, strengthen digital government, and make services more user-centric, accessible, and secure, the CFIA continues to accelerate the digitalization of its programs. By investing in digital platforms and modernizing digital tools, the CFIA works to make its services easier to find, understand, and use.

In 2024 to 2025, the CFIA continued developing the infrastructure needed to leverage artificial intelligence tools in oversight activities, including:

- automating analysis of fish import transactions to identify high-risk shipments more efficiently, reducing manual review
- rapid scanning of fertilizer labels to ensure they meet regulatory compliance
- increasing the testing capacity of weed seed identification with high accuracy, enabling analysis of 25,000 seeds in 30 minutes, improving testing capacity for seed certification and phytosanitary compliance while helping address resource constraints, and reducing repetitive work for specialists

To complement these digital advancements, the CFIA also expanded the use of risk assessment models to enhance oversight and target resources where they are most needed. These tools help prioritize inspection efforts using a consistent, transparent, and data-driven approach, ultimately strengthening public health protection. The CFIA:

- implemented the Importer Risk Assessment model, which produces a risk score for more than 12,000 Safe Food for Canadians-licensed food importers, used by inspectors across Canada to identify higher risk food importers to inspect
- implemented the Work Tasking Logic Model across Canada to automate inspection planning processes for most food establishments, saving inspectors time and easily identifying which establishments should be visited based on priority

The CFIA aims to review at least 20% of its online services every year. In 2024 to 2025, 33 were reviewed and received an average client satisfaction score of 21, meeting the target. This reflects strong user satisfaction and supports the Government of Canada's [Policy on Service and Digital](#), which promotes regular service reviews and a focus on client experience. To continue improvements through the My CFIA platform, the CFIA:

- expanded the number of exporters invited to use electronic phytosanitary certification for plant and plant product exports and electronic export certifications for meat and poultry products and live bovine to the United States
- enabled exporters to apply for dairy exports to all destinations, except the European Union
- implemented key enhancements, including data capture for export certificates, improved enrolment processes, and new functionalities like third party representative and eBilling for live bovine

The agency saw an increase in both permissions and export certificates issued through its digital platform which accounts for 27% of all CFIA permissions. A permission is an official approval that allows individuals or businesses to carry out certain activities related to food, animal, or plants. During this period, 96.3% of food, animal, and plant permissions (excluding export certificates) were issued online. The most growth came from animal-related permissions, which rose by 57% from the previous year. With the completion of the eCertification project, digital export certificates also increased from 1.3% in 2020 to 2021 to 6.8% in 2024 to 2025. The agency plans to expand digital certificates to more countries in the future.

Along with improving digital tools and services, the CFIA is working to modernize its program to better meet stakeholder needs. For example, the agency will continue to partner with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada to support coastal Indigenous communities' access to safe shellfish for food, social, and ceremonial purposes. As part of this work, the CFIA is developing shellfish sampling agreements, marine biotoxin monitoring stations, and testing. This year, the CFIA signed shellfish sampling for marine biotoxin testing agreements with 5 Indigenous communities, covering 7 harvest sites.



Description for infographic

Supporting results: Permissions processed within service standards

- Food: 99.6%
- Plant: 99.6%
- Animal: 96.3%

96.3% of permissions were issued by the CFIA through its online systems

1.4 Expanding market access and supporting trade

The CFIA facilitates international market access while also contributing to global food security by providing high-quality food, plant, and animal products to consumers worldwide. As global trade faces increasing challenges, expanding Canada's presence in new and emerging markets, such as the Indo-Pacific, Africa, and South America, has become essential to reducing the impact of economic disruptions and strengthening trade resilience. Working closely with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, international partners, and industry stakeholders, the CFIA supports trade for Canadian agricultural, agri-food, and fish and seafood products exported to 190 countries worldwide, generating approximately \$100.3 billion in 2024. This represents a 1.1% increase from the previous year. In addition, the CFIA supported the export of Canadian wood products, valued at \$15.6 billion in 2024, reaching over 130 destinations.



92 market access issues resolved

Description for infographic

92 market access issues resolved

The CFIA helped resolve 92 market access issues in 2024 to 2025, allowing Canadian producers to trade in those markets. This included maintaining access to 47 markets, expanding access in 6 existing markets, and gaining access for 39 new commodities. As a result, Canada:

- gained eligibility for 50 Canadian fish and seafood establishments to export to China by registering, renewing, or updating their registrations in the China Import Food Enterprise Registration system
- entered into a new agreement with Saudi Arabia to export beef and beef products, including offal derived from cattle of all ages, as well as ovine meat and meat products, including ovine offal and negotiated 2 new health certificates for the export of live aquatic animals, and products of aquatic animal origin, both for human consumption
- maintained 32 markets and gained 2 markets for the export of Canadian potatoes
- gained new market access to Mexico for faba beans (grain) for both human consumption and propagation

Notable markets gained, expanded, or maintained by the CFIA in 2024 to 2025 include:

- Indo-Pacific Region, China and Oceania
 - gained access for pet food, oaten hay, and fresh blueberries from British Columbia to Vietnam; frozen fruit, including haskap berries and wild blueberries, and bulk fish oil for human consumption to China; non-salmonid finfish to Australia; and heat-treated walnut, birch, and cherry wood to India
 - maintained wheat access to Indonesia
 - expanded access for fresh apples exported to Taiwan, previously limited to apples from British Columbia, now allowing exports from all areas of Canada

- Mexico and South America
 - gained access for faba beans seeds for sowing purposes, faba bean grains for consumption and industrial purposes, and Timothy Hay to Mexico; Timothy Hay and potato plantlets to Colombia; Canadian origin canola and mustard grains to Chile; and ornamental aquatic animals to Saint Vincent and Grenadines
- Europe
 - gained access for ash sawn wood to Turkey and maintained market access for fish and seafood exports to Moldova
- Middle East and Africa
 - gained access for live cattle for breeding purposes to Algeria; ovine meat products, live and non-live fish and seafood, and honey and bee products to Saudia Arabia; and foie gras (duck) and processed eggs to the United Arab Emirates
 - expanded access for beef products of all ages to Saudi Arabia

Supporting interprovincial trade

In March 2025, the CFIA established an [Internal Trade Hub](#), a centralized platform designed to help Canadian food businesses, particularly small and medium enterprises, obtain a federal SFC licence and expand domestic trade across all food commodities.

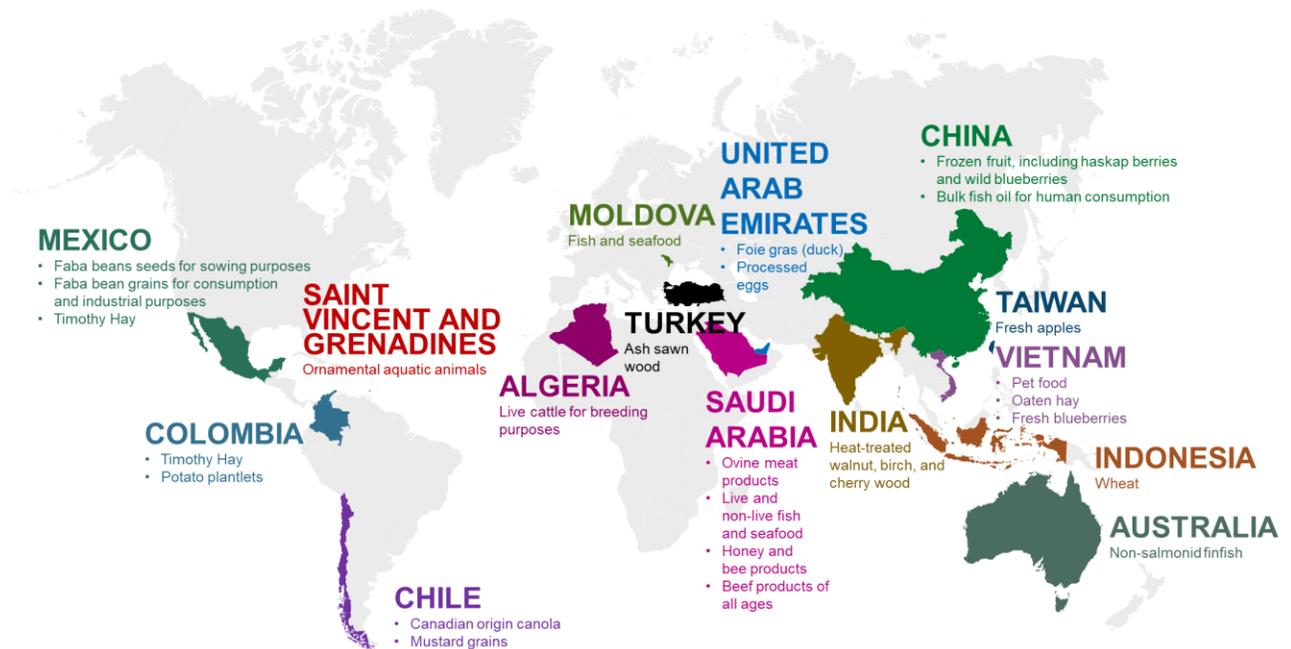
Canada’s food regulatory landscape includes different rules at the federal, provincial and territorial levels. This complexity can be especially challenging for small and medium-sized enterprises. Clearing up misconceptions and helping rules be more easily understood can make it easier for businesses to get an SFC licence, allowing them to sell their products across provinces and even internationally.

The Internal Trade Hub will help Canadian food businesses unlock broader market access, interprovincially and globally, while maintaining the high standards of Canada’s food safety system.

In addition, the CFIA is working with Ontario and individual Ontario businesses to develop the “Ready to Grow Pilot” that will allow these companies to expand sales beyond provincial borders. This pilot is leveraging the CFIA's dedicated client services to help businesses meet federal food safety requirements and seize new market opportunities.

In addition, the CFIA maintained organic equivalency arrangements with Mexico, Costa Rica, and the European Union. These arrangements are part of the Government of Canada's ongoing commitment to eliminate trade barriers and increase consumer access to a variety of organic foods.

Figure 1: Notable markets gained, expanded, or maintained by the CFIA in 2024 to 2025



Description for Figure 1: Notable markets gained, expanded, or maintained by the CFIA in 2024 to 2025

- Mexico
 - Faba beans seeds for sowing purposes
 - Faba bean grains for consumption and industrial purposes
 - Timothy Hay
- Colombia
 - Timothy Hay
 - Potato plantlets
- Chile
 - Canadian origin canola
 - Mustard grains
- Saint Vincent and Grenadines: Ornamental aquatic animals
- Algeria: Live cattle for breeding purposes
- Moldova: Fish and seafood
- Turkey: Ash sawn wood
- United Arab Emirates
 - Foie gras (duck)
 - Processed eggs

- Saudia Arabia
 - Ovine meat products
 - Live and non-live fish and seafood
 - Honey and bee products
 - Beef products of all ages
- India: Heat-treated walnut, birch, and cherry wood
- China
 - Frozen fruit, including haskap berries and wild blueberries
 - Bulk fish oil for human consumption
- Taiwan: Fresh apples
- Vietnam
 - Pet food
 - Oaten hay
 - Fresh blueberries
- Indonesia: Wheat
- Australia: Non-salmonid finfish

Established in February 2024, the Indo-Pacific Agriculture and Agri-Food Office has been actively collaborating with government partners, industry stakeholders, and foreign decision-makers across the region. Its mission is to support Canadian exporters in accessing and expanding their presence in Indo-Pacific markets by advancing market development, improving market access, and fostering technical cooperation. These efforts aim to strengthen trade relationships and promote Canada's strategic interests in the region. In 2024, Canada's agriculture and agri-food exports to the Indo-Pacific were valued at \$22.3 billion. This Office strengthens Canada's diversification efforts by positioning Canada as a preferred trading partner in the Indo-Pacific region. It supports Canadian exporters in broadening their reach across both established and emerging markets. This year, the CFIA:

- maintained 15 markets and expanded 2 markets
- hosted a seminar in Canada with government officials from Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations secretariat, and Bangladesh

Beyond borders: Foreign audits in Canada

Canada maintains important trade relationships with many countries around the world. Competent authorities, government agencies or departments with jurisdiction to perform legislated functions, from other countries periodically audit the effectiveness of Canada's food and animal and plant health inspection systems and maintain or provide new access of Canadian products to their markets. This year, New Zealand conducted a successful audit of the CFIA's oversight and regulatory controls of bovine semen and embryos facilities. Indonesia also completed an onsite visit and signed a protocol in December 2024 to maintain access for Canadian wheat.

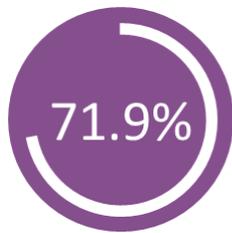
As a result of foreign audits conducted on Canadian systems and establishments, Canada successfully maintained market access for exports of organic food and fish and seafood to the European Union, fresh cherries to the Republic of Korea, shellfish to the United States, pork to Taiwan, and pork and infant formula to China. Market access was also maintained for the export of heat-treated forage, fresh cherries, fresh peppers, and beef to Japan (Canada's second largest beef export market by volume).

Canada also gained access to new markets, including fresh blueberries from British Columbia to Vietnam and apples from Ontario to Taiwan. Prior to 2024, Canadian exports of fresh apples to Taiwan were limited to those produced in British Columbia.

2. Preventing and preparing for emergencies

The CFIA faced growing challenges to Canada's food safety, plant and animal health intensified by climate change which increased vulnerabilities to animal diseases and plant pests. In response, the CFIA introduced new directives and held public consultations to prevent the establishment of invasive plant pests, such as the spotted lanternfly. The agency also managed the largest outbreak of HPAI in Canadian history while maintaining vigilance against other animal diseases like ASF, FMD and the potential introduction of harmful pests from other countries, each posing significant risks to Canada's agriculture and agri-food sector and the CFIA's ability to fulfill its mandate.

The CFIA took steps alongside industry and key partners to strengthen emergency preparedness, enhance and refine Canada's tools to better detect, assess, and prepare for risks to food safety and plant and animal health. All while responding to ongoing and new emergencies, including nationwide outbreaks and significant food-borne illness incidents such as *Salmonella*. The CFIA also made progress on the Pan-Canadian Action Plan on AMR, enhancing surveillance and contributing to research on this developing threat.



71.9%
of higher risk food recalls occurred prior to an adverse effect being reported to the CFIA



0 foreign plant pests entered and established in Canada



71.9%
of regulated plant pests previously entered and established in Canada whose spread was successfully limited by the CFIA



37.5
confirmed animal disease outbreaks per 100 investigations conducted by the CFIA

Description of infographic

Supporting Results: Preventing, preparing for, and responding to emergencies

- 71.9% of higher risk food recalls occurred prior to an adverse effect being reported to the CFIA
- 0 foreign plant pests entered and established in Canada
- 71.9% of regulated plant pests previously entered and established in Canada whose spread was successfully limited by the CFIA
- 37.5 confirmed animal disease outbreaks per 100 investigations conducted by the CFIA

2.1 Detecting and taking action on emerging risks

Proactive action is essential to protect Canada's food, plant, and animal resources from emerging threats. The CFIA works to detect and manage risks early, before they escalate into large-scale emergencies. Through surveillance, scientific analysis, sampling, laboratory testing, and modelling, the agency identifies potential hazards and directs resources to the areas where they can have the greatest impact. This proactive approach also enables faster, more effective responses when serious risks are identified.

Safeguarding food is a shared responsibility

Under the SFCR, food manufacturers and producers are required to take responsibility for the safety of their products. This includes implementing preventive controls and having documented plans in place to investigate and resolve issues when they arise.

These requirements are designed to strengthen overall food safety, reducing the likelihood that CFIA monitoring will trigger high-risk food recalls.

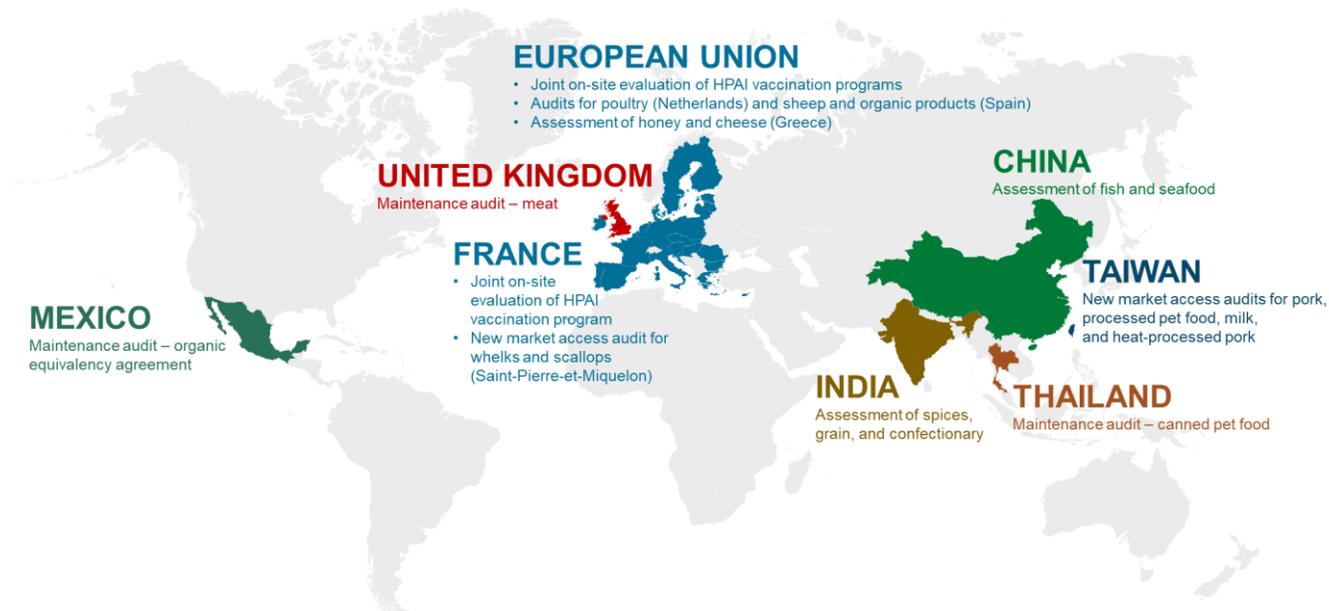
This past year, 48.8% of higher-risk recall incidents related to food produced in Canada involved CFIA sampling activities, an increase from 34.9% in 2023 to 2024. This increase reflects stronger detection of foodborne hazards, driven by enhanced food safety surveillance, improved outbreak detection methods such as whole genome sequencing, and increased consumer awareness of food safety issues.

There were 89 higher-risk recalls, a 29.3% decrease from 126 in 2023 to 2024. However, the proportion of recalls linked to reported illnesses increased, and the target was not met. Several high-profile incidents occurred in 2024 to 2025, including a *Listeria monocytogenes* outbreak in plant-based beverages, metal contamination in salt, and *Salmonella* in imported pastries. Media coverage of such events can raise public awareness, which may lead to more reports of food-related illnesses, reactions, and injuries.

As part of the pre-border controls, the CFIA audits foreign countries' food safety systems, facilities, and processes to ensure they meet Canadian standards and regulations. These activities help identify any potential risks in imported food, plant, and animal products, and confirm they meet Canadian requirements for safety, quality, and integrity.

Ultimately, these audits and evaluations help the CFIA fulfill its mandate to protect Canadians and safeguard plant and animal resources. In 2024 to 2025, the CFIA conducted audits of food or animal health systems or establishments in 8 countries or regions.

Figure 2: Global audits and evaluations conducted by the CFIA in 2024 to 2025



Description for Figure 2: Global audits and evaluations conducted by the CFIA in 2024 to 2025

- Mexico: maintenance audit of organic equivalency agreement
- European Union:
 - joint on-site evaluation of HPAI vaccination programs
 - audits for poultry (Netherlands) and sheep and organic products (Spain)
 - assessment of honey and cheese (Greece)
- United Kingdom: maintenance audit of meat
- France:
 - joint on-site evaluation of HPAI vaccination program
 - new market access audit for whelks and scallops (Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon)

- joint on-site evaluation of HPAI vaccination program
 - new market access audit for whelks and scallops (Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon)
- India: assessment of spices, grain, and confectionary
- China: assessment of fish and seafood
- Taiwan: new market access audits for pork, processed pet food, milk, and heat processed pork
- Thailand: maintenance audit for canned pet food

As part of the Government of Canada's One Health approach, the CFIA recognizes the health of animals, humans, plants, and the environment are all connected. After HPAI was found in United States dairy cows in 2024, the CFIA increased its surveillance of milk and dairy cattle in Canada. This enhanced monitoring supports the CFIA's role in protecting animal and public health, as well as the economy. Since HPAI in dairy cattle is a new and emerging disease not previously seen in Canada, early detection is especially important. To help prevent the spread, the CFIA proactively monitored Canadian dairy cows, and in collaboration with Health Canada, CFIA laboratories carried out a study in May and June 2024 to test whether pasteurization effectively inactivates the HPAI virus in milk. The results were consistent with international studies and confirmed that pasteurization is effective.

In August 2024, the CFIA launched a pilot project to collect raw milk samples from milk trucks at dairy processors. This has expanded into a national surveillance system that gathers samples from multiple processors across Canada to ensure broad coverage. In 2024 to 2025, CFIA laboratories tested 2,828 raw-milk samples from processing plants and 1,216 retail milk samples, all of which tested negative for HPAI. Early detection and containment of HPAI in cattle is critical to prevent the spread, protect animal health, and ensuring proper protection measures for people working with cattle or handling raw milk. Alongside its national raw milk surveillance for HPAI in dairy cows, the CFIA also strengthened its preventive measures for milk, meat and related products. These actions, taken in collaboration with Health Canada, help ensure readiness in case HPAI is detected in Canadian dairy cattle.

What is a federally reportable disease?

In Canada, reportable diseases are regulated under the [Health of Animals Act](#). They are diseases that can affect human health, animal health, and the Canadian economy. Animal owners, veterinarians, and laboratories are required to report suspected cases of these diseases to the CFIA.

In response to these reports, the CFIA carries out animal health investigations to confirm the presence of the disease and identify whether there is a risk of an outbreak.

In 2024 to 2025, 37.5 out of 100 of the CFIA's animal health investigations led to confirmed animal disease outbreaks, an increase from the previous year. This rise was mainly due to the continued HPAI spillover from wild birds into domestic poultry, which has been ongoing since December 2021, and a record number of HPAI cases this year. One federally reportable disease, Dermo, was confirmed for the first time in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in November 2024. Other diseases previously found in Canada and confirmed again in 2024 to 2025 included equine infectious anemia, CWD, bovine tuberculosis, and HPAI.

Risk intelligence in animal health helped the agency detect early signs of disease in United States dairy cattle, which supported its preparedness for HPAI in dairy herds. The CFIA introduced stronger measures to reduce the risk of HPAI entering Canada through lactating cattle imported from the United States. Importers must now provide a negative milk test result within 7 days before cattle cross the border. To manage risks from Canadian cattle attending United States exhibitions or fairs, the CFIA, working with provinces and territories, issued a public advisory and introduced new requirements for animals returning after short stays (under 60 days). These include on-farm isolation, individual testing, and herd-level testing. In fall 2024, approximately 233 Canadian cattle crossed the border for exhibitions; none tested positive for HPAI upon return.

The CFIA also developed guidance for producers, private veterinarians, and CFIA staff to support these measures, and engaged extensively with industry groups such as Dairy Farmers of Canada, Dairy Processors Association of Canada, Canadian Cattle Association, and the Canadian Cattle Breeders Association.

A group of scientists and researchers at the CFIA's National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease in Winnipeg were awarded first place at the 2023 Best Papers Award by the journal *Emerging Microbes & Infections*. The winning paper detailed the introduction of the GsGd lineage (A/goose/Guangdong/1/1996) H5N1 avian influenza virus to Canada in 2021 and 2022 via migratory birds. This virus caused unprecedented outbreaks in domestic and wild birds, and spread to other animals, including red foxes, striped skunks, and mink. The study identified mutations in the virus that support its adaptation to mammals, highlighting the need for continuous monitoring and control to reduce potential pandemic risks. The study was made possible through collaboration among federal and provincial governments, universities and wildlife organizations.

Microbe management: Canada's strategy to keep AMR in check

In September 2024, the Year 1 Progress Report on the Pan-Canadian Action Plan on AMR was released.

The report provides an overview of the activities underway, and milestones reached with federal, provincial and territorial partners. Key highlights of CFIA-related activities include:

- supporting disease prevention in animals by promoting access to non-antimicrobial alternatives, such as vaccines, to reduce routine AMR use
- modernizing the *Feeds Regulations* to encourage innovative products in livestock feed and reduce reliance on routine antimicrobial use
- updating and developing National Biosecurity Standards and Principles for both livestock and crops to support industry in implementing strengthened infection prevention measures
- contributing to the Canadian Academies of Health Sciences assessment on AMR and antimicrobial use in food producing animals and provided additional financial support to the Canadian Global Food Animal Residue Avoidance Databank, reinforcing guidance on responsible antimicrobial use in food animals
- conducting a national survey targeting Canadian veterinarians to assess AMR awareness, antimicrobial use, and infection prevention and control options to inform upcoming Action Plan activities
- advancing AMR research through Genomics Research and Development Initiative and the Canadian Academy of Health Sciences assessment on AMR and antimicrobial use in food-producing animals

The CFIA contributed to national efforts to address AMR through participation in the Genomics Research and Development Initiative Antimicrobial Resistance One Health project. This work contributed to the harmonization of data collection tools and databases for AMR across animal agriculture and food sectors. By supporting the deposition of genomic data into public databases, the agency advanced priorities under the Pan-Canadian Action Plan on AMR and improved national research and surveillance capacity. The CFIA generated a substantial amount of genomic information, including over 3,000 bacterial genomes and more than 700 metagenomes, enhancing national and international AMR surveillance systems. The project also produced 19 peer-reviewed publications in a special issue of the *Canadian Journal of Microbiology*. These outputs are used to inform science-based policies, improve risk assessments, and support targeted interventions to reduce the spread of AMR.

Additionally, in November 2024, the CFIA launched a [digital veterinary toolkit](#) with resources and materials to support veterinarians in their conversations about AMR and responsible antimicrobial use with their clients.

Plant health is essential to Canada's economic prosperity and is directly linked to the health of people, animals, and the environment. As warming global temperatures drive the spread of invasive plant pests into new regions, there is a growing threat of irreversible and widespread damage to Canada's environment, agriculture, and forestry industries, and to human and animal health. In 2024 to 2025, 51.5% of imports inspected by the CFIA were considered high risk for introducing plant pests, which is a significant increase from 72,702 high-risk imports in 2023 to 2024 to 104,780. To mitigate these risks, the CFIA applies science-based measures to prevent plant pest entry. Despite the rise in high-risk imports, less than 1% were denied entry, thanks to better compliance and improved inspection processes.

National Potato Wart Response Plan: Your thoughts on the matter

In November 2024, the CFIA held the second and final consultation on its draft plan to update the [National Potato Wart Response Plan](#) to align with current science, international standards, and technologies. The response plan outlines measures and activities that must be followed when a potato wart detection is confirmed. It replaces the Potato Wart Domestic Long-Term Management Plan from 2009 and sets out improved processes to help contain, control, and prevent the spread of potato wart.

The new National Potato Wart Response Plan has a more robust and effective approach to helping manage potato wart, ensuring compliance with international standards, protecting the health of Canadian potato crops, and maintaining confidence in Canada's plant health system. These measures also support the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the potato industry. New measures include:

- users of restricted fields must develop and implement preventive control plans to identify and manage risks associated with potato wart
- seed potato certification will no longer be available for potatoes grown in restricted fields, as seed potatoes are a significant risk for spreading the disease
- additional soil sampling and analysis is required before removing potato wart phytosanitary measures from restricted fields

The new response plan was finalized on March 5, 2025, and will take effect with the 2025 potato crop.

The CFIA completed the [2024 National Potato Wart Survey](#), which underscores the agency's commitment to safeguarding Canada's potato industry. The survey confirmed no presence of potato wart in over 2,200 soil samples from seed potato fields across multiple provinces. The data in the survey is used to help verify the effectiveness of the control measures in place that help contain, control, and prevent the spread of potato wart. This strengthens Canada's potato sector by ensuring compliance with international trade requirements and bolstering risk management strategies like improved biosecurity and soil analysis.

When harmful foreign plant pests are detected in Canada, the CFIA takes immediate action to control their spread. As the national plant protection organization, the CFIA administers a plant health surveillance program to determine the presence or spread of regulated plant pests. This data helps guide regulatory decisions. Regulated plant pests are harmful organisms, like insects, nematodes, diseases caused by fungi, bacteria, or viruses, or invasive plants, that are introduced outside their natural environment, either accidentally or on purpose. These pests are regulated at the federal, provincial, or municipal levels to prevent introduction or additional spread outside of known areas under active control or eradication. In 2024 to 2025, no new foreign pests were found in Canada, an improvement from the previous year when oak wilt was discovered for the first time. CFIA successfully limited the spread of 71.9% of regulated plant pests already established in Canada. This was below the target of 95% and a decrease from the previous year. The decrease was due to new detections of pests like EAB, hemlock woolly adelgid, box tree moth, brown spruce

longhorn beetle, woolly cup grass, Japanese beetle, plum pox virus, and spongy moth outside known infested areas. The CFIA will continue working with partners and stakeholders to identify, contain, and limit the spread of these pests and work toward achieving its target.

During a check of Japanese beetle surveillance traps in August 2024, CFIA inspectors identified 11 beetles at 5 locations in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador (a province that is mostly uninfested, but has some detections of Japanese beetle). These detections are not believed to be associated with establishments that import host material from regulated areas and may be an indication of a population within the community. No further detections were found at the positive sites identified in August, and visual surveys confirmed that no adult beetles were present.

On December 19, 2024, the CFIA met with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the city of St. John's to discuss Japanese beetle detections, potential treatment, and ongoing monitoring. The CFIA developed a surveillance approach to support the province, including additional surveillance support from provincial staff, issuing Notices to Treat in specific areas in the city, and issuing Prohibition of Movement Notices at 2 sites as a control measure to limit the movement of potentially infested materials. Of note, exports of Japanese beetle host materials from the province are minimal or negligible, and no export impacts are expected.

2.2 Responding to emergencies

The CFIA strives to prevent emergencies that threaten the safety of Canada's food system and the health of its plants, animals, and people. The CFIA continued to lead Canada's response to the ongoing national outbreak of HPAI, and responded to several high-risk food safety events, including outbreaks of *Salmonella* and *Listeria*. While the CFIA uses capacity and risk-based prioritization to guide its programs each year, current outbreaks of HPAI, bovine tuberculosis, MSX, and Dermo, along with reduced resources, have affected how closely programs align to their ideal design.

When the CFIA is notified of a serious illness that may be linked to food, the agency works with other public health partners, like the Public Health Agency of Canada, to investigate potential causes and takes all necessary measures to prevent further illness. The CFIA's responsibilities during a food safety investigation include tracing foods from the retail level through the supply chain, from retail to production, to identify the source, assess the risk, and take action to control the affected products.

The CFIA informs the public by issuing food recall warnings and oversees the recall process to ensure affected products are removed from the marketplace. If a food business refuses or is unable to recall a risk food product, the Minister of Health can order a mandatory recall for any food that poses a health risk. The CFIA issued 94 food recall warnings, 98% were issued within 24 hours of confirming the need for a recall.

Responding to outbreaks: *Salmonella*

Salmonella can cause illness through contaminated food, person-to-person contact, or contact with contaminated surfaces. The agency continued analyzing industry test results through its Pathogen Reduction Monitoring Program to assess the effectiveness of control measures for

Salmonella and *Campylobacter*. The Program will be expanded to include licensed producers of further processed raw poultry products.

In December 2024, the Public Health Agency of Canada published a study in *Epidemiology and Infection* assessing the impact of CFIA’s 2019 *Salmonella* reduction requirements for manufacturers. The CFIA published an article for the *Cultivating Science* platform highlighting collaborative efforts to identify *Salmonella* in frozen raw breaded chicken products using whole genome sequencing. This initiative underscores the CFIA’s leadership in science-based food safety. To maximize visibility, the article was supported by targeted social media outreach to industry, stakeholders, and the public.

Figure 3: Federally reportable animal disease detections for aquatic and terrestrial animals in Canada in 2024 to 2025



Description for Figure 3: [Federally reportable animal disease detections for aquatic and terrestrial animals in Canada in 2024 to 2025](#)

- Nunavut
 - Rabies (Arctic fox, dog, and caribou)
- British Columbia
 - Equine infectious anemia
 - HPAI
 - Rabies (bat)
 - Viral hemorrhagic septicemia
- Alberta

- CWD
- Equine infectious anemia
- HPAI
- Rabies (bat)
- Saskatchewan
 - Bovine tuberculosis
 - CWD
 - Equine infectious anemia
 - HPAI
 - Rabies (bat)
- Manitoba
 - Equine infectious anemia
 - HPAI
 - Rabies (bat, dog, skunk)
- Ontario
 - HPAI
 - Rabies (bat, and red fox)
- Quebec
 - HPAI
 - Infectious pancreatic necrosis
 - Rabies (Arctic fox, bat, dog, raccoon, and red fox)
- New Brunswick
 - Dermo
 - Infectious salmon anaemia
 - MSX
 - Rabies (bat)
- Nova Scotia
 - Dermo
 - HPAI
- Prince Edward Island
 - Infectious salmon anaemia
 - MSX
- Newfoundland and Labrador
 - HPAI
 - Infectious salmon anaemia

Source: [Rabies in Canada - inspection.canada.ca](https://inspection.canada.ca/rabies-in-canada)

Since 2021, the CFIA has actively responded to outbreaks of HPAI and in 2024 to 2025, 110 premises were infected with HPAI or low pathogenic avian influenza, subtype H5 (LPAI H5). Movement controls were implemented on the same day of detection for 95% of the cases, and within 1 day for the remainder. Given the severity of the current outbreak, impacting nearly 15 million birds, the CFIA has been evaluating the potential benefits of vaccination in prevention and mitigation. This includes literature reviews, horizon scanning, early warning systems, disease spread modeling, and cost-benefit analysis. Insights from these tools will inform decisions, in

collaboration with stakeholder and partners, on the use of vaccination in poultry and other animals. The CFIA:

- conducted computer simulations to evaluate the potential impact of vaccination as a response measure for HPAI in poultry
- convened a HPAI Vaccination Task Force as a forum for veterinarians, academic experts, and industry and government representatives to discuss the challenges and opportunities relating to developing and implementing a HPAI vaccination program
- approved 3 vaccines for HPAI in poultry for emergency preparedness use only
 - this work ensures that Canada could act quickly should a decision be made to vaccinate poultry in Canada against HPAI
- monitored emerging scientific literature and outbreak reports following the detection of HPAI in dairy cattle in the United States, which produced evolving intelligence reports to ensure that the agency had access to the most current information to support decision making related to this emerging issue

The CFIA continues to prepare for and respond to HPAI outbreaks using a science-based approach aligned with international standards by:

- addressing challenges identified during recent outbreaks to enhance consistency in the compensation framework and broadened the eligibility criteria of the *Compensation for Destroyed Animals Regulations*, allowing owners to receive compensation not only for animals but also for things ordered destroyed by the agency
 - as a result of these expanded provisions, the regulations have been renamed the [*Compensation for Destroyed Animals and Things Regulations*](#)
- carrying out a study in May and June 2024 on the effectiveness of pasteurization to inactivate the HPAI virus in milk from dairy cows
 - consistent with similar studies published internationally, the results showed that pasteurization is effective in inactivating the virus
- launching a pilot project to collect raw milk samples from milk trucks at dairy processors, which has expanded into an ongoing national surveillance system gathering samples from multiple processors to obtain a representative coverage across Canada
 - CFIA laboratories tested 2,828 samples of raw milk from processing plants and 1,216 retail milk samples from across Canada: all tested negative for HPAI
- launching a pilot project to revise primary control zone mapping, surveillance and permitting requirements to better reflect the unique needs of British Columbia's Fraser Valley where 39% of all HPAI-infected premises are located to support business continuity and international trade obligations while simplifying surveillance requirements in for producers, without increasing the risk of disease spread

In support of the Government of Canada's commitments to respond to priority animal disease outbreaks happening around the world, the CFIA will continue collaborating with provinces, territories, Indigenous partners, and industry on measures to prevent and manage possible

outbreaks. In 2024 to 2025, the CFIA confirmed the presence of 2 federally regulated aquatic animal diseases in oysters:

- *Perkinsus marinus*, or Dermo, was confirmed for the first time in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick
- MSX, caused by *Haplosporidium nelsoni*, in Bedeque Bay, Prince Edward Island

Dermo and MSX are serious diseases affecting the growth and survival of cultured and wild oysters, though they pose no risk to food safety or human health. Following detection, the CFIA established a primary control zone restricting the movement of oysters not ready for commercial sale. Fully grown and processed oysters remain eligible for sale and export, allowing industry operations to continue. The regulation also simplified movement within Prince Edward Island by removing the need for CFIA permits. Ongoing collaboration with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Atlantic provinces supports continued surveillance and sampling. In February 2025, the CFIA transitioned to the second phase of its response, focusing on long-term management and preventing further spread to other Atlantic provinces.

Responding to outbreaks: bovine tuberculosis

On February 25, 2025, bovine tuberculosis was confined in a Saskatchewan cattle herd following an investigation and testing linked to a November 2024 case at a slaughter facility. The CFIA is working closely with producers, industry associations, and provincial and federal agricultural and health authorities throughout the investigation.

Canada has been officially free of bovine tuberculosis in farmed bovine and cervid species since 2006. In response to the detection, the CFIA activated a Regional Emergency Operations Centre and implemented risk mitigation and surveillance measures to prevent further spread and support international market access for Canadian beef.

The CFIA's swift response to animal disease outbreaks, helps prevent the spread of disease, protecting animal health, supporting Canada's economy, and maintaining the confidence of Canada's international trade partners.

Figure 4: Federally reportable plant diseases and invasive species detections in Canada in 2024 to 2025



Description for Figure 4: Federally reportable plant diseases and invasive species detections in Canada in 2024 to 2025

- British Columbia
 - Dutch elm disease
 - Emerald ash borer
 - Japanese beetle
 - Ramorum blight
 - Spongy moth
- Alberta
 - Dutch elm disease
 - Spongy moth
- Manitoba
 - Spongy moth
- Ontario
 - Emerald ash borer
 - Japanese stiltgrass
 - Necrosis of grapevine
 - Plum pox virus
 - Spongy moth
- Quebec
 - Brown spruce longhorn beetle
 - Emerald ash borer

- *Phytophthora abietivora*
- Ramorum blight
- New Brunswick
 - Box tree moth
 - European larch canker
- Nova Scotia
 - Box tree moth
 - Emerald ash borer
 - European larch canker
 - Hemlock woolly adelgid
- Prince Edward Island
 - Box tree moth
 - European larch canker
- Newfoundland and Labrador
 - Japanese beetle
 - Spongy moth

Regulated areas are established to prevent the further spread of plant pests into areas where it has not yet been established. Within the regulated zone, plants can be moved freely, but they cannot be transported outside the zone without prior authorization from the CFIA. The agency launched a national invasive species advertising campaign to raise awareness about the actions Canadians can take to reduce the impact and limit the spread of invasive species, the various pathways by which invasive species can spread, and the risks and potential impacts of invasive species, including the spotted lanternfly.

Preventing the spread of invasive species like box tree moth is key to protecting Canada's boxwood industry. To support early detection, the CFIA established a community science network that led to the identification of the pest outside its known range. As a result, the regulated area was expanded to include Prince Edward Island, in addition to Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland and Labrador.

The detection of plum pox virus in the Hamilton and Niagara regions poses a significant threat to Canada's stone fruit industry, which includes peaches, plums, and cherries. Managing and containing the virus is critical to protecting crop yields, the CFIA expanded the regulated area for plum pox virus in Ontario's Niagara region. Measures include restrictions on the movement and propagation of host plants, enhanced surveillance, and collaboration with growers. These actions support local farmers safeguard international market access, and help protect peaches, plums and cherries. The virus does not pose a risk to human health or food safety.

To prevent the spread of EAB and protect Canada's economy, the CFIA updated regulated areas in March 2025 to include 2 regional county municipalities in Québec and one county in Ontario, following new detections during the 2024 survey season. In British Columbia, collaborative surveillance confirmed the first EAB detections in Vancouver and Burnaby, prompting further expansion of regulated zones. EAB has already killed millions of ash trees in Canada and the United States, posing a major threat to forests, native plants and forestry-related industries. Preventing its spread remains the most effective way to protect environmental and economic interests.

2.3 Enhancing the emergency response toolkit

The CFIA has a long-standing role in emergency preparedness and response. With increasing climate-related threats, including plant pests and animal health disease outbreaks, the CFIA continues to strengthen its emergency response toolkit. Although Canada remains free of ASF, the CFIA took the following steps to support prevention, enhance preparedness, and mitigate potential trade impacts should the disease be detected:

- conducted a simulation exercise on pig destruction and carcass disposal at a farm in St-Césaire, Quebec, which included training approximately 20 Quebec veterinarians on sample collection for blood and necropsy, validating operational procedures, and providing education and awareness for partners
- hosted a virtual functional exercise to test ASF notifications and communication
- held an ASF field exercise on March 10, 2025, with Manitoba Pork, the Government of Manitoba, and the University of Manitoba
- enhanced practical ASF sample collection skills and broadened understanding of biosafety and biosecurity
- expanded CanSpotASF early detection program
- added diagnostic screening for invasive wild pig sampling

To enhance the ability to respond and support industry readiness for emergencies, the CFIA took concrete steps to strengthen Canada's defenses against serious animal diseases like FMD. The agency:

- continued to partner with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations-European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth, the United States Department of Agriculture, and Animal Health Canada for a One Health approach in the design and delivery of training specific to transboundary animal disease recognition, preparation, and emergency response
- trained 150 CFIA veterinarians and 150 veterinary practitioners, including provincial and territorial and private partners, on FMD emergency management to help protect Canada's livestock
- maintained strict import measures and introduced new import controls in response to the 2025 FMD outbreaks in Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, and Austria
- advanced the establishment of a Canadian FMD vaccine bank
 - issued a request for proposal in February 2025 to secure suppliers to provide concentrated FMD vaccines which can be finished into ready-to-use doses if an outbreak occurs, with a contract award targeted for spring 2025
- complemented Canada's access to FMD vaccines by building on the existing supply available through the North American Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Bank
- collaborated with industry and provincial partners to strengthen response plans
 - updated plans to incorporate the latest amendments from the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Code
 - developed an FMD Integrated Emergency Response Plan in coordination with Animal Health Canada, industry, and provinces and territories

To improve response to HPAI outbreaks, the CFIA continued strengthening its detection and containment tools. In 2024 to 2025, 3 new Canadian containment laboratories were certified and 13 others recertified to support HPAI-related work. This includes:

- enhancing Canada’s capabilities in animal disease surveillance, research, and vaccine development; key pillars to help protect animal health and safeguard the agriculture sector
- ensuring all laboratories met stringent biosafety and biocontainment requirements to prevent any virus release
- collaborating with the Public Health Agency of Canada’s Centre for Biosecurity to revise biosafety guidance for laboratories working with HPAI, including updates to the *Biosafety Directive for New and Emerging Influenza A Viruses* and the release of a new *Biosafety Advisory: Avian Influenza A (H5N1)*

Using the One Health approach to support response efforts in a multi-jurisdictional way, the agency:

- created Indigenous Liaison roles within its emergency response teams to emphasize the importance of culturally responsive emergency management and foster partnerships with Indigenous communities
- updated and re-launched the Traceability National Information Portal to support disease preparedness and response, including for HPAI, by integrating provincial data and allowing users to search for detailed information on livestock and poultry sites across Canada
 - users can enter a location where an HPAI-positive wild bird and search for nearby poultry premises to educate and inform poultry stakeholders

To help prevent the spread of invasive species and plant pests, the CFIA developed a standardized incident response plan. This national framework improves the efficiency and consistency of plant health emergency preparedness, response, recovery and collaboration.

The CFIA also renewed the Centre for Plant Health, as part of the Laboratories Canada strategy. This modern facility is rated as a Plant Pest Containment Level 2 site, which is an intermediate level of containment, designed for facilities working with moderate-risk plant pests. These pests may not pose a direct threat to human health but could significantly impact plant life if released. Here, enhanced research on the correlation between arthropods and climate change occurs, and it provides surge capacity for the agency. Its work in virus testing and elimination directly supports the health and sustainability of Canada’s vineyards, orchards, and berry farms.

2.4 Safeguarding market access for Canadian exports

Access to international markets is essential to Canada’s agri-food sector, especially key exports like beef, pork and potatoes. Disease outbreaks such as serious animal or regulated plant diseases can disrupt trade through market closures and movement restrictions. In 2024 to 2025, the CFIA advanced surveillance, strengthened disease control, modernized regulatory approaches, and worked with international partners to maintain confidence in Canada’s plant and animal health systems. These efforts helped preserve trade continuity and supported access to 34 international markets for Canadian potatoes, benefitting major producing regions like Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta. The CFIA also demonstrated compliance with WOH requirements, through

robust import controls, inspections, and ongoing national surveillance. As a result, Canada has maintained its WOAHP negligible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) risk status as well as its WOAHP disease-free status for all official status diseases, including classic swine fever, African horse sickness, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, *peste des petits ruminants*, and FMD.

The agency:

- finalized consultations on a modernized National Potato Wart Response Plan, introduced enhanced control measures, and confirmed no detection of potato wart in over 2,200 soil samples through the 2024 survey
- introduced a redesigned BSE surveillance program and updated response actions to support Canada's negligible BSE risk status and protect beef export markets



Canada's "negligible risk" status for BSE maintained on the World Organisation for Animal Health disease risk status lists



34 markets maintained or gained for Canadian potatoes

Description for infographic

Supporting results: Safeguarding market access for Canadian exports

- Canada's "negligible risk" status for BSE maintained on the World Organisation for Animal Health disease risk status list
- 34 markets maintained or gained for Canadian potatoes

3. Strengthening scientific collaboration and international cooperation

Scientific cooperation remained fundamental to the CFIA's ability to advance knowledge, support evidence-based decision-making, and address global challenges. The CFIA strengthened important partnerships with domestic and international public health and scientific organizations, gaining diverse expertise to tackle complex issues and promote transparency.

Through engagement with foreign competent authorities, the CFIA supported the development of science and risk-based regulatory approaches, improved domestic and global food safety and plant and animal health systems, and enhanced understanding of Canada's sanitary and phytosanitary framework. These efforts help facilitate safe bilateral trade and reinforce Canada's reputation as a trusted trading partner.

3.1 Advancing scientific cooperation and collaboration

As one of Canada's leading science-based regulatory agencies, the CFIA plays a critical role in protecting food safety, and plant and animal health through rigorous, evidence-based decision-making. Internationally recognized for its scientific excellence, the CFIA collaborates with academia, community scientists, other federal departments, and domestic and international organizations. These partnerships help ensure Canada's systems remain science-driven, adaptable, and resilient. The agency advanced scientific collaboration in areas such as laboratory diagnostics, surveillance, biosecurity, and risk assessment by supporting public health, safe trade and trust in the food system. Outcomes included:

- supporting a global contingency planning initiative on potential CWD spread to humans, including the development of a new sensitive soil detection method in collaboration with South Korea's WOAAH lab
- publishing a guidance document in collaboration with 70 global experts on prion surveillance, diagnostics, and response
- supporting the transition to a new Regional Administrator and Status Assessor for the CWD herd certification in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, and Ontario for elk and white-tailed deer
- leading the 2024 Biosafety Level 4 Zoonotic Laboratory Network (BSL4ZNet) International Conference, engaging over 1,300 participants from 57 countries and establishing 5 new communities of practice to strengthen international collaboration on biosafety and high-containment pathogen management, enabling a faster, coordinated responses to emerging threats affecting animal and human health, national security, and economic resilience
- releasing a digital AMR toolkit for veterinarians during World AMR Awareness Week and issued a joint statement on progress under the [Pan-Canadian Action Plan on AMR](#)
- leading the formation of the International Potato Wart Research Community, a research consortium that includes scientists from Canada, Netherlands, Germany, France, Scotland, Australia, and Greece, to address priority research questions related to potato wart

3.2 Promoting science-based approaches and international standards

The CFIA collaborates with other countries through a variety of bilateral, multilateral, and international fora that aim to promote science-based initiatives, support predictable and transparent rules-based trade, improve regulatory harmonization, and address common issues. The agency actively participates in international standard-setting organizations to promote science-based standards for food, plant, and animal health, which supports harmonization and predictability in global trade.

In 2024 the CFIA participated in the G7 Chief Veterinary Officers Forum in Italy, joining global leaders to address critical issues in trade and animal and public health. The agency continued to lead Canada's engagement with international animal health organizations, including attending 91st General Session of the WOAAH, where 35 resolutions and 72 international standards were adopted. A major achievement was the adoption of the updated Terrestrial Animal Health Code for FMD, reflecting years of CFIA effort and providing new guidance to mitigate economic impacts of

potential outbreaks in Canada. Canada was also nominated to the WOH's governance review committee.

In 2025, the CFIA assumed the chair of both the Animal Health Quads Alliance, which brings together Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the North American Animal Health Committee with Mexico and the United States, strengthening international and continental collaboration on animal health and trade.

Safe and sound: Canada's SPS measures

SPS measures are regulatory controls applied to protect human, animal, or plant health and can take many forms. This includes requiring products to come from a pest- or disease-free area, inspecting products to verify that they meet Canada's food safety requirements, and permitting the use of only certain additives in food.

The CFIA leads Canada's implementation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement SPS Measures and co-leads SPS negotiations in free trade agreements with Global Affairs Canada. In 2024 to 2025, the agency reinforced Canada's leadership at the WTO Committee, advocating for science-based trade rules that prevent unjustified barriers to trade while safeguarding Canada's right to regulate. The CFIA also led discussions on antimicrobial resistance and emerging agricultural technologies to address SPS risks.

By tackling these challenges, Canada helps protect its economy and food security while staying competitive in global trade.

In 2024 to 2025, the CFIA advanced Canada's international policy objectives through active participation in standard-setting trade discussions. At the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the agency promoted science-based plant health standards and led key initiatives, including chairing the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee, the Focus Group on One Health, and the Focus Group on Sea Containers. These efforts resulted in the adoption of guidance to reduce phytosanitary risks and minimize supply chain and trade disruptions. Additionally, the agency:

- chaired the 18th and 19th Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, leading a shift in how plant health is integrated into the One Health framework, and driving international advocacy efforts
- held the vice-presidency of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants Council
- held the position of Chair of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Seed Schemes Bureau
- co-chaired the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement Sanitary and Phytosanitary Joint Management Committee reviewing progress on bilateral trade issues

in 2024 to 2025, the CFIA co-led Canada's engagement in the Codex Alimentarius Commission with Health Canada, promoting science-based international food standards. The agency chaired the 48th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling, advancing guidelines for e-commerce and digital food information. The CFIA also represented Canada at key Codex sessions on food inspection, certification, and veterinary drug residues, supporting Canadian interests, including improved market access for honey producers.

Key risks

This past year, the CFIA operated in a complex risk environment, responding to overlapping emergencies, such as animal disease outbreaks, invasive pests and global trade disruptions. Shifting international standards and climate change continued to challenge food safety, plant and animal health. Through science-based decision, collaboration and preparedness, the CFIA worked to safeguard Canada's food system and maintain public trust.

Risk: Shifts in the global trading environment

What the CFIA faced:

- shifting trade policies with growing focus on sustainability and climate action
- geopolitical instability, fiscal pressures, supply chain disruptions, and rising protectionism
- evolving consumer demands for sustainable packaging, sourcing transparency, and food authenticity

Examples of risk responses:

To navigate shifting global trade dynamics, the CFIA strengthened international engagement and supported market access to keep Canada's agri-food sectors resilient and competitive:

- negotiating enforceable SPS chapters in free trade agreements to support predictable, rules-based trade and complement tariff gains
- supporting the Indo-Pacific Agriculture and Agri-Food Office in Manila to advance [Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy](#) and address market trade risks through regulatory cooperation
- maintaining strong bilateral and multilateral engagement with traditional and emerging partners to address market access challenges and uphold science-based decision-making
- shaping global standards through active participation in [Codex](#), WOA, and the IPPC to protect public health and facilitate trade
- providing technical and regulatory expertise to open, re-open, and expand access to key international markets affected by SPS restrictions
- raising public awareness of food fraud through targeted education campaigns and modernized digital outreach
- monitoring trade trends and regulatory developments to identify emerging issues and align Canada's regulatory systems with international best practices

Risk: Climate Change

What the CFIA faced:

- increasing spread and diversity of plant pests and diseases, threatening agriculture, forests, and natural ecosystems
- rising food-borne and zoonotic diseases linked to environmental and microbial changes, impacting trade and exports
- more frequent extreme weather events disrupting supply chains, animal welfare, and agency inspection delivery and laboratory services
- accelerating climate impacts causing infrastructure deterioration, requiring resilience planning and proactive asset management

Examples of risk responses:

The CFIA advanced its climate change adaptation efforts to strengthen system resilience and support Canada's transition to a sustainable agri-food system:

- aligned climate measures with the National Adaptation Strategy and the Greening Government Strategy to integrate climate resilience into core operations and long-term planning
- collaborating with federal, provincial, and territorial, Indigenous and industry partners to share risk intelligence and address high-priority climate vulnerabilities
- embedding sustainability into policies and programs, including staff training and awareness on climate change and emergency preparedness
- applying a One Health approach to manage climate-related risks across human, animal, and environmental health
- supporting research and foresight on climate-related biosecurity threats to improve risk modeling and preparedness
- implementing adaptation measures based on the updated Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, including financial risk management
- advancing the [Federal Sustainable Development Strategy \(FSDS\)](#) through the CFIA's 2023 to 2027 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy, including infrastructure resilience and laboratory modernization in partnership with Laboratories Canada

Risk: Multiple concurrent emergencies

What the CFIA faced

- managed ongoing HPAI outbreaks with coordinated national response efforts
- strengthened preparedness for ASF, Dermo, MSX, and potato wart to protect livestock and trade
- addressed rising detection of invasive plant pests, including Japanese beetle, EAB, and box tree moth, in new areas
- investigated and communicated food safety incidents, including major recalls of plant-based beverages and cantaloupe

Examples of risk responses

To manage concurrent emergencies, the CFIA took targeted actions to protect Canada's food safety, public health and animal resources:

- strengthened import controls and additional requirements on feeds, grains, plant materials, and animals from regions or countries identified as high-risk for pests or diseases, such as ASF and FMD
- expanded laboratory capacity by cross-training staff in diagnostic methods critical for disease diagnostics
- advanced foreign animal disease preparedness, including FMD and HPAI, with the approval of 3 emergency-use poultry vaccines
- enhanced intelligence sharing with domestic and international partners for early threat detection
- increased public outreach on invasive species, zoonotic diseases, and food safety risks through digital campaigns and stakeholder engagement
- maintained scalable emergency protocols under the Emergency Management Framework to coordinate multi-threat responses

Risk: Erosion of public trust in the CFIA's role as a regulator and credible source of information

Public Opinion Research (POR) conducted in 2024 to 2025 showed generally positive views of the CFIA's role in food safety and regulatory oversight. However, challenges such as communication gaps, misinformation, high-profile recalls, and disease outbreaks continue to pose risk to public trust. While most Canadians value the CFIA's scientific approach, concerns around transparency, especially in food labelling and manufacturing, are growing amid economic pressures. Maintaining open, responsive communication is essential to prevent erosion of trust, which could lead to reduced compliance and increased reliance on unverified sources.

What the CFIA faced:

- strong overall trust, but vulnerable due to rising skepticism toward government institutions
- widespread mis- and dis-information about food safety, especially on online
- high-profile recalls raising concerns about the integrity of the food safety system
- large-scale animal disease outbreaks, increases public concern
- growing demand for transparency in food labelling and manufacturing practices amid inflation and corporate accountability
- without proactive engagement, trust may erode, leading to reduced compliance, reliance on unregulated sources, and increased foodborne illness risks

Examples of risk responses:

To reinforce public trust and support science-based regulation, the CFIA implemented proactive measures, including:

- improved transparency and communications through timely, science-based public messages and expanded Open Science initiatives
- engaged stakeholders via consultations with Canadians, Indigenous partners, and industry to reflect diverse perspectives

- monitored and mitigated risks using early warning systems and food fraud initiatives to protect consumers and market integrity
- tailored outreach based on POR to improve message relevance and accessibility
- led public awareness campaigns to boost food literacy, clarifying labelling (e.g., “best before” vs. “expiry” dates), and promote understanding of the “Product of Canada” and “Made in Canada” labels

Resources required to achieve results

Table 2: Snapshot of resources required for safe food and healthy plants and animals

Table 2 provides a summary of the planned and actual spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	\$684,325,474	\$830,746,084
Full-time equivalents	5,112	5,416

[The Finances section of the infographic for the CFIA on GC Infobase page](#) and the [People section of the infographic for the CFIA on GC Infobase page](#) provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Related government priorities

This section highlights government priorities that are being addressed through this core responsibility.

Gender-based analysis plus

The CFIA is committed to integrating Gender-based analysis plus (GBA Plus) into its policies, programs, and services to ensure inclusivity and equity across its mandate. The agency advanced the third of its 4-year GBA Plus data collection strategy; full implementation across all programs anticipated by 2026.

Over the year, the CFIA focused on building a baseline of GBA Plus data, capturing key demographic factors such as language, location, and business size. This helps identify how CFIA programs may impact groups like women entrepreneurs, official language minority communities, rural and remote producers, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), many of whom face barriers to regulatory support and trade. Combined with data from sources like Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, this supports more inclusive, evidence-based decision-making processes.

The CFIA continued to strengthen GBA Plus integration by improving data collection across programs. Through the 2024 GBA Plus Implementation Survey, the CFIA assessed internal capacity, training, data access, and barriers by providing the Department of Women and Gender Equality with a detailed update and identifying areas for improvement. The CFIA remains committed to fostering diversity, equity, accessibility, and inclusion, ensuring its programs and services meet the needs of all Canadians.

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

The CFIA advanced its commitment to sustainability by integrating environmental, social, and economic considerations across its programs, operations, and strategic planning. The agency is guided by the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Canada's FSDS.

The CFIA continued implementing its [Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy \(DSDS\) 2023 to 2027](#), outlining the agency's contributions to sustainable development through its core responsibility safe food and healthy plants and animals along with targeted actions supporting climate resilience, sustainable procurement, and environmentally responsible operations.

The CFIA made progress contributing to key FSDS and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), including:

- reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- conserving biodiversity
- promoting sustainable food systems
- strengthening climate adaptation and disaster resilience

A cornerstone of the CFIA's DSDS is advancing reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples. In collaboration with Indigenous partners, the agency ensures sustainability actions are inclusive, culturally respectful, and aligned with the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#). Key results include:

- integrating climate-resilient practices into inspection and laboratory operations
- reducing environmental footprint through waste diversion, energy efficiency, and improved green procurement
- supporting sustainable agriculture and trade through science-based regulation and international collaboration

These efforts support Canada's sustainability goals and reinforce its global leadership in advancing the 2030 Agenda by promoting resilient food systems, biodiversity protection, and inclusive communities. Through its work, the CFIA contributes to the following SDGs:

- SDG 2: Zero Hunger – Monitoring food compliance, managing recalls, and removing unsafe products from the market
- SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being – Protecting Canadians from zoonotic diseases and ensuring a safe food supply
- SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation – Enforcing labelling standards for fertilizers and supplements to safeguard water quality
- SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities – Supporting Indigenous-led initiatives, including the Indigenous Science Office, to incorporate Indigenous knowledge systems into the CFIA's scientific work and foster respectful, inclusive collaboration in regulatory science and policy development
- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production – Advancing zero-emission vehicle adoption, clean electricity use, and sustainable procurement

- SDG 13: Climate Action – Transitioning to climate-resilient operations through Canada’s Greening Government Strategy and the CFIA’s Real Property Management Strategy
- SDG 15: Life on Land – Managing invasive species to protect plant and animal biodiversity and ecosystem health

More information on the CFIA’s contributions to Canada’s Federal Implementation Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy can be found in [Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy](#).

Program inventory

Safe food and healthy plants and animals is supported by the following programs:

- [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 Standards Setting](#)
- [International Regulatory Cooperation and Science Collaboration](#)
- [Market Access Support](#)

Additional information related to the program inventory for safe food and healthy plants and animals is available on the [results page on GC InfoBase](#).

Internal services

In this section

- [Description](#)
- [Progress on results](#)
- [Resources required to achieve results](#)
- [Contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses](#)

Description

Internal services refer to the activities and resources that support a department in its work to meet its corporate obligations and deliver its programs. The 10 categories of internal services are:

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

Progress on results

This section presents details on how the agency performed to achieve results and met targets for internal services.

Managing services and assets

The CFIA relies on an extensive network of people, equipment, buildings, and laboratories across Canada to deliver its mandate. Safeguarding food, plant and animal health, and the vitality of Canada's economy requires sustainable investment in the right tools and resources to equip the agency's workforce and provide efficient and effective programs and services.

The CFIA completed construction of the Centre for Plant Health under the [Laboratories Canada strategy](#). Located in North Saanich, British Columbia, the centre began operating in January 2025. Its name, *ÍY_NONET_ÁUTW_E TFE SJESENENEŁ* means "the place that is good for the plants" in SENĆOŦEN and was gifted by *WŚÁNEĆ* elders. It is the first CFIA property named in an Indigenous language, recognizing cultural heritage and strengthening relationships with Indigenous communities.

The Centre is a leader in sustainable design, featuring a geothermal heating and cooling system, smart building systems, bird-friendly screening, and low-flow water fixtures. Its sustainable design is expected to reduce 200 tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions annually, setting a benchmark for eco-friendly government infrastructure.

Accelerating to net zero

Alongside sustainable infrastructure investments, the CFIA advanced its fleet electrification and emission reduction plan in line with the net-zero targets of the federal [Greening Government Strategy](#).

In 2024 to 2025, 79% of vehicles procured were plug-in hybrids, exceeding the 75% federal target and bringing the CFIA's green fleet to 17%, ahead of the 2028 goal of 15%.

Budget 2024 allocated \$900 million to Laboratories Canada, enabling major CFIA projects. Phase 1 prioritized critical infrastructure, including the CFIA-led Regulatory and Security Science hub project at the Ottawa Laboratory (Fallowfield). In 2024 to 2025, design work for the new facility advanced, with construction expected to begin in 2025 to 2026. This campus will host scientists from multiple federal agencies, fostering partnerships that strengthen Canada's ability to protect its food systems, respond to animal health threats, and support market access for Canada's estimated \$99.1 billion in agri-food exports.

Accessible building workplaces

As part of its commitment to a diverse and inclusive workplace, the agency continued to improve accessibility in line with the [Accessible Canada Act](#). In 2024 to 2025, the agency completed open-concept workspaces at the Burnaby Laboratory tailored to the needs of Deaf and hard of hearing (D/HH) employees and students, supporting visual communication and assistive technologies. This model may be adapted for other CFIA laboratories.

The CFIA's [Accessibility Progress Report 2024](#) highlights initiatives underway to identify solutions, remove barriers, and maintain accessible spaces.

Accessibility continues to be a key priority for the agency, and the renewed Centre reflects its commitment to meeting universal design standards.

In today's modern workplace, both physical infrastructure and digital tools play a vital role in delivering the services Canadians rely on. Maintaining workplace technology is important to ensure the agency's systems remain secure, reliable, and effective. This year, the CFIA completed a comprehensive upgrade of its operating systems across the organization, replacing outdated computers that lacked modern, built-in security features. This initiative enhances the CFIA's ability to defend against cyber threats and safeguards the data that underpin Canada's food safety inspections. As part of the agency's commitment to sustainability and community support, retired devices were donated to the Computers for Schools program.

Valuing and investing in the workforce

The CFIA is committed to supporting the Government of Canada's goal of building a more inclusive workforce through recruitment and retention strategies that emphasize diversity, and prioritize mental health and well-being. In alignment with the [Clerk's Call to Action on Anti-Racism, Equity, and Inclusion](#), the agency undertook several initiatives in 2024 to 2025, including the development of an Anti-Racism Action Plan and Toolkit, and launching the Sponsor Me! pilot project to support career advancement for Black, Indigenous, or visible minority employees. The CFIA also continued its Diverse Selection Board Member Inventory to support inclusive staffing processes, hosted safe space sessions, and provided targeted career navigation and language training for Black, Indigenous, and Person of Colour (BIPOC) employees. Throughout the year, the CFIA's diversity networks played a key role in promoting education and awareness, helping to dismantle stigmas

and foster a culture of inclusion and understanding.

Promoting engagement and reconciliation with Indigenous communities and employees

In 2023, the CFIA joined the [Indigenous Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics \(I-STEM\) Interdepartmental Cluster](#) to support collaboration on Indigenous science research and integrate Indigenous knowledge into decision-making on issues affecting Indigenous communities. Building on this commitment, the CFIA began participating in a Council of Canadian Academies-led project on Indigenous Science and Food Sovereignty in 2024 to 2025, further advancing its efforts to promote the I-STEM network, Indigenous scientific inclusion and reciprocal policy benefits for all Canadians.

The CFIA continued its efforts to recruit veterinarians, scientists, and members of employment equity groups, with a focus on increasing representation of Indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities. To achieve this, the agency engaged with post-secondary institutions to promote opportunities for emerging leaders in animal and plant science, public policy, and veterinary science. These efforts included hosting information sessions, promoting the recruitment inventory, and attending career fairs focused on employment equity groups. The CFIA also adopted the [Accessible Canada Act](#) definition of disability, offering a more inclusive framework for self-declaration during the hiring process.

Putting values and ethics to work

In spring 2024, the CFIA engaged with over 2,800 employees in values and ethics discussions through outreach sessions prompted by the Clerk of the Privy Council's request for an agency self-assessment. These sessions, aligned with the Clerk's Call to Action on Anti-Racism, Equity, and Inclusion, led to several ongoing commitments:

- delivering interactive training creating space for dialogue on ethical work challenges
- updating the CFIA Code of Conduct to reflect shared values
- launching a volunteer ambassador program to promote values and ethics
- hosting regular engagement sessions to monitor progress
- establishing an Ombuds Office to support a transparent, supportive, and ethical workplace

As part of this work, mandatory values and ethics training was introduced in 2024 to 2025, and the Ombuds office was launched in January 2025. This Office provides a safe and independent space for employees to raise concerns without fear of reprisal and offers guidance on equity, diversity, and inclusion.

Key Risks for Internal Services

Further to the food safety, and plant and animal health risks, the agency identifies 2 internal services risks. These are also found in the CFIA's Corporate Risk Profile:

Risk: Delayed technical and physical infrastructure modernization

As business and technology rapidly evolve, the CFIA must be prepared to meet changing administrative and technical demands. Aging infrastructure and limited funding can hinder efficient service delivery, especially as priorities shift to address emerging issues or emergencies. Delays in renewing IT platforms may lead to internal and external disruptions, reduce productivity, and less effective decision-making, potentially impacting public trust in CFIA as a regulator.

Insufficient investment in aging infrastructure also increases the risk of unplanned equipment or building failures or shutdowns, which could interrupt critical activities such as trade support, science-based decision-making, surveillance and food safety.

Examples of CFIA risk responses:

- adopting strategies to promote digital transformation and modernize services and data management plans, including:
 - aligning with the [2023 to 2026 Data Strategy for the Federal Public Service](#)
 - developing the CFIA 2025 to 2028 Data and Analytics Strategy
 - refreshing the CFIA Digital Strategy
- improving digital tools such as the Digital Service Delivery Platform to enhance usability
- implementing recommendations from the agency's Real Property Management Plan to improve facility asset condition, and its resilience and sustainability in addressing climate impacts
- continuing partnership with Laboratories Canada to modernize laboratory facilities, incorporating advanced equipment and carbon-neutral, green operations

Risk: Challenges in maintaining a diverse, inclusive, enabled workforce

As a science-based organization, the CFIA relies on highly trained specialists, including veterinarians, laboratory scientists, inspectors, food, plant, and animal experts, policy and IT experts, to deliver its mandate. Critical staffing shortages in these areas can affect the agency's ability to deliver key programs and services. Challenges in building a diverse workforce persist, particularly in recruiting veterinarians, persons with disabilities, and individuals from the BIPOC community. A diverse and inclusive workforce is essential to improving efficiency, breaking down systemic barriers, enhancing collaboration, and fostering innovation.

Examples of CFIA risk responses:

- advancing the CFIA's Accessibility Plan by identifying recruitment barriers for persons with disabilities and updating staffing policies and tools through an accessibility lens
- collaborating with organizations such as LiveWorkPlay to support inclusive hiring of persons with disabilities
- continuing career development opportunities for BIPOC employees, such as launching the Sponsor Me! pilot project to promote advancement

- enhancing Indigenous perspectives in federal science through ongoing partnership with the I-STEM Cluster, promoting cultural competency, respect for Indigenous approaches to environmental stewardship, and the integrating Indigenous knowledge into decision-making

Resources required to achieve results

Table 3: Resources required to achieve results for internal services this year

Table 3 provides a summary of the planned and actual spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	\$171,953,324	\$209,002,886
Full-time equivalents	1,054	1,168

[The Finances section of the infographic for the CFIA on GC Infobase page](#) and the [People section of the Infographic for the CFIA on GC Infobase page](#) provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses

Government of Canada departments are required to award at least 5% of the total value of contracts to Indigenous businesses every year.

The CFIA's results for 2024 to 2025:

Table 4: Total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses¹

As shown in Table 4, The CFIA awarded 8.38% of the total value of all contracts to Indigenous businesses for the fiscal year.

Contracting performance indicators	2024 to 2025 Results
Total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses ² (A)	\$4,985,559.37
Total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous and non-Indigenous businesses ³ (B)	\$64,781,687.36
Value of exceptions approved by deputy head (C)	\$5,318,416.13
Proportion of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses $[A / (B - C) \times 100]$	8.38%

Contracting performance indicators	2024 to 2025 Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ¹“Contract” is a binding agreement for the procurement of a good, service, or construction and does not include real property leases. - ²For the purposes of the minimum 5% target, the data in this table reflects how Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) defines “Indigenous business” as either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ owned and operated by Elders, band and tribal councils ○ registered in the Indigenous Business Directory ○ registered on a modern treaty beneficiary business list.

In 2024 to 2025, the CFIA continued to implement its *Procurement Strategy for Indigenous Businesses Action Plan*, reaffirming its commitment to increasing the total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses. As in previous years, contracts related to declared emergencies, such as threats to food safety, or plan and animal health were excluded due to the urgency of these procurements, which made market analysis and Indigenous supplier engagement unfeasible.

The CFIA’s 2025 to 2026 Departmental Plan projected that 7% of the total contract value would be awarded to Indigenous businesses by the end of 2024 to 2025. With the action plan fully in place, the CFIA exceeded this target through proactive planning and identification of set-aside opportunities. Contracts awarded spanned a broad range of goods and services, including Information Management and Information Technology equipment, professional consulting services, and office furniture.

Looking ahead, the CFIA remains focused on using data-driven insights to identify capacity gaps, monitor trends, and collaborate across government to expand Indigenous participation in federal procurement.

Spending and human resources

In this section

- [Spending](#)
- [Funding](#)
- [Financial statement highlights](#)
- [Human resources](#)

Spending

This section presents an overview of the agency’s actual and planned expenditures from 2022 to 2023 to 2027 to 2028.

Refocusing Government Spending

In Budget 2023, the government committed to reducing spending by \$14.1 billion over 5 years, starting in 2023 to 2024, and by \$4.1 billion annually after that.

As part of meeting this commitment, the CFIA identified the following spending reductions.

- 2024 to 2025: \$12,370,000
- 2025 to 2026: \$18,337,000

- 2026 to 2027 and after: \$26,506,000

During 2024 to 2025, the CFIA worked to realize these reductions through the following measures:

- modernized inspection processes and technologies to improve consistency, efficiency, and overall performance
- realigned resources to reflect changes in industry business models
- increased focus on collaborative research and expanded laboratory services through program harmonization
- enhanced efficiency across operational, administrative, and internal services

Budgetary performance summary

Table 5: Actual 3-year spending on core responsibilities and internal services (dollars)

Table 5 presents how much money the CFIA spent over the past 3 years to carry out its core responsibilities and for internal services.

Core responsibilities and internal services	2024 to 2025 Main Estimates	2024 to 2025 total authorities available for use	Actual spending over 3 years (authorities used)
Safe food and healthy plants and animals	684,325,474	890,527,774	2022 to 2023: 823,938,068 2023 to 2024: 877,330,418 2024 to 2025: 830,746,084
Subtotal	684,325,474	890,527,774	2022 to 2023: 823,938,068 2023 to 2024: 877,330,418 2024 to 2025: 830,746,084
Internal services	171,953,324	228,534,529	2022 to 2023: 184,507,382 2023 to 2024: 201,991,068 2024 to 2025: 209,002,886
Total	856,278,798	1,119,062,303	2022 to 2023: 1,008,445,450 2023 to 2024: 1,079,321,486 2024 to 2025: 1,039,748,970

Analysis of the past 3 years of spending

Increased spending in 2024 to 2025 is primarily due to statutory compensation payments and emergency response cost related to the HPAI outbreak.

The [Finances section of the Infographic for the CFIA on GC Infobase](#) offers more financial information from previous years.

Table 6: Planned 3-year spending on core responsibilities and internal services (dollars)

Table 6 presents how much money the CFIA plans to spend over the next 3 years to carry out its core responsibilities and for internal services.

Core responsibilities and internal services	2025 to 2026 planned spending	2026 to 2027 planned spending	2027 to 2028 planned spending
Safe food and healthy plants and animals	737,075,981	651,927,892	651,036,423
Subtotal	737,075,981	651,927,892	651,036,423
Internal services	179,768,983	172,812,074	172,783,452
Total	916,844,964	824,739,966	823,819,875

Analysis of the next 3 years of spending

Planned spending in 2026 to 2027 and 2027 to 2028 is decreasing primarily due to the sunsetting of various initiatives.

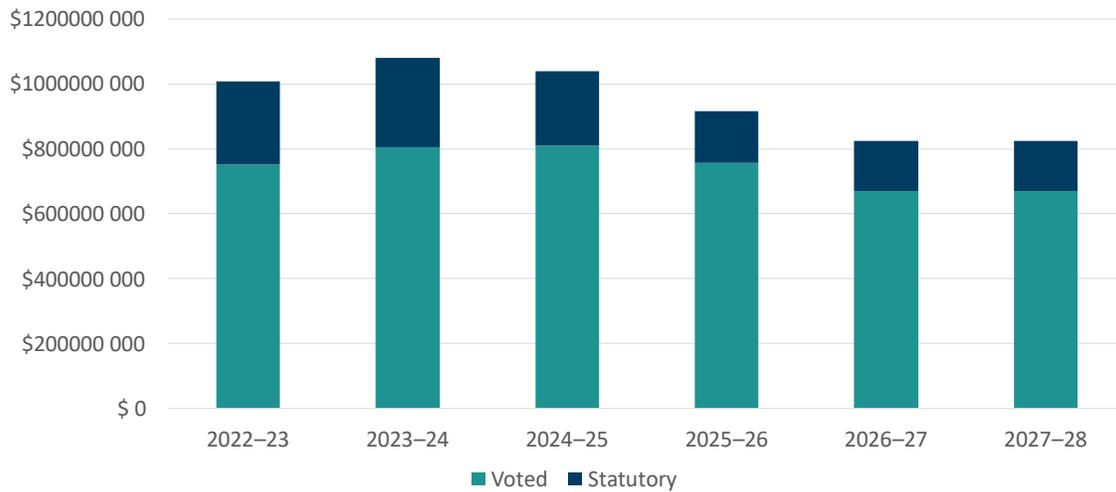
The [Finances section of the Infographic for the CFIA on GC Infobase](#) offers more financial information from previous years.

Funding

This section provides an overview of the agency’s voted and statutory funding for its core responsibilities and for internal services. Consult the [Government of Canada budgets and expenditures](#) for further information on funding authorities.

Graph 1: Approved funding (statutory and voted) over a 6-year period

Graph 1 summarizes the agency’s approved voted and statutory funding from 2022 to 2023 to 2027 to 2028.



Text version of graph 1

Graph 1 includes the following information in a bar graph:

Fiscal year	Statutory	Voted	Total
2022 to 2023	\$257,382,101	\$751,063,349	\$1,008,445,450
2023 to 2024	\$273,347,788	\$805,973,698	\$1,079,321,486
2024 to 2025	\$228,767,125	\$810,981,845	\$1,039,748,970
2025 to 2026	\$161,079,286	\$755,765,678	\$916,844,964
2026 to 2027	\$154,742,412	\$669,997,554	\$824,739,966
2027 to 2028	\$154,718,427	\$669,101,448	\$823,819,875

Analysis of statutory and voted funding over a 6-year period

Spending in 2022 to 2023 through 2024 to 2025 is higher primarily due to statutory compensation payments and operating expenses related to the HPAI outbreak. Planned spending in 2026 to 2027 and 2027 to 2028 is less than in previous years primarily due to the sunseting of various initiatives.

Consult the [Public Accounts of Canada](#) further information on the CFIA's departmental voted and statutory expenditures.

Financial statement highlights

Please see the [CFIA's Financial Statements \(Unaudited\)](#) for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

Table 7: Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2025 (dollars)

Table 7 summarizes the expenses and revenues for 2024 to 2025 which net to the cost of operations before government funding and transfers.

Financial information	2024 to 2025 actual results	2024 to 2025 planned results	Difference (actual results minus planned)
Total expenses	1,077,832,000	1,012,702,000	65,130,000
Total revenues	60,346,000	53,000,000	7,346,000
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	1,017,486,000	959,702,000	57,784,000

The 2024 to 2025 planned results information is provided in the CFIA's [Future-Oriented Statement of Operations and Notes 2024 to 2025](#).

Table 8: Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited) for 2023 to 2024 and 2024 to 2025 (dollars)

Table 8 summarizes actual expenses and revenues which net to the cost of operations before government funding and transfers.

Financial information	2024 to 2025 actual results	2023 to 2024 actual results	Difference (2024 to 2025 minus 2023 to 2024)
Total expenses	1,077,832,000	1,088,071,000	-10,239,000
Total revenues	60,346,000	55,732,000	4,614,000
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	1,017,486,000	1,032,339,000	-14,853,000

The CFIA's expenses for the fiscal year 2024 to 2025 were \$1,078 million, a decrease of \$10 million compared to 2023 to 2024. The difference is mainly due to a decrease in full-time equivalents associated with sunseting funds, which is partially offset by an increase in the expense for compensation payments.

2024 to 2025 total revenues were \$60.3 million, an increase of \$4.6 million compared to 2023 to 2024 due to an increase in revenues related to inspection fees as the agency’s fees were increased to keep up with the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Table 9: Condensed Statement of Financial Position (unaudited) as of March 31, 2025 (dollars)
 Table 9 provides a brief snapshot of the agency’s liabilities (what it owes) and assets (what the agency owns), which helps to indicate its ability to carry out programs and services.

Financial information	Actual fiscal year (2024 to 2025)	Previous fiscal year (2023 to 2024)	Difference (2024 to 2025 minus 2023 to 2024)
Total net liabilities	240,211,000	217,291,000	22,920,000
Total net financial assets	134,212,000	112,952,000	21,260,000
Departmental net debt	105,999,000	104,339,000	1,660,000
Total non-financial assets	280,370,000	230,228,000	50,142,000
Departmental net financial position	174,371,000	125,889,000	48,482,000

The CFIA’s liabilities at the end of 2024 to 2025 were \$240 million, an increase of \$23 million compared to the previous year. The change is mainly due to increased payables related to HPAI. Furthermore, the agency saw an increase in liabilities with the ratification of collective agreements with the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada. The increase in net financial assets of \$21 million is due to an increase in amounts due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which is reflective of financial authority used for an increase in accounts payable at year-end.

The CFIA’s 2024 to 2025 total non-financial assets amounted to \$280 million, an increase of \$50 million compared to 2023 to 2024 due to the capitalization of the agency’s Sidney laboratory and e-certification program.

Human resources

This section presents an overview of the agency’s actual and planned human resources from 2022 to 2023 to 2027 to 2028.

Table 10: Actual human resources for core responsibilities and internal services

Table 10 shows a summary of human resources, in full-time equivalents, for the CFIA’s core responsibility and for its internal services for the previous 3 fiscal years.

Core responsibilities and internal services	2022 to 2023 actual full-time equivalents	2023 to 2024 actual full-time equivalents	2024 to 2025 actual full-time equivalents
Safe food and healthy plants and animals	5,559	5,602	5,416
Subtotal	5,559	5,602	5,416
Internal services	1,189	1,251	1,168
Total	6,748	6,853	6,584

Analysis of human resources over the last 3 years

The CFIA's full-time equivalents increased in 2023 to 2024 mainly due to operating expenses attributed to the HPAI emergency response and various new initiatives. The decrease in full-time equivalents in 2024 to 2025 is associated with the sunsetting of funds.

Table 11: Human resources planning summary for core responsibilities and internal services

Table 11 shows information on human resources, in full-time equivalents, for each of the CFIA's core responsibilities and for its internal services planned for the next 3 years. Human resources for the current fiscal year are forecasted based on year to date.

Core responsibilities and internal services	2025 to 2026 planned full-time equivalents	2026 to 2027 planned full-time equivalents	2027 to 2028 planned full-time equivalents
Safe food and healthy plants and animals	5,175	4,732	4,730
Subtotal	5,175	4,732	4,730
Internal services	1,036	1,020	1,020
Total	6,211	5,752	5,750

Analysis of human resources for the next 3 years

Planned full-time equivalents in 2026 to 2027 and 2027 to 2028 are decreasing primarily due to the sunsetting of various initiatives.

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on the CFIA's website:

- [Details on transfer payment programs](#)
- [Gender-based analysis plus](#)
- [Response to Parliamentary committees and external audits](#)

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](#). This report also provides detailed background information on tax expenditures, including descriptions, objectives, historical information and references to related federal spending programs as well as evaluations and GBA Plus of tax expenditures.

Corporate information

Departmental profile

Appropriate minister: The Honourable Marjorie Michel

Institutional head: Paul MacKinnon

Ministerial portfolio: Health

Enabling instrument: [Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act](#)

Year of incorporation / commencement: 1997

Other assigned statutes:

- [Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act](#)
- [Food and Drugs Act](#)
- [Safe Food for Canadians Act](#)
- [Fertilizers Act](#)
- [Plant Breeders' Rights Act](#)
- [Plant Protection Act](#)
- [Seeds Act](#)
- [Health of Animals Act](#)
- [Feeds Act](#)

Departmental contact information

Mailing address:

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

1400 Merivale Road

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0Y9

Canada

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

TTY: 1-800-465-7735

Website: inspection.canada.ca

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, departments or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

competent authority (Autorité compétente)

A government agency or department that has jurisdiction to perform legislated functions. This includes any person or organization that has the legally delegated or invested authority, capacity, or power to oversee and enforce the international movement of products or other things regulated under their authority.

core responsibility (responsabilité essentielle)

An enduring function or role of a department. The departmental results listed for a core responsibility reflect the outcomes that the department seeks to influence or achieve.

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel)

A report that outlines the anticipated activities and expected performance of an appropriated department over a 3-year period. Departmental Plans are usually tabled in Parliament in spring.

departmental priority (priorité)

A plan, project or activity that a department focuses and reports on during a specific planning period. Priorities represent the most important things to be done or those to be addressed first to help achieve the desired departmental results.

departmental result (résultat ministériel)

A high-level outcome related to the core responsibilities of a department.

departmental result indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

A quantitative or qualitative measure that assesses progress toward 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 outlining a department's accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

Measures the person years in a departmental budget. An employee's scheduled hours per week divided by the employer's hours for a full-time workweek calculates a full-time equivalent. For example, an employee who works 20 hours in a 40-hour standard workweek represents a 0.5 full-time equivalent.

Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS Plus])

An analytical tool that helps to understand the ways diverse individuals experience policies, programs and other initiatives. Applying GBA Plus to policies, programs and other initiatives helps to identify the different needs of the people affected, the ways to be more responsive and inclusive, and the methods to anticipate and mitigate potential barriers to accessing or benefitting from the initiative. GBA Plus goes beyond biological (sex) and socio-cultural (gender) differences to consider other factors, such as age, disability, education, ethnicity, economic status, geography (including rurality), language, race, religion, and sexual orientation.

government priorities (priorités pangouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2024 to 2025 Departmental Results Report, government priorities are the high-level themes outlining the government's agenda as announced in the [2021 Speech from the Throne](#).

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

A program, project or other initiative where 2 or more federal departments receive funding to work collaboratively on a shared outcome usually linked to a government priority, and where the ministers involved agree to designate it as horizontal. Specific reporting requirements apply, including that the lead department must report on combined expenditures and results.

Indigenous business (entreprise autochtones)

For the purposes of a Departmental Result Report, this includes any entity that meets the Indigenous Services Canada's criteria of being owned and operated by Elders, band and tribal councils, registered in the [Indigenous Business Directory](#) or registered on a modern treaty beneficiary business list.

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.

One Health (une seule santé)

A multisectoral and multidisciplinary collaborative approach to addresses shared health threats that recognizes the interconnections between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment.

performance (rendement)

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

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement)

A qualitative or quantitative measure that assesses progress toward a departmental-level or program-level result, or the expected outputs or outcomes of a program, policy or initiative.

plan (plan)

The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how a department 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 the amounts presented in Main Estimates. Departments must determine their planned spending and be able to defend the financial numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

program (programme)

An Individual, group, or combination of services and activities managed together within a department and focused on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

program inventory (répertoire des programmes)

A listing that identifies all the department's programs and the resources that contribute to delivering on the department's core responsibilities and achieving its results.

result (résultat)

An outcome or output related to the activities of a department, policy, program or initiative.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

Spending approved through legislation passed in Parliament, other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose and the terms and conditions of the expenditures.

target (cible)

A quantitative or qualitative, measurable goal that a department, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Spending approved annually through an appropriation act passed in Parliament. The vote also outlines the conditions that govern the spending.