

## Poultry Sector

Date	Time	Location
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Monday June 10, 2024	8:00 AM – 11:20 AM	Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City Montmagny Room (Terrace level)
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### Purpose of Meeting

Title	Name
Chair	Ed Fetting
Staff contact	Nicolas Paillat ( <a href="mailto:nicolas@cpep-tvoc.ca">nicolas@cpep-tvoc.ca</a> )
Guest(s)	CFC, TFC, FPCC, AAFC, Associate members

### Notes

MS Teams Meeting Link: <https://tinyurl.com/CPEP-Poultry-20240610>

Breakfast will be available in the Ballroom (Level 2) from 7:00AM

A presentation by Kristina Farrell (CEO, Food and Beverage Canada) regarding Plastics and Packaging Legislation for poultry and egg members will follow the Poultry meeting and will start at 11:30 am in the Ballroom (Level 2).

Agenda Item	Time	Attachment	Type			Presenter
Poultry Sector Meeting – June 2024			Information	Discussion	Decision	
	1. Welcome / Call to order / Introductions	8:00 am		●		
2. Adoption of the agenda					●	Ed
3. Approval of February 15, 2024 meeting minutes		#3			●	Ed
4. Action Plan from previous meetings		#4	●			Nicolas
5. Food Safety						
a) Pathogen Reduction Monitoring Program						
b) Joining Government/Industry WG on Control of Salmonella & Campylobacter in Poultry	8:10 am	#5	●	●		Skyler
c) NCC Update on status of pathogen monitoring in the USA						
d) Safe Food for Canadians Act 5-yr review						
6. HPAI	8:20 am	#6.1-6.2	●	●		Skyler/Nicolas
7. Animal Welfare						
a) CPEP DOA data						
b) CPEP Food pad data collection						
c) CFC-CPEP Joint Animal Welfare WG	8:35 am	#7.1-7.2	●	●		Skyler/Nicolas
d) Shackle time						
e) Poultry Code Update						
f) Egg Video and NFAAC Process						
8. TRQ & Trade	9:05 am	#8.1-8.2	●	●		Nicolas
9. Live Price						
a) Chicken and Turkey Live Price data	9:15 am	#9.1-9.3	●	●		Nicolas
b) CPEP Feed Price Report						
c) BC COP Model						
10. CPEP Board Update	9:40 am		●	●		Mark

11. Cross sectoral issues					
a) Labour					
b) Grocery Code of Conduct					
c) CN and CBSA Strikes					
d) Supply Management Processor Investment Fund (SMPIF)	9:45 am	#11.1-11.3	•	•	CPEP staff & Kristina Farrell (FBC)
e) Animal Health Canada					
f) CPRC					
Coffee Break	10:15 am				
12. Chicken Sector					
a) CFC Update					
b) Preliminary discussions on bases for A-193 to A-198	10:30 am	#12	•	•	CFC Moneesha CFC/Nicolas
c) CFC LCA Project					
13. Turkey Sector					
a) TFC Update	10:50 am	#13	•	•	TFC Nicolas TFC/Nicolas
b) Market Conditions and allocations					
c) Generic Marketing Update					
14. Upcoming Meetings		#14	•		
15. Review of action items and decisions			•		Nicolas
16. Adjournment	11:20 am			•	Ed

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# POTC meeting – May 23 & 24

**Food Safety Update** to Poultry Sector – June 10, 2024

# Food safety topics of discussion

1. Pathogen Reduction Monitoring Program
2. Joint Government/Industry Working Group from Control of *Salmonella* & *Campylobacter* in Poultry
3. National Chicken Council update on status of pathogen monitoring in the USA
4. SFCA 5-year review



# Pathogen Reduction Monitoring Program

- Dr. Sukhpal Deol and Dr. Ashwani Tiwari from the Food Safety Division of CFIA addressed our Poultry Operations Technical Committee in May to update us on Pathogen Monitoring within poultry plants
- On April 12, 2024 CFIA announced updates to the PRMP
  - **CFIA heard our industry concerns about the 2024 implementation of the PRMP.** And have allowed poultry plants more time to achieve performance standards on Salmonella and Campylobacter.
  - **If you achieved performance standards for carcass parts** and are producing raw comminuted poultry, you should start testing these products in 2024
  - **If your results for carcass parts, comminuted poultry and carcasses did not meet performance criteria**, but you have implemented corrective actions and the corrective actions assessment says you need more time, you should focus your effort on achieving the performance criteria for carcass parts, comminuted poultry and carcasses. During this focused period, the CFIA will not require rotation to the next type and subtype of poultry products.

# Pathogen Reduction Monitoring Program

- Intent of Update is to:
  - **Facilitate Industry Action:**
    - Comprehensive assessment of current processes
    - Implementation of PRMP-compliant controls
  - **Encourage Innovation:**
    - Development of novel PRMP process control solutions
    - Industry discussions on best practices for control solutions
  - **Leverage Data:**
    - Trend analysis for ongoing PRMP performance evaluation
- The intent of the Update is **not** to allow for continued or unlimited instances of contamination or process control failures.

# Pathogen Reduction Monitoring Program

- Compliance Assessment in plants is possible
  - A series of failures in testing does NOT automatically equate to non-compliance with the Safe Food for Canadians Regulations (SFCR).
  - CFIA expects the license holder will use a systematic approach, using the PCP in addressing PRMP failures.
  - Use PRMP policy steps to develop an effective corrective action and submit to local CFIA.
  - Undertake a comprehensive review of previous corrective actions to understand the reasons for their limited success.

# Pathogen Reduction Monitoring Program

## Next Steps

- **Data-Driven Assessment:** CFIA will collect and analyze PRMP data quarterly (every three months) to identify emerging trends and potential areas for improvement.
- **Collaborative Approach:** The CFIA will engage in regular discussions with industry stakeholders to share data insights, discuss trends, and explore effective corrective actions.
  - CFIA's next meeting with POTC members scheduled for June 13<sup>th</sup> to discuss scientific approaches to achieving meaningful pathogen reduction results
- **Continuous Improvement:** CFIA is committed to ongoing refinement of the PRMP.

# Joint Industry / Government WG for the control of *Salmonella* & *Campylobacter*

## Key outcomes of recent meetings

- Working group includes Health Canada, CFIA, CPEP, poultry producer organizations, and provincial regulatory bodies
- CPEP has highlighted to the group that Poultry processors are actively assessing and adjusting their pathogen reduction monitoring programs and evaluating corrective actions. Achieving targeted limits during poultry processing is the goal, while finding the balance between implementing corrective actions and the time needed to re-evaluate.
- PHAC Update
  - Presentation on Surveillance Trends of *Campylobacter* – leading bacterial cause of foodborne illness in Canada
  - Sunsetting Frozen Breaded Chicken Products (FBCPs) sampling
- Roundtable discussions
  - Considerations with Poultry Testing and Reporting – To what depth/how much testing effort is needed?
  - Implementation of the new Hatchery Regulations

# NCC update on pathogen monitoring in the USA

## National Chicken Council pathogen update

- In April, the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) announced its final determination to declare Salmonella an **adulterant in raw breaded stuffed chicken products** when they exceed 1 cfu/g for Salmonella contamination
  - Essentially zero-tolerance
  - FSIS plans to sample incoming chicken. However, the standard will also apply to finished product and product tested at retail.
- NCC is calling this ruling a Dangerous Precedent that has the potential to:
  - Shutter processing plants,
  - Cost jobs,
  - Take safe food and convenient products off shelves,
  - Increase Food Waste
- “NCC strongly supports effective public health measures and science-driven policy. USDA’s determination is neither.”

# SFCA: 5-year review

## POTC members were asked about comments on the SFCA Review Consultation

- Overall, members are happy with the change to outcome-based guidelines from the previous prescriptive regulations
- CPEP commented back to the Consultation regarding Objective 2 of the SFCA: “having effective, streamlined, and strengthened legislative authorities across food commodities”
  - Training needs to be consistent for CFIA inspectors because the interpretation of an appropriate outcome-based approach can vary from inspector to inspector
  - This lack of consistency across the inspectorate undermines the “effective, streamlined, and strengthened legislative authority” that the SFCA attempts to obtain

# QUESTIONS?






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<b>To:</b>	CPEP Members
<b>From:</b>	CPEP Staff
<b>Date:</b>	May 2024
<b>Subject:</b>	HPAI Updates

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**1. Vaccination Task Force**

CFIA established a vaccination task force for discussion on the potential use of vaccination against HPAI in Canada. The task force has met a number of times through 2023-2024, with the focus on information gathering and an HPAI modelling study. A summary of the task force’s work to date is attached to this memo.

A costing working group has been created to understand the cost of a vaccination program in Canada; the cost of lost export markets is one element that the working group will have to consider.

The situation in France continues to be monitored closely, where a vaccination program for ducks was introduced in fall 2023. The program has been deemed successful, however, many trading partners still have restrictions in place for all poultry products from France, including Canada and the US.

**2. Destruction Technical Working Group**

The destruction working group continues to meet to share updates on destruction capacity and approved methods. The group is now led by the CVO office and includes representatives from every province, national poultry groups (NPG), and processors.

Animal Health Canada, CFIA, and NPG are in discussions for Animal Health Canada to create a new reference manual for poultry destruction methods. This would include the creation of an expert panel to review the existing destruction methods. NPG will be consulted on the terms of reference for this expert panel review.

**3. HPAI in Cattle**

CFIA is following the reported cases of HPAI in cattle in the US very closely. The CFIA response has included testing of retail milk (to determine if the virus is present, not to verify safety) and facilitating the testing of healthy cows. As of May 14, 2024, CFIA reported that all 142 retail milk samples have tested negative for HPAI fragments.

The CFIA response in the event of a positive finding of HPAI in cattle in Canada will be shared with industry soon. They have noted that the stamping out policy used for poultry would not apply to cattle.

**4. Animal Health Canada**

As noted previously, with Animal Health Canada receiving substantial government funding for their emergency management division, they will likely begin to take on many of the HPAI management roles currently led by CFIA. NPG has shared an initial task list with CFIA and Animal Health Canada, with further discussions to come.

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**To:** CPEP Members

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**From:** CPEP Staff

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**Date:** June 2024

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**Subject:** HPAI Trade Restrictions – CPEP Priority List

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### **Export Markets – Update on CFIA Negotiations**

CFIA continues to work on reopening priority export markets that have been impacted by HPAI in Canada. An update on some of their efforts in key markets:

- South Africa:
  - Restrictions are currently at the national level
  - As a first step in moving to a zone recognition agreement, Canada has completed South Africa's questionnaire. They are now waiting for a response and for South Africa to agree to a technical meeting.
- Hong Kong:
  - Restrictions are at the municipality/county/district level
  - CFIA/Hong Kong process to release zones is quite extensive, and as a result CFIA has worked with industry to prioritize the restricted zones. Though this process, three important zones were recently released.
- Taiwan:
  - Restrictions are at the provincial level
  - Discussions continue regarding changing this to the PCZ level.
- Japan:
  - Restrictions are at the provincial level
  - Discussions continue regarding changing this to the PCZ level.
- China:
  - Restrictions are currently at the national level
  - CFIA recognizes the importance of the market (for poultry/egg products and pet food), but have not been able to make progress.

### **Export Markets – Priority List**

Members are asked to provide input on the following:

- Specific to Hong Kong, are there any remaining restrictions impacting exports to Hong Kong?
- For other trade markets, are there any that should be prioritized by CFIA, that are not noted above?

The full list of trade restrictions is attached to this memo for reference; the most up to date list can always be found on the CFIA website: <https://inspection.canada.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/diseases/reportable/avian-influenza/latest-bird-flu-situation/restrictions-imposed-by-foreign-countries/eng/1666817801088/1666817801682>

**Consolidated list of restrictions imposed by foreign countries as a result of Avian Influenza in all commodities – All areas**

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Information is up to date as of May 30, 2024

**Algeria:** Restrictions imposed for live poultry and hatching eggs originating from or transiting Primary Control Zones (PCZs) in Canada affected by avian influenza.

**Armenia:** An import of turkey hatching eggs was allowed from Canada (except the province of Nova Scotia). This is believed to be a one-time acceptance as it is a small market.

**Australia:** The Australian Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) formally recognized Canada's highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) zoning. The zone where the flock of origin is located is approved for export if the source county is free of HPAI in commercial poultry and there have been no HPAI outbreaks in commercial poultry within a 40 kilometer radius of the source premises.

**Bangladesh:** Shipments were allowed from Canada (except province of Nova Scotia) in March 2022. This is believed to be a one-time acceptance as the certificate has not been changed from country freedom from Avian Influenza.

**Barbados:** Restrictions imposed on personal exports of live poultry and poultry products from Canada. This does not affect commercial exports. An additional statement was added to the poultry product certificates that the products did not originate from any area/farm under quarantine or surveillance for Avian Influenza.

**Brazil:** Brazil has recognized Canada's zoning approach for live poultry and hatching eggs. Exports are not allowed for products originating or transiting through Primary Control Zones (PCZs) established by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) in affected provinces.

**Chile:** Restrictions imposed for live poultry and hatching eggs from Primary Control Zones (PCZs) in Canada affected by avian influenza.

**China:** Export certificate requires country is "free from Avian Influenza" for live birds and hatching eggs. China's General Administration of Customs (GACC) confirmed a ban on dry pet food containing poultry ingredients.

**Colombia:** Export certificate requires country is "free from Avian Influenza" for day old chicks and hatching eggs.

**Costa Rica:** Restrictions imposed for hatching eggs from Primary Control Zones (PCZs) affected by avian influenza. Only premises located 13 km outside the established control zones are permitted to export but are required to attach the latest result of the official avian influenza surveillance to the export health certificate.

**Cuba:** Restrictions lifted on poultry and poultry products originating from the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Ontario.

**European Union:** Restrictions imposed on live birds, hatching eggs, animal products for pet food manufacturing, raw pet food, and edible poultry meat and poultry products including eggs and processed egg products originating from the control zone until further notice. There are no restrictions on thermally processed pet food (dry or canned) originating from the control zone.

**Great Britain:** Restrictions imposed on live birds, hatching eggs, animal products for pet food manufacturing, raw pet food, and edible poultry meat and poultry products including eggs and

processed egg products originating from the control zone until further notice. There are no restrictions on thermally processed pet food (dry or canned) originating from the control zone.

**Guatemala:** A certificates for live birds (poultry and waterfowl) require country or provincial freedom from Avian Influenza. Guatemala has agreed to recognize our control zones but cannot change their certificates due to the language coming from regulation. Exportation can proceed with valid documentation from Guatemala (for example valid import permit).

**Haiti:** All poultry, edible poultry meat and poultry products originating outside the Primary Control Zones (PCZs) are eligible for export to Haiti. For poultry meat and poultry products, a signed Commercial Risk Letter must be presented by the exporter/applicant establishment to CFIA.

**Honduras:** Restrictions imposed for live poultry and hatching eggs from Primary Control Zones (PCZs) affected by avian influenza.

**Hong Kong:** No export certificates destined to Hong Kong should be signed by the CFIA for all poultry (carcass, parts and offal) and poultry products (including eggs) for human consumption from:

<b>Region(s)</b>	<b>Date of notification</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Municipality of Huron No. 223, Saskatchewan</li> <li>• Rural Municipality of Aberdeen No. 373, Saskatchewan</li> <li>• Rural Municipality of Rosthern No. 403, Saskatchewan</li> </ul>	November 21, 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal District of Greenview, Alberta</li> </ul>	October 24, 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Municipality of Maple Creek No. 111, Saskatchewan</li> </ul>	October 17, 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norfolk County, Ontario</li> </ul>	May 23, 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality of Middlesex Centre, Ontario</li> </ul>	April 17, 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Township of West Lincoln, Ontario</li> </ul>	April 11, 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality of Lambton Shores, Ontario</li> </ul>	December 28, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality of North Middlesex, Ontario</li> <li>• Rural Municipality of Humboldt No. 370, Saskatchewan</li> </ul>	December 13, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fraser Valley Regional District, British Columbia</li> <li>• Municipality of Adelaide Metcalfe, Ontario</li> <li>• County of Forty Mile, Alberta</li> </ul>	December 6, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rouville Regional County Municipality, Quebec</li> <li>• Clear Hills County, Alberta</li> </ul>	November 15, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Municipality of Ritchot, Manitoba</li> <li>• L'Érable Regional County Municipality, Quebec</li> <li>• La Haute-Yamasha Regional County Municipality, Quebec</li> </ul>	November 9, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural municipality of Hoodoo No. 401, Saskatchewan</li> </ul>	November 1, 2022

Region(s)	Date of notification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Municipality of Monet No. 257, Saskatchewan</li> <li>• Rural Municipality of De Salaberry, Manitoba</li> <li>• United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Ontario</li> </ul>	October 25, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Municipality of Lumsden No. 189, Saskatchewan</li> <li>• Rural Municipality of Redburn No. 130, Saskatchewan</li> <li>• Les Jardins-de-Napierville Regional County Municipality, Quebec</li> </ul>	October 19, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoky Lake County, Alberta</li> <li>• Rural Municipality of Laird No. 404, Saskatchewan</li> </ul>	October 5, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Starland County and Municipal District of Willow Creek No. 26, Alberta</li> <li>• City of Chilliwack, Province of British Columbia</li> <li>• Rural Municipality of Cut Knife No. 439, Saskatchewan</li> </ul>	September 29, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strathcona County, Alberta</li> </ul>	September 22, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athabasca County No. 12, Alberta</li> </ul>	September 13, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• La Jacques-Cartier Regional County Municipality, Quebec</li> </ul>	July 12, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County of Two Hills No. 21, Alberta</li> <li>• Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131, Saskatchewan</li> </ul>	May 24, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newell County, Alberta</li> </ul>	May 17, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal District of Wainwright No. 61, Alberta</li> <li>• Rural Municipality of Carmichael No.109, Saskatchewan</li> <li>• Rural Municipality of Montrose No.315, Saskatchewan</li> </ul>	May 10, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Municipality of Morse No.165, Saskatchewan</li> <li>• Cardston County, Alberta</li> </ul>	May 3, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Municipality of Whitemouth, Manitoba</li> </ul>	April 28, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albert County, New Brunswick</li> </ul>	April 28, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brome-Missisquoi Regional County Municipality, Quebec</li> <li>• Les Sources Regional County Municipality, Quebec</li> <li>• Warner County No.5, Alberta</li> <li>• Camrose County No. 22, Alberta</li> <li>• Rural Municipality of Moose Creek No.33, Saskatchewan</li> </ul>	April 26, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Municipality of Loreburn No.254 and Rural Municipality of Moose Mountain No.63, Saskatchewan</li> <li>• Regional District of North Okanagan, British Columbia</li> <li>• County of Wetaskiwin No.10, Alberta</li> </ul>	April 19, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality of Chatham-Kent</li> </ul>	April 15, 2022

Region(s)	Date of notification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Township of South Glengarry, Ontario</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Val-Saint-François County, Quebec</li> </ul>	April 14, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paintearth County, Alberta</li> <li>• Kneehill County, Alberta</li> <li>• Ponoka County, Alberta</li> <li>• Mountain View County, Alberta</li> </ul>	April 12, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hants County, Nova Scotia</li> </ul>	February 16, 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kings County, Nova Scotia</li> </ul>	February 7, 2022

**Jamaica:** Restrictions imposed on live birds, hatching eggs, raw poultry products, raw pet food originating or transiting through Primary Control Zones (PCZs) established by the CFIA in affected provinces.

**Japan:** Restrictions imposed on live poultry, hatching eggs, poultry meat and meat products originating from provinces not considered free from HPAI. Japan will accept poultry/egg products originating from the following provinces produced on or before the date listed if those items were stored in a sanitary manner until export: Newfoundland and Labrador (December 9, 2021); Nova Scotia (January 8, 2022); Ontario (March 3, 2022); Alberta (March 13, 2022); Quebec (March 18, 2022); British Columbia (March 18, 2022); Saskatchewan (March 21, 2022); Manitoba (March 30, 2022) and; New Brunswick (March 31, 2022)

**Kazakhstan:** Temporary restrictions have been introduced on the export to the territory of Kazakhstan originating from provinces not free from HPAI in poultry for live poultry and hatching eggs, down and feathers, poultry meat and all types of poultry products that have not undergone heat treatment (at least 70°C), feed and feed additives for birds (with the exception of feed additives of plant origin, chemical and microbiological synthesis), hunting trophies that have not undergone taxidermy treatment (feather game), used equipment for keeping, slaughtering and cutting birds, as well as live poultry from the abovementioned provinces transiting through the territory of Kazakhstan. Effective June 2, 2022, fully cooked hot dogs, are allowed for export to Kazakhstan based on a signed Commercial Risk Letter presented by the exporter/applicant establishment to the CFIA.

**Kuwait:** Restrictions imposed on poultry meat (fresh, chilled, frozen, processed) of all kinds, derivatives, products and table eggs originating from Canada and destined to Kuwait, with the exception of products that have been cooked to reach a minimum internal temperature of 70°C (158°F). Export certificate requires either country, zone or establishment is "free from Avian Influenza" for live birds other than poultry.

**Mexico:** Restrictions imposed on live birds (day old poultry, hatching eggs, songbirds, ornamental and pet birds) and poultry meat (including offal and viscera) originating from provinces not considered free from HPAI (other than Ontario). Poultry products that are heat treated are exempt from these restrictions. Any poultry products that were produced 28 days or earlier from the date

of first outbreak in the province are exempt from restrictions if proper documentation is provided.

**Ontario and Quebec:** Exports of live birds (day old poultry, hatching eggs, songbirds, ornamental and pet birds) and poultry meat (including offal and viscera) originating from Ontario and Quebec are allowed if the region is free of HPAI and is not under restriction from Mexico (restricted regions: North Middlesex, and Norfolk County in the province of Ontario). Exports are not permitted if the restricted region (based on Mexico's list) still includes an infected premises that meets the definition of poultry as per WOAH [Footnote 1](#). Inspection staff have been provided with a list of Ontario and Quebec establishments and their eligibility to export to Mexico.

**Morocco:** Restrictions imposed on all live birds (other than day-old ducklings), poultry and hatching eggs originating from Canada. Morocco will allow the importation of day-old ducklings if the establishments of origin has been maintained for at least 6 weeks before export, where no premises in a 100 kilometer radius have been under CFIA control due to notifiable avian influenza.

**New Zealand:** Restrictions imposed on poultry hatching eggs and egg products from Primary Control Zones (PCZs) affected by avian influenza.

**Peru:** Restrictions imposed on poultry meat and meat products originating from Canada. Export certificate requires country is "free from Avian Influenza" for poultry meat.

**Philippines:** Exports of live birds, hatching eggs and poultry meat and poultry products originating from counties/regional districts/divisions (based on defined geographical boundaries used within the province) within Canada are allowed if the county/regional district/division (based on defined geographical boundaries used within the province) is free of HPAI **and** a 10-kilometer radius around the farm/meat establishment is also free of HPAI. Exports are not permitted from counties/regional districts/divisions (based on defined geographical boundaries used within the province) that still include an infected premise that meets the definition of poultry as per WOAH [Footnote 1](#).

For establishments that were previously non-compliant with the Philippines HPAI zoning agreement, poultry meat and poultry products that were produced **14 days prior** to the establishment becoming eligible for export are permitted for export once the establishment is compliant with the zoning agreement. The Philippines list of meat establishments and live poultry facilities available to inspection staff includes the date when the establishment/facility became eligible for export. Exporters are advised to contact their local CFIA office to determine individual establishment/farm eligibility. Poultry meat and meat products produced in areas free of HPAI that transit through a Primary Control Zone prior to export to Philippines are required to have additional certification.

**Russian Federation:** Restrictions imposed on live bird and hatching eggs originating from provinces which are not free from HPAI. Exports of live bird and hatching eggs will be permitted from provinces free of HPAI provided that the relevant veterinary certificates contain the following entry in the paragraph regarding freedom from avian influenza: "except for the province...".

**Singapore:** Restrictions imposed for ornamental birds, and all poultry and poultry products from the 10 km radius restricted area around the affected premises in the following regions in Alberta,



British Columbia, and Nova Scotia until further notice with the exception of poultry meat derived from poultry slaughtered 14 days before the region was removed from the HPAI free zone list or poultry slaughtered in a HPAI free province. Heat-treated poultry products which comply with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) guidelines for inactivation of Avian Influenza (AI) virus are not subjected to the restrictions. Poultry consignments exported from the affected areas that meet the following slaughter and export dates will continue to be accepted for import.

<b>Alberta Region(s)</b>	<b>Slaughter date</b>	<b>Export date</b>
Lac Ste. Anne County, Division No. 13, Alberta (AB-IP76)	Before November 12, 2023	Before November 26, 2023
Mountain View County, Division No. 6, Alberta (AB-IP82)	Before February 5, 2024	Before February 19, 2024
<b>British Columbia Region(s)</b>	<b>Slaughter date</b>	<b>Export date</b>
Regional District of North Okanagan, North Okanagan, British Columbia (BC-IP157)	Before November 30, 2023	Before December 14, 2023
<b>Nova Scotia Region(s)</b>	<b>Slaughter date</b>	<b>Export date</b>
Lunenburg County, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia (NS-IP08)	Before January 19, 2024	Before February 2, 2024

**South Africa:** Restrictions imposed on live poultry, eggs (excluding specific pathogen free (SPF) eggs), poultry meat and other products derived from poultry except heat processed poultry products from Canada.

**South Korea:** Restrictions imposed on live poultry (poultry, day olds chicks, hatching eggs, birds other than poultry including wild birds), poultry meat and edible eggs originating from Canada. Products excluded from the import ban:

- heat-treated poultry meat according to the Import Health Requirements for Poultry Meat and Poultry Products from Canada
- products that falls under the Scope and Standards of Sterilization, Pasteurization and Processing of Designated Products subject to Quarantine Inspection

**Sri Lanka:** Export certificate requires country is "free from Avian Influenza" for day old chicks and hatching eggs.

**St-Pierre and Miquelon:** Effective June 1, all edible poultry meat and poultry products including eggs and processed egg products originating from the provinces of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are eligible for export to St-Pierre and Miquelon. Heat treated poultry meat product for human consumption, irrespective of date of production, will be allowed entry into St. Pierre and Miquelon. For additional information, refer to [Rural and maritime fishing code Subsection 2: Food safety \(Sections D274-21 to D274-25\)](#).

**Taiwan:** Restrictions imposed on poultry meat, poultry products including pet food containing poultry products which has not undergone heat treatment originating from provinces not considered free from HPAI. Poultry meat derived from poultry slaughtered 14 days before the province was removed from the HPAI free zone list will be allowed entry. Poultry slaughtered on or

before the following dates is allowed entry: December 31, 2021 for Newfoundland and Labrador; January 22, 2022 for Nova Scotia; March 14, 2022 from Ontario; March 25, 2022 for Alberta; March 31, 2022 for Quebec; April 1, 2022 for British Columbia; April 3, 2022 for Saskatchewan; April 11, 2022 for Manitoba and; April 27, 2022 for New Brunswick

If the poultry meat products are transported by closed container to a port warehouse facility located in a HPAI-infected state (province) waiting to be loaded on board, they may be permitted to import into Taiwan if relevant transport records are provided as supporting evidence.

Taiwan has introduced new regulations that allow the export of day-old poultry/hatching eggs from either counties/zones recognized as free from HPAI or pre-approved live poultry facilities regardless of HPAI status in the region.

**Thailand:** Export certificate requires country is "free from Avian Influenza" for birds (including pet birds).

**Trinidad and Tobago:** Restrictions imposed for live poultry and hatching eggs from Primary Control Zones (PCZs) affected by avian influenza until further notice.

**Türkiye:** Restrictions are imposed on live poultry, all domestic and wild winged animals, meats and edible offal of poultry and other domestic and wild winged animals (fresh, chilled and frozen), fat of poultry, others, belonging to winged animals, eggs of birds and poultry, rindless eggs and yolks of birds and poultry, all animal by products from the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario, and Nova scotia with some exceptions for products that have undergone heat treatment. (see – for a [complete list of products covered \(in turkish only\)](#) –)

In-transit (meat and meat products): Products that will transit Turkey are to be originating from countries, areas and producers without disease restrictions. The products are to be declared with a veterinary entry pre-notice form to the relevant Border Veterinary Directorate. Health certificates are to accompany all products that are subject to veterinary controls. Following the controls at the Border Veterinary Directorate, the products will exit the country through the exit port stated in the veterinary entry form.

In-transit (live poultry): Türkiye has confirmed that transit can take place as long as the poultry remains in the customs area either for refueling or transfer to a different aircraft with no additional approvals or documentation.

**United Arab Emirates (UAE):** UAE is accepting consignments of falcons that originated in the free zone from bird flu and will have to cross through the control area to reach the airport, provided that the birds are transported directly in clean and fully closed trucks, without mixing with other birds until they are unloaded at the airport.

**USA:** Restrictions imposed on live birds including poultry, hatching eggs, unprocessed avian products and by-products and certain fresh poultry products originating from or transiting Primary Control Zones (PCZs) until further notice.

Please refer to the [United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service \(USDA APHIS\)](#) and the [Food Safety and Inspection Service](#) websites for additional details.

**Venezuela:** Export certificate requires country is "free from Avian Influenza" for turkey hatching eggs.

**Vietnam:** Export certificate requires province is "free from Avian Influenza" for poultry meat products and edible poultry offal.



# POTC meeting – May 23 & 24

**Animal Welfare Update** to Poultry Sector – June 10, 2024

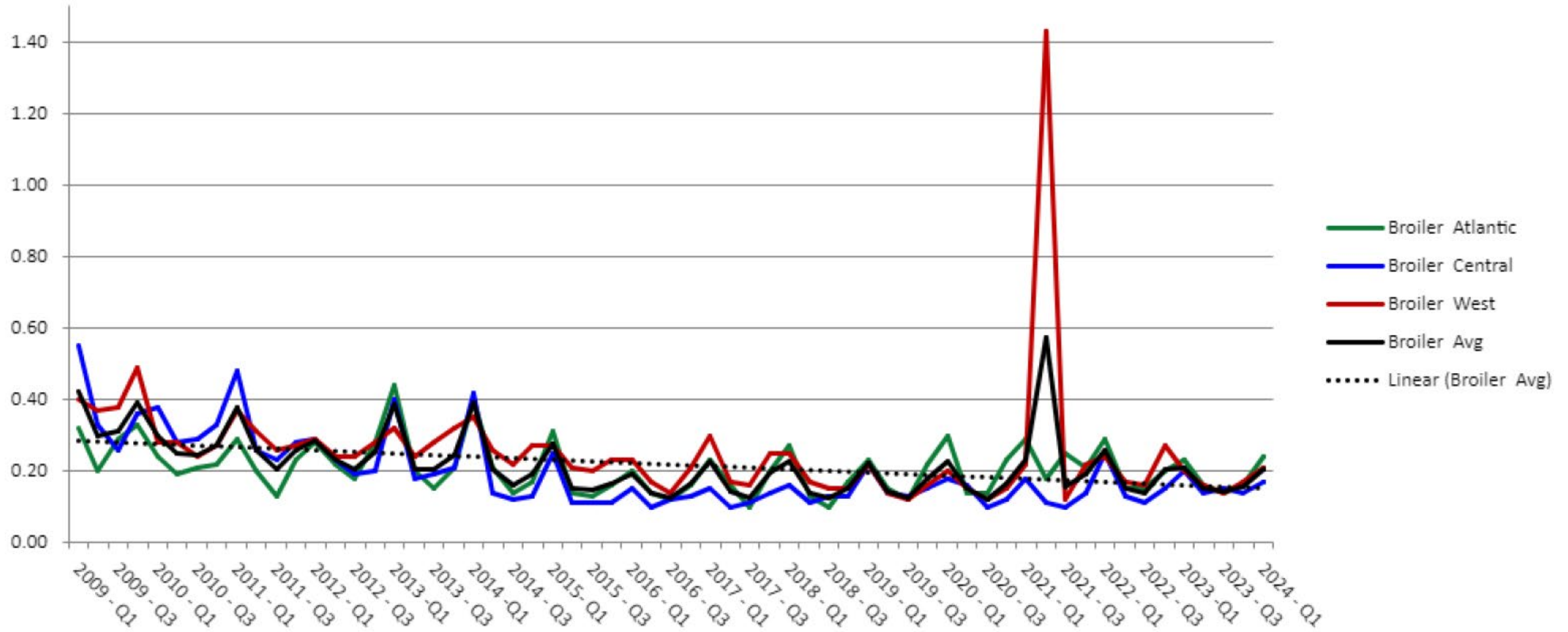
# Animal Welfare topics of discussion

1. CPEP DOA data
2. Shackle Time - WHOA
3. CPEP Footpad Data Collection
4. CPEP-CFC Joint Animal Welfare Working Group
5. NFACC
  1. Poultry Code Update
  2. Egg activism video and NFACC process

# CPEP DOA data

- CPEP has been collecting DOA data from processors since at least 2006: broilers, end-of-cycle breeder fowl, end-of-cycle layer fowl, turkeys
- DOAs continue to trend downwards
- POTC members use this data to defend their animal welfare practices to CFIA when questioned about their individual plant's DOA trends

# CPEP DOA data – broilers 2009 to Q1 2024

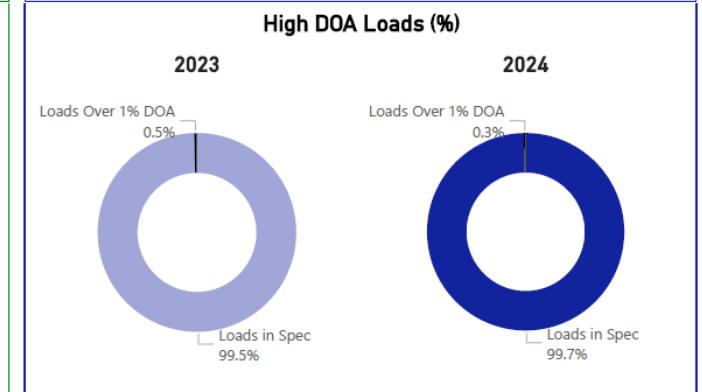
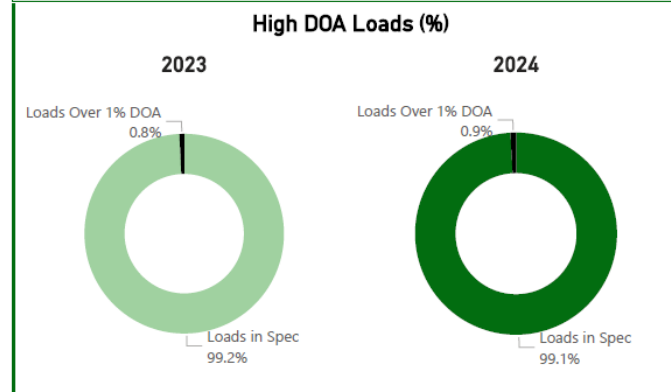
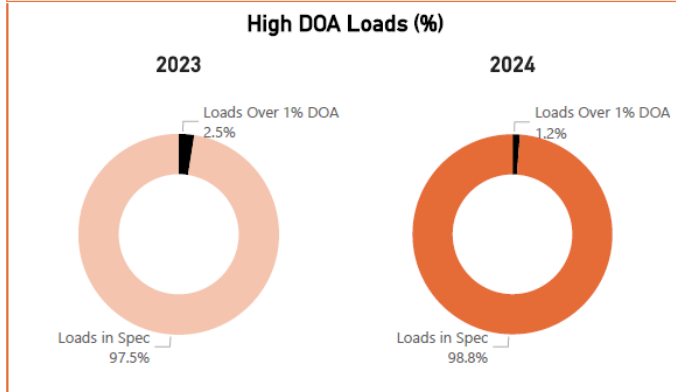
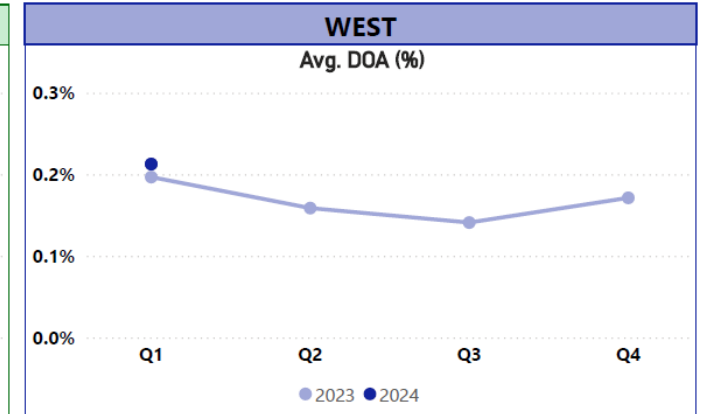
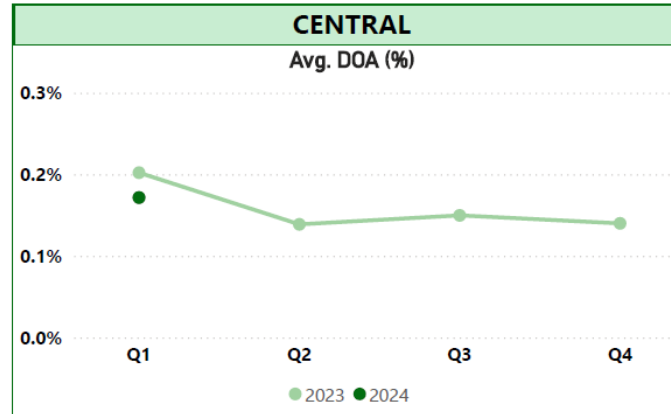
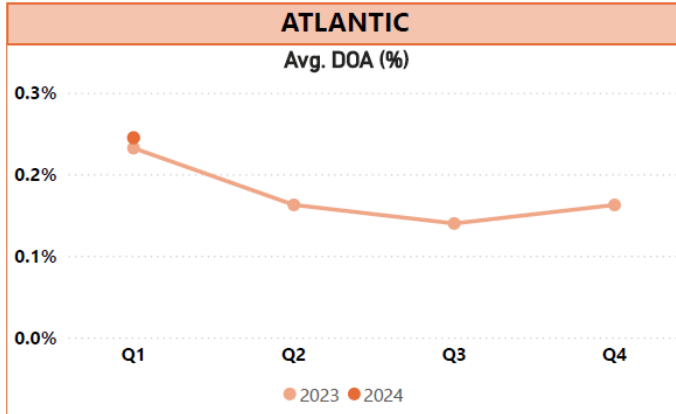


# CPEP DOA data – new format

Agenda #7.1

## POULTRY OPERATIONS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE Dead-On-Arrival (DOA) Report By Region

CANADA					
Avg. DOA (%)		High DOA Loads (%)		Avg. DOA (%) by Container	
0.16%	0.19%	2.34%	0.48%	0.22%	0.18%
2023 Result	2024 YTD	2023 Result	2024 YTD	Crates YTD	Modules YTD



### Avg. DOA (%) by Container

Crates	0.29%	Modules	0.12%
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### Avg. DOA (%) by Container

Crates	0.19%	Modules	0.16%
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### Avg. DOA (%) by Container

Crates	0.24%	Modules	0.21%
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# Shackle Time

- World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) had proposed Chapter 7.5 Slaughter of animals for adoption at its General Session in May.
  - WOAH proposed wording: “Shackling should not be used with heavy birds like such as parent flocks, turkeys or with birds that are more susceptible to fractures like (e.g. end-of-lay hens).”
  - Implications: WOAH is the general resource for animal health guidelines. If this wording was passed, Canada may then create CFIA policies around animal welfare that could bar turkey processors from shackling their birds, as well as end of cycle breeders, or toms.



# Shackle Time

- CPEP worked with TFC, IPC, and Canada's delegates to WHOA to raise concern on Chapter 7.5.28
  - Canada's delegates spoke with their US counterparts and met with the Americas representatives to propose alternative wording
  - Americas block proposed wording: "Shackling of heavy birds such as parent flocks, turkeys or birds that are more susceptible to fractures (e.g. end-of-lay hens) should only be operated by specifically trained staff with adequate equipment in a manner to minimize distress, fear and pain."
  - At the WHOA General session at the end of May the United States officially intervened and the Americas voted as a block to support the rewording.
  - Rewording passed the WHOA vote and allows countries to be flexible with regards to their shackling methods, while still adhering to WHOA guidelines



# 2024 Footpad Data Collection Template - Broilers (Chicken)

<b>Establishment Name and Number:</b>	
---------------------------------------	--

	Number of Loads Processed	Number of Footpads Sampled (a)	Number of PASSING Footpads (b)	Percent of PASSING Footpads ([b/a] * 100%)
<b>First Quarter (Jan 1 - Mar 31)</b>				
January				
February				
March				
<b>Second Quarter (Apr 1- Jun 30)</b>				
April				
May				
June				
<b>Third Quarter (Jul 1- Sep 30)</b>				
July				
August				
September				
<b>Fourth Quarter (Oct 1 -Dec 31)</b>				
October				
November				
December				

# CFC-CPEP Joint Animal Welfare Working Group

## Recent JAWWG topic of discussion

- Terms of Reference of Working Group: allows members to contribute to WG projects through in-kind participation
- Stocking density: the case in Alberta
- Customer animal welfare surveys:
  - Many versions of AW surveys exist that customers require processors to complete – time consuming and not focused on Canadian processes
  - Supports the case for the finalization for the Canadian Chicken Audit Tool
- Visit to Tyson Foods Broiler Welfare Research Farm

# CPEP-CFC JAWWG Visit to Tyson Foods Broiler Welfare Research Farm – Fayetteville, Arkansas



# Tyson barns/houses



# Dark barn - overall view



# Dark barn – with lights at some feed areas



# Dark barn – lighted feed area





# Natural light barn – with enrichment



# Natural light barn – scale/swing enrichment



## Call for nominations to the Poultry Code of Practice Code Development Committee

The process for updating the Poultry Code of Practice for hatching eggs, breeders, hatchery, chickens, and turkeys will begin in the Fall of 2024. **CPEP is looking for processor and hatchery volunteers to participate in the Code Committee.**

The selection of Code Committee members is a critically important task. While representatives on the Code Committee are expected to consult with their constituents, they must also be empowered and entrusted to represent and negotiate in the best interests of their constituents because there are some limitations on what can be discussed outside of the code committee during the code development process.

Responsibilities of Code Committee members include, but are not limited to:

- Represent the interests of their respective nominating organization, collaborate with other committee members, and contribute to the development of the Code of Practice
- Consult with their national constituent organization as needed to ensure acceptance and understanding of the Code. Where no national body exists, the Code Committee member should consult with appropriate provincial or regional constituent organization(s)
- Attend all committee meetings
- Respect confidentiality of information and adhere to the communications guidance
- Adherence to the Code of Conduct that includes the principles of: trust, respect, communication, consensus, collaboration, and commitment

The time commitment for this role can vary depending on the number of consultations that the industry representative needs to hold with their constituents. However, the below is a rough guideline of the time required to complete the Code Development process:

- 3-year commitment with 2 in-person meetings per year, each meeting lasts approximately 2 days
- Approximately 8 online Code Committee meetings per year
- Approximately 10 online subcommittee meetings per year (this number can vary depending on the participation in subcommittees)
- Other updates, constituent consultations, and preparatory work for meetings as required

CPEP will be accepting processor and hatchery Code Committee volunteers until **June 24, 2024**. To volunteer, please send your name by email to your respective CPEP staff member listed below.

- Processors: Skyler Veazey ([Skyler@cpep-tvoc.ca](mailto:Skyler@cpep-tvoc.ca)) or Nicolas Paillat ([Nicolas@cpep-tvoc.ca](mailto:Nicolas@cpep-tvoc.ca))
- Hatchery: Nik Zylstra ([Nik@cpep-tvoc.ca](mailto:Nik@cpep-tvoc.ca))

After names have been received, staff will provide the list of volunteers to members and a vote by email will be done if necessary.

Code Committee representatives will be chosen and notified by July 5, 2024.

## NFACC responds to criticism from activists

In April 2024, an animal activism group released an exposé of the egg industry showing what they claim to be inhumane living conditions for layer hens. In this report, the group attacked animal welfare in Canada by calling NFACC “self-governing” without government oversight and claimed that they create policies that are not about animal care but about “appearing to care”. Contrary to the activist claims, Canada’s NFACC Code development process is a uniquely collaborative approach that ensures credibility and transparency through scientific rigour, stakeholder collaboration, and a consistent approach.

NFACC has provided key messaging for stakeholders to respond specific audience’s possible criticism of the poultry industry’s Code of Practice:

- **Industry groups and farmers** – The Code of Practice development process is a change management tool that gives industry groups and farmers an opportunity to take ownership of animal welfare.
- **Retail/foodservice groups** – The Codes of Practice are created through a rigorous process, resulting in a credible pre-competitive standard that provides a shared reference point for collective action on farm animal welfare.
- **Animal welfare groups** – The Code of Practice development process facilitates real improvements in farm animal welfare that can be applied to all farm animals in Canada.
- **Governments** – The government’s investment in Canada’s Codes of Practice has resulted in a Code development process by NFACC that minimizes risks and vulnerabilities related to animal welfare.
- **Enforcement agencies** – The Code of Practice development process is a credible approach for improving animal welfare. The Codes provide a good educational tool and enforcement guidance.

# QUESTIONS?




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**To:** CPEP Members

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**From:** CPEP Staff

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**Date:** June 2024

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**Subject:** NFACC Updates

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### **1. Call for nominations to the Poultry Code of Practice Code Development Committee**

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**To:** CPEP Chicken and Turkey Processors  
**From:** Nicolas Paillat  
**Date:** June 2024  
**Subject:** TRQ Comprehensive Review

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Since the CPEP sector meetings in February, GAC organized TQAC meetings for the Chicken and Turkey TRQ. As indicated by GAC at the February sector meetings, the purpose was to review the current TRQ allocation methodology and finalize the comprehensive review so a long-term allocation methodology can be implemented starting with 2025.

GAC has indicated that they would like to standardize the allocation methodology between TRQ as much as possible. At this time, there is no indication that GAC has made a decision and it seems unlikely that significant changes will be implemented in 2025.

### **Allocation order**

The allocation order is likely to remain the same which means that non-ICL requests are allocated first, then traditionals when applicable and then the different pools.

### **Non-ICL Requests**

#### **Chicken TRQ**

For the chicken TRQ, the main issue that was put on the table is the cap for non-ICL requests and the level of import-to-compete supps because the non-ICL requests under the WTO TRQ exceed the cap and processors receive only a portion of their requests. The total requests are not close to the total cap but the issue is that requests under the WTO TRQ exceed the cap.

After discussions with members at the beginning of April, CPEP proposed to allocate the non-ICL requests under the CUSMA TRQ except for requests for ground, diced and trim chicken. For non-ICL products made with these 3 ingredients, requests would be eligible under the WTO TRQ because there is a provision in the WTO TRQ allocation that stipulates that the TRQ allocation received for these products can only be used to import these products. GAC indicated that they will have to validate if this proposal can be implemented and we haven't yet heard back from GAC. The advantage of this proposal is that the large majority of the non-ICL requests would be under the CUSMA TRQ and it will take time until the cap for non-ICL requests is reached.



### **Turkey TRQ**

There is no cap for non-ICL under the WTO turkey TRQ and it was agreed that even if there is no cap, if requests increase significantly, TQAC should be consulted to determine if changes are required.

### **Transfers**

When the comprehensive review started a few years ago, GAC expressed lots of concerns regarding the level of transfers particularly for the chicken TRQ. These concerns have not been raised again.

There were discussions whether transfers should be limited but it seems likely that there will be no change and transfers will remain unlimited.

### **Minimum allocation for processors**

The minimum allocation for processors is always a source of tension at TQAC. Our position is that the TRQ allocation should be allocated on a market share basis only. Other associations, particularly FPPAC and CARI, promote a minimum allocation for “small” processors.

Currently there is a minimum allocation only for the Chicken CUSMA and WTO TRQ.

We have expressed concerns with the implementation of minimum allocations for the chicken CPTPP TRQ and the turkey TRQ. At this time, we don't know GAC's decision on the minimum allocation.

### **Activity threshold**

#### **Chicken TRQ**

The activity threshold to be eligible as a processor has not changed for a very long time and it was proposed to increase it from 250,000 to 325,000 kg per year. The impact would be minimal regarding the number of processors eligible to a TRQ allocation.

We expect the activity threshold to increase to 325,000 kg.

#### **Turkey TRQ**

No change has been proposed to the activity threshold for the turkey TRQ but the discussions were mostly regarding the number of months of activity. It will likely remain the same as now with 9 months of activity.

### **Under-utilization penalty**

Currently, for the poultry TRQ, TRQ holders must utilize at least 90% of their allocation to avoid being penalized in the following year allocation.

FPPAC and CARI (Canadian association of regulated importers) have proposed to increase the minimum utilization at 95%. CPEP didn't oppose to the increase but we don't necessarily see the reason to increase the threshold for the under-utilization penalty.

GAC seems in favour of increasing the under-utilization threshold which would send a signal to trading partners that the government encourage high TRQ utilization.

### **Return date**

Currently, the deadline to return TRQ is a mix of 3 or 4 months prior to the end of the allocation period.

FPPAC and CARI have proposed for some of the TRQ (CPTPP) to increase advance the return date to 5 months prior to the end of the allocation period. CPEP spoke against this proposal as it makes it difficult to plan the TRQ utilization.

GAC seems in favour of standardizing the return date to 4 months before the end of the allocation period, September 1 for most of the TRQ and January 1 for the turkey CPTPP TRQ.

### **Conclusion**

Overall, it seems unlikely that there will be major changes to the allocation methodology of the chicken and turkey TRQ.

For the chicken TRQ, the main issue remains the allocation of non-ICL requests under the different TRQ. The activity threshold and minimum allocation could still have a significant impact on the quantity allocated to "market share processors" because of the number of applicants.

For the turkey TRQ, changes will likely be limited to the administration of the turkey.

GAC has not yet indicated whether changes will be made to the allocation and if those changes will be implemented for the 2025 TRQ allocation.




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**To:** CPEP Members

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**From:** CPEP Staff

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**Date:** June 2024

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**Subject:** CPTPP General Review – GAC Consultations

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On June 3, Global Affairs Canada (GAC) announced consultations on the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) as part of the agreement's general review. The deadline to provide comments is July 31.

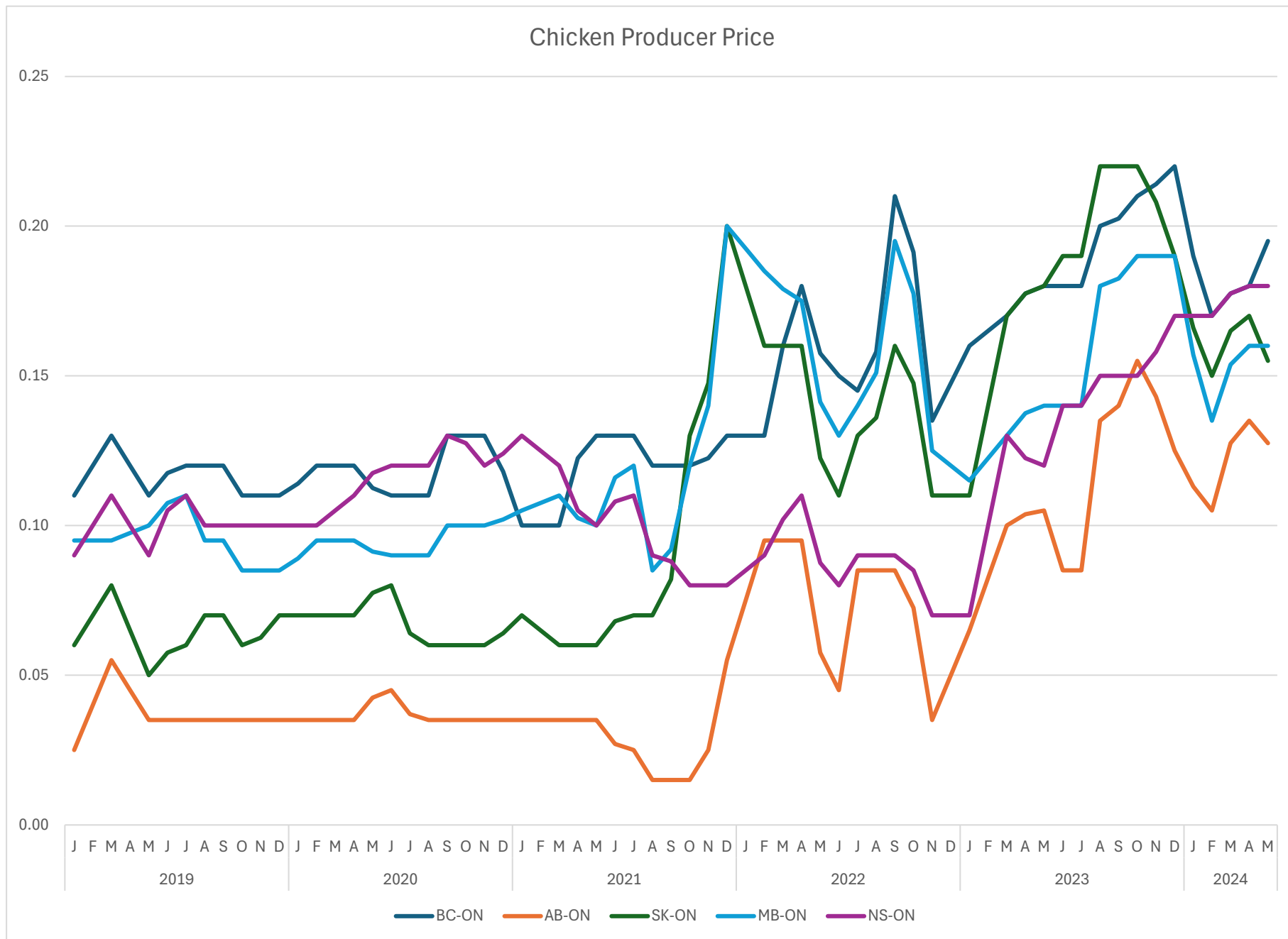
The consultation is broad, but GAC has provided some questions to help guide the submissions:

1. Since entry into force of the Agreement, have you used any of the CPTPP provisions? This notably includes importing or exporting goods or services with CPTPP partners under the CPTPP's preferential tariff rates; working in a CPTPP country; and, commenting on labour or environmental practices through the respective public portals. If yes, provide a brief overview of your experience.
2. In your experience, what have been the advantages of the CPTPP? What have been the shortcomings? Please be specific.
3. Do you have suggestions on how to encourage greater use of the CPTPP by all groups (including SMEs, Indigenous, women-owned businesses) to improve the uptake of the Agreement? In other words, how could Canada and other CPTPP members support and enhance the use of the CPTPP?
4. Are there existing provisions in the Agreement that would benefit from revision or updating? Do you have suggestions to improve and/or modernize the Agreement, including to address emerging issues such as digital and green economy, supply chain resilience, inclusive trade, and innovation?

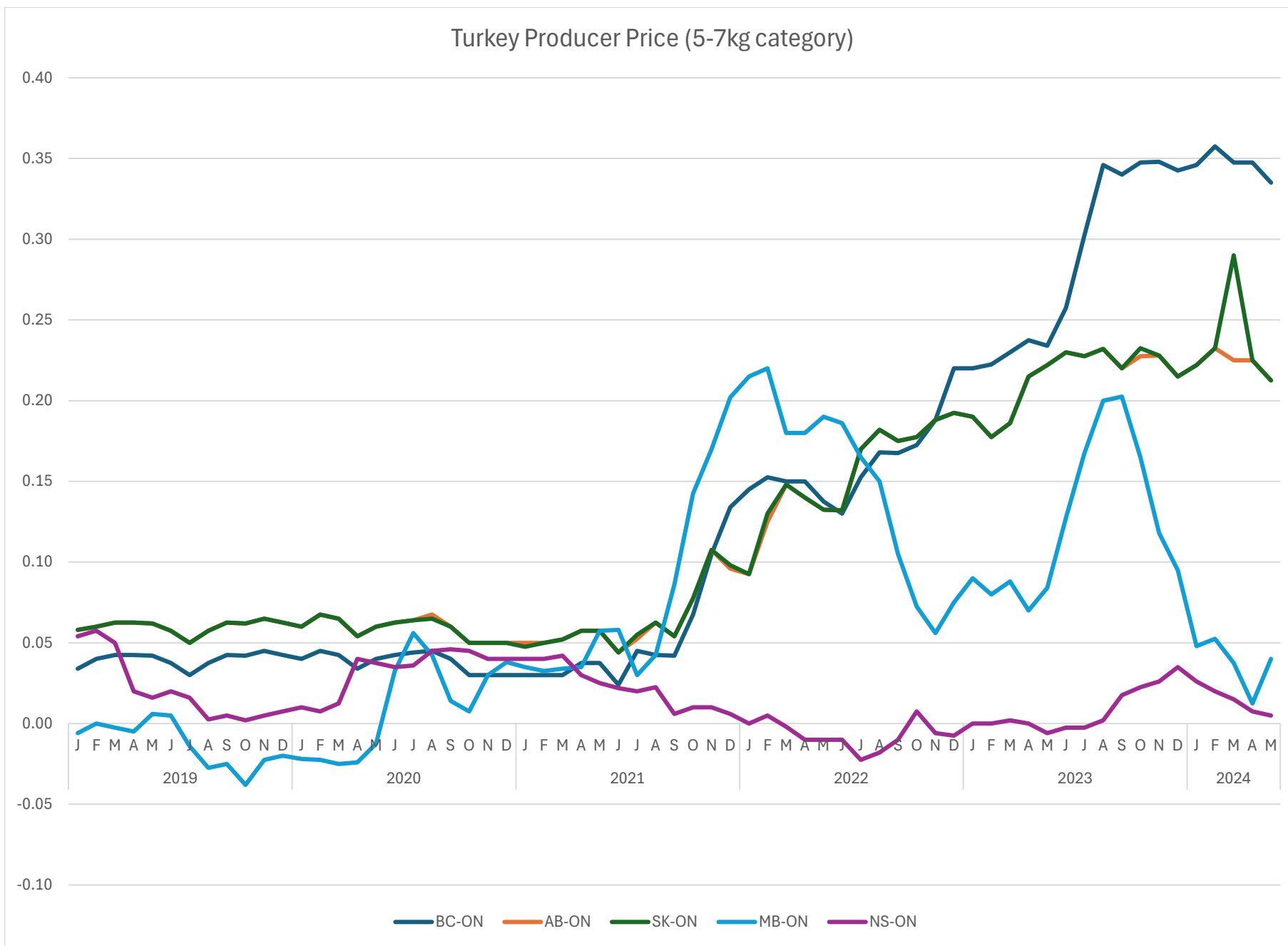
More details on the consultation:

<https://www.international.gc.ca/trade-commerce/consultations/TRQ-CT/transpacific-cptpp-transpacifique-ptpgp.aspx?lang=eng>

CPEP Staff will work with TQAC representatives and the sector executives to prepare a draft response for all CPEP sectors that will be shared with members for input.



Source: AAFC, CPEP Calculations



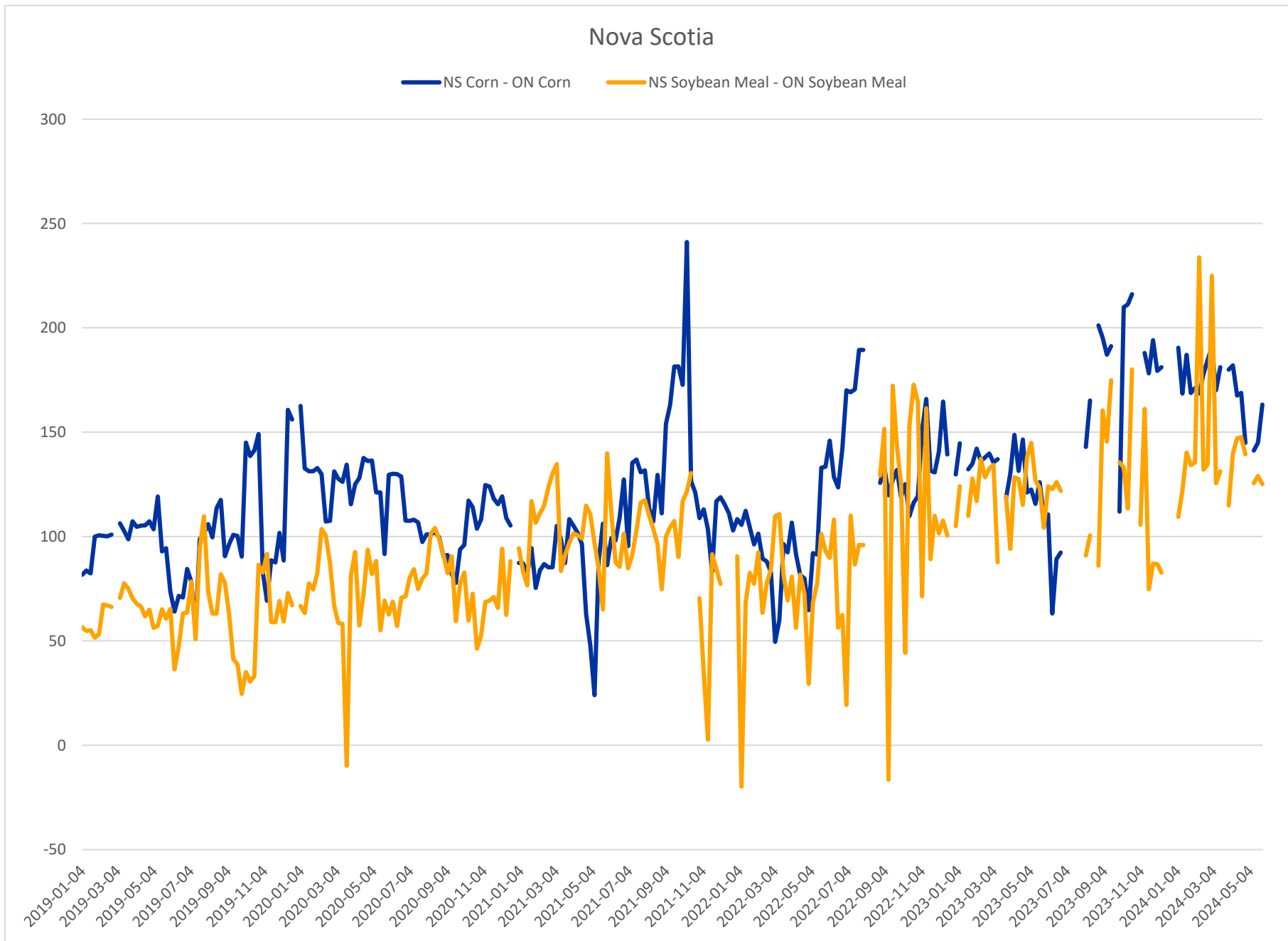
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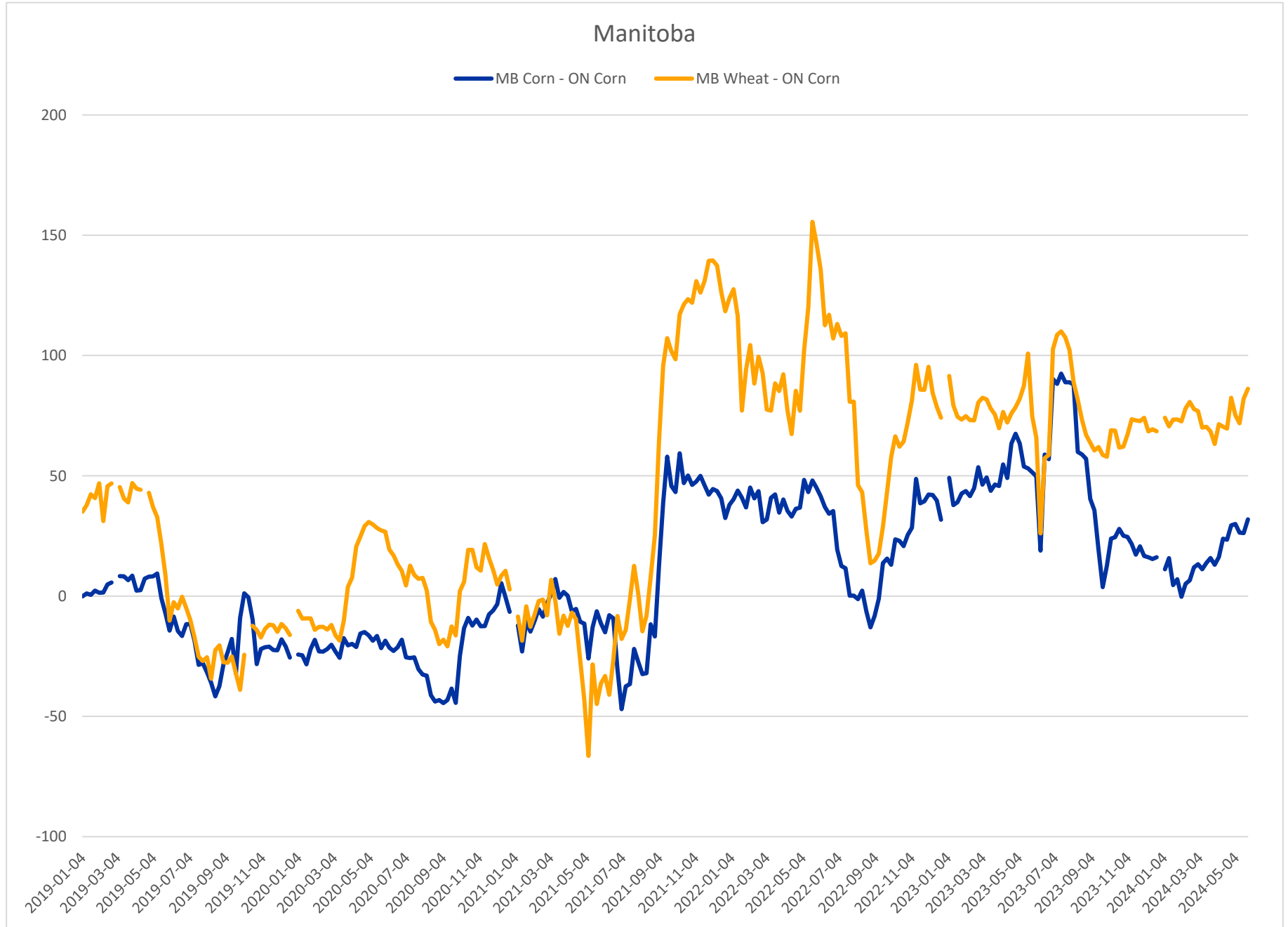
**CPEP TVOC** Selling Price of Bulk Feed Ingredients Report (\$/MT)

	5/24/2024	5/17/2024	4-week avg	12-wk avg	26-wk avg	A-189 wks avg	Δ from A-188 avg
<b>Ontario</b>							
OABA	513	515	506	490	506	484	-34
Corn (Chatham)	212	210	210	201	203	194	-11
Soybean Meal (Hamilton)	640	606	618	582	602	564	-39
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
Corn	375	355	361	366	373	374	-4
Soybean Meal	765	735	748	714	728	707	-19
<i>Difference with Ontario</i>							
Corn	163	145	151	164	171	180	7
Soybean	125	129	131	132	126	143	19
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Corn	244	236	238	223	218	206	-6
Wheat	298	292	289	275	275	266	-11
<i>Difference with Ontario</i>							
Corn	32	26	29	22	15	13	5
Wheat vs. ON Corn	86	82	79	73	73	72	0
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Wheat	266	266	270	263	276	265	-17
<i>Difference with Ontario</i>							
Wheat vs. ON Corn	55	56	60	62	73	72	-6
<b>Alberta</b>							
Corn	315	350	322	307	308	295	-14
Wheat	350	344	338	318	321	306	-23
<i>Difference with Ontario</i>							
Corn	103	139	112	105	106	102	-3
Wheat vs. ON Corn	138	133	128	116	118	112	-12

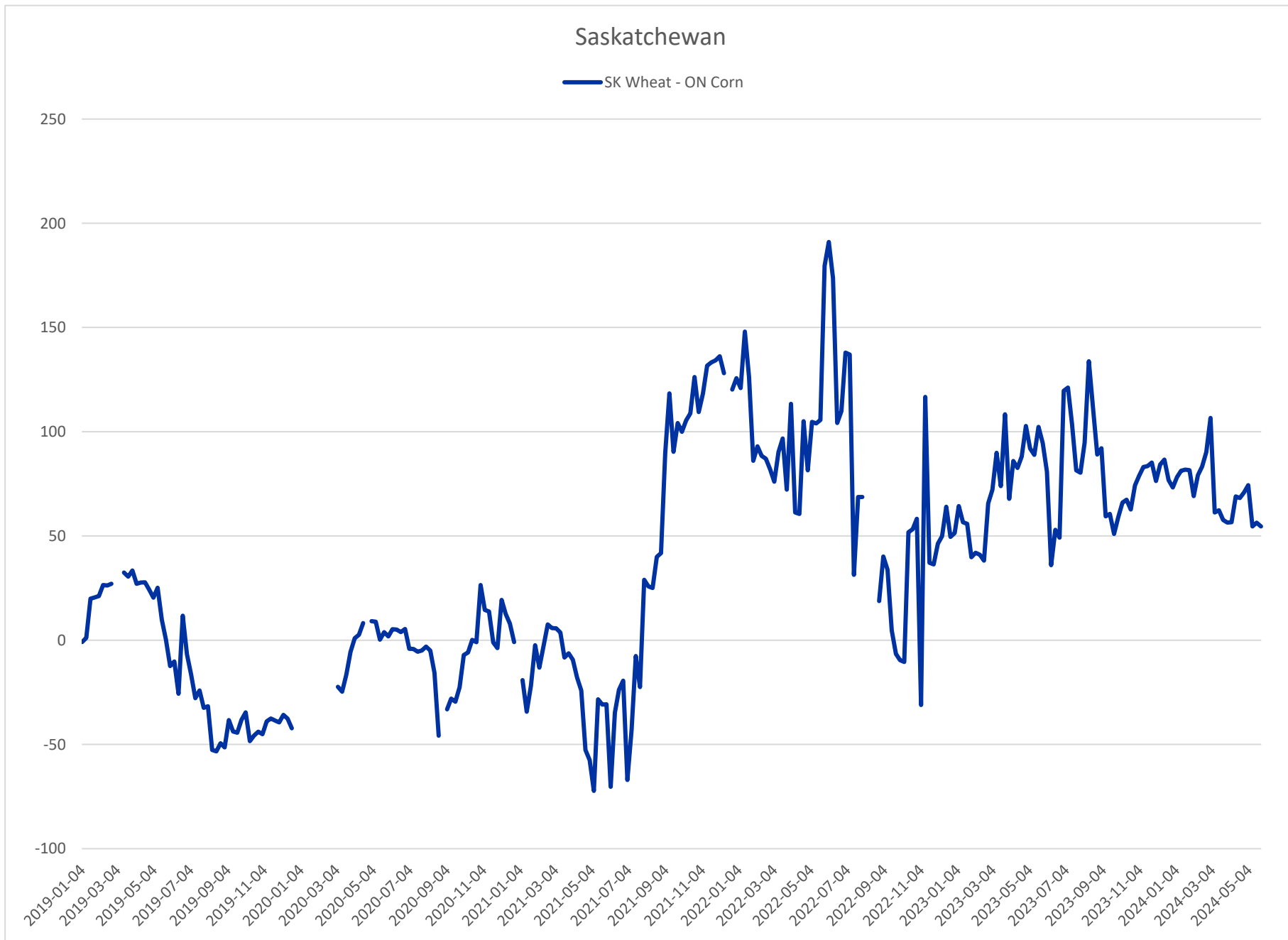
Source: AAFC, CPEP Calculations

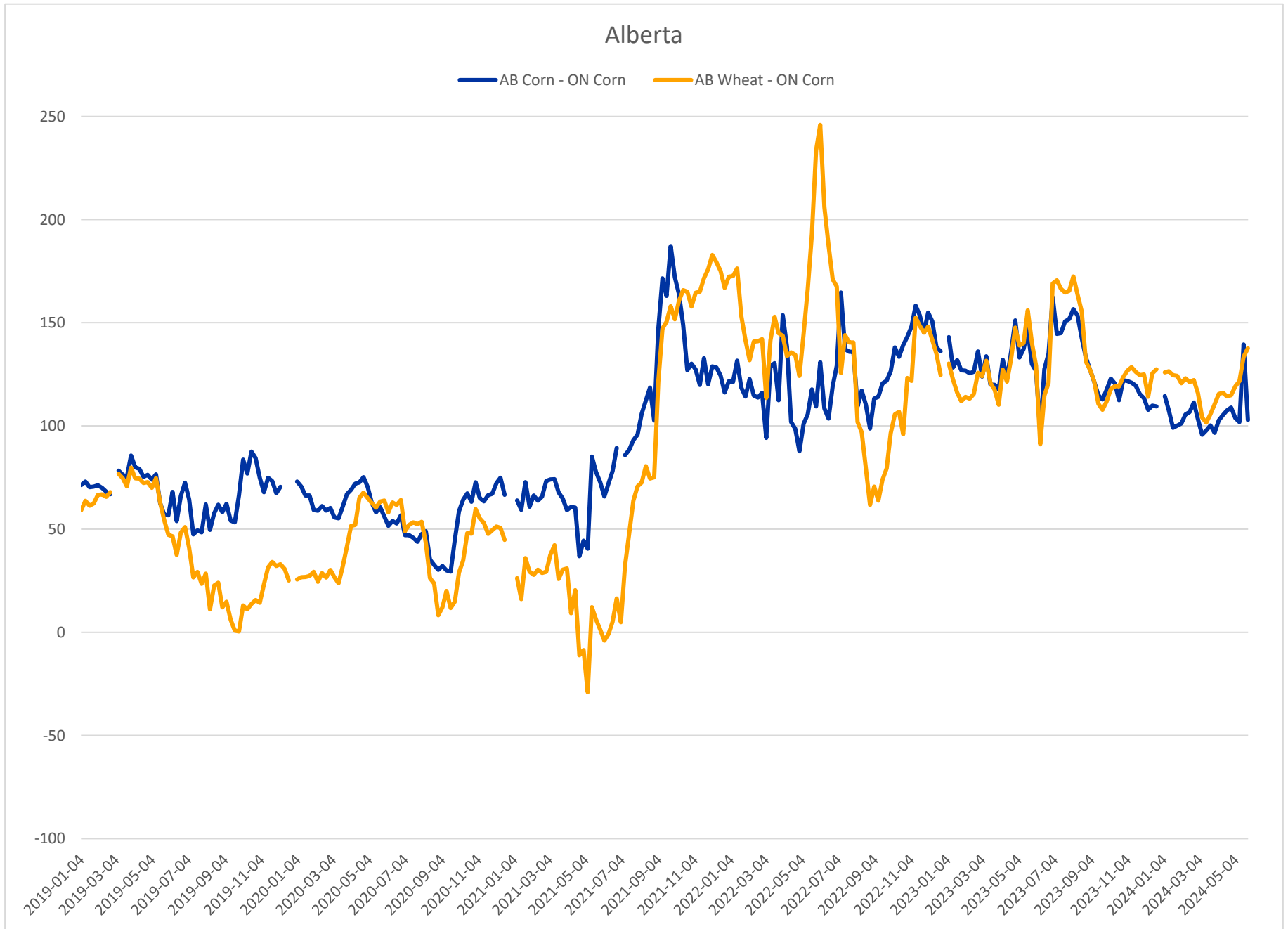
Note: Average shown in the second to last column is calculated for the same 8-weeks used to determine feed price in the most recent live price.














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**To:** CPEP Chicken and Turkey Processors  
**From:** Nicolas Paillat  
**Date:** June 2024  
**Subject:** BC COP Model

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In the last few years, there were discussions about a new COP model in BC and this issue has been discussed in previous CPEP meetings.

As it has been discussed in the past, the new COP model proposed by the BC Chicken Marketing board will result in an increase of the chicken live price in BC.

Below is a table that was included in the BC Chicken Marketing Board submission to BC FIRB showing the potential increase of the Chicken Live Price in BC. The exact impact will be different because it depends on the price of chicks and feeds but it gives an idea of the impact of the new COP model. The 22.5 cent difference represent the increase to the live price in comparison to the model that was used until now.

**Figure D – Example of Phase in Period of new COP based live price formula**

Period	A-187	A-188	A-189	A-190	A-191	A192
<b>COP based live price formula (new)</b>	\$2.3505	\$2.3768	\$2.3869	\$2.4192	\$2.4260	\$2.4013
<b>Current Interim Formula (par)</b>	\$2.2180	\$2.2360	\$2.2150	\$2.2490	\$2.2230	\$2.1760
<b>Difference</b>	\$0.1325	\$0.1408	\$0.1719	\$0.1702	\$0.2030	\$0.2253
<b>Phase in % of difference</b>	16.67%	33.33%	50.00%	66.67%	83.33%	100.00%
<b>\$/kg phased in</b>	\$0.0221	\$0.0469	\$0.0860	\$0.1135	\$0.1692	\$0.2253
<b>Final Posted Live Price</b>	<b>\$2.2401</b>	<b>\$2.2829</b>	<b>\$2.3010</b>	<b>\$2.3625</b>	<b>\$2.3922</b>	<b>\$2.4013</b>

***This is Just an EXAMPLE, does not represent actual period pricing***

Source: BC Chicken Marketing Board Submission to BC FIRB (2023/10/30), p.20

On May 22, 2024, BC FIRB released its decision and approved the new COP model. The decision is available at: <https://tinyurl.com/BCFIRBChickenDecision20240522>

The new model will be implemented over 6 periods starting with A-190 following the implementation approach outlined in the table on the previous page of this memo.

In its decision, BC FIRB made 3 final comments that need to be mentioned (sections 106 to 108):

**Feed conversion:** “106. Given the impact of the feed conversion rate on the chicken live price, the Panel highlights the importance of this input in the COP, as well as the importance of keeping this information as current as possible. As such, the Panel encourages the Chicken Board to consider directing growers to provide feed conversion rate data to the Chicken Board on a cyclical basis to further increase the COP’s responsiveness to cost variation. The Panel also encourages the Chicken Board to ensure the methodology used to measure feed conversion rate is consistent and transparent prior to the collection of this data.”

**Industry collaboration and transparency:** “107. At the start of the Pricing Review, the Panel stated that pricing uncertainty for an indefinite period is not sound marketing policy, nor is it sustainable. In implementing a COP approach, the Chicken Board has taken an important step towards ensuring an accountable and stable pricing model for the chicken production supply chain in BC. The Panel encourages parties throughout the broader chicken supply chain, including hatcheries, broiler hatching egg producers, chicken growers, and processors, to collaborate in a transparent and verifiable manner on pricing to address the many challenges which presently impact industry stability.”

**National approach:** “108. Throughout this process, the Panel has found itself reflecting upon the origins of supply management, and the federal and provincial legislation that upholds this system. The increasingly national marketplace for chicken in Canada, with processors and retailers operating across the country, has led to increased tensions between industry participants and across provincial boundaries. Given this, the Panel agrees with the Chicken Board that it is imperative that a national approach to transparent chicken pricing be considered and collaboratively developed. The Panel is of the view that this would support sound marketing policy in the public interest in this province and across the country.”




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**To:** CPEP Members

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**From:** CPEP Staff

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**Date:** June 2024

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**Subject:** Supply Management Processor Investment Fund (SMPIF) - Update

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**About SMPIF**

The Supply Management Processing Investment Fund (SMPIF) was launched in 2022 to help processors of supply-managed commodities increase their competitiveness and resilience in the face of evolving markets. This funding program is intended for dairy, poultry and egg processors to mitigate the impact of CETA (for dairy processors), CPTPP and CUSMA (for dairy, poultry and egg processors).

The share of the funding to be allocated to poultry and egg processors totals \$97.5 million for CPTPP and \$5 million for CUSMA for a total of \$102.5 million over six years. On a year-to-year basis, funding available to poultry and egg processors is expected to amount to: \$6.5 million in 2022/23, \$20.5 million per year from 2023/24 to 2026/27 and \$14 million in 2027/28.

The SMPIF started receiving applications and funding projects in fiscal year 2022/23.

Departmental officials have indicated that demand from the poultry and egg processing sectors is very high (approximately 63% of the funding has been allocated). For this reason, there is no change to the application process, which restricts applicants from the poultry and egg sector to a single application. The dairy sector demand is not quite as high (approximately 26% of the funding has been allocated), and so applicants from that sector have been permitted a second application as of December 2023.

**Status of Funding**

As of mid-May 2024, here are the number of projects approved and published on the AAFC site:

Sector	# of projects	SMPIF Contribution	Share
Dairy	34	\$ 78,858,250	58.2%
Eggs	7	\$ 18,591,100	13.7%
Hatchery	3	\$ 4,659,800	3.4%
Poultry	19	\$ 33,465,600	24.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>\$ 135,574,750</b>	

As noted, of the \$102.5 million share allocated to the poultry & egg sectors, approximately 63% of the funds have been allocated, if not formally announced/published on the AAFC site.

Details of projects approved and published are available at: <https://search.open.canada.ca/grants> (search for smpif).




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<b>To:</b>	CPEP Members
<b>From:</b>	CPEP Staff
<b>Date:</b>	May 2024
<b>Subject:</b>	Animal Health Canada - Update

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**About Animal Health Canada (AHC)**

Animal Health Canada (AHC) is the only national organization that brings together industry, federal, provincial and territorial partners to provide collaborative guidance on a cohesive, functional and responsive farmed animal health and welfare system in Canada. The AHC umbrella includes: NFACC, CAHSS, and Emergency Management

**Animal Health Canada Member Engagement Session**

In March, CPEP participated in the AHC Member Engagement Session. AHC reported on their mid-point progress with regards to their strategic plan. The current strategic plan goes until March 2025, so AHC has hired a consultant to facilitate the process for developing AHC’s next strategic plan and AHC members will be surveyed for their feedback on AHC’s priorities within the new strategic plan. Work is ongoing to secure long-term funding.

It was highlighted that communication from AHC needs to be better to keep members up to date with AHC’s activities. AHC has hired a new communications manager to help with this challenge. An AHC information package has been developed and will be shared soon with highlights on AHC and its successes. They have also developed a newsletter called AHC Connection to send subscribers monthly updates on AHC news.

**AHC’s new members**

AHC have welcomed six new members to the association within the past year.

- National Cattle Feeders Association
- Dairy Processors Association of Canada
- Canadian Meat Council
- Animal Nutrition Association of Canada
- Dean’s Council – Agriculture, Food and Veterinary Medicine
- **Canadian Poultry & Egg Processors (CPEP)** as of April 1, 2024

**AHC and HPAI**

The National Poultry Group developed a list of potential roles and activities where AHC could support preparedness and planning for HPAI in Canada. AHC has acknowledged receipt of this list and will look into how AHC could facilitate HPAI emergency management. The next step will be for AHC to have a meeting with CFIA to review this and discuss their expectations and how this might work moving forward.




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<b>To:</b>	CPEP Members
<b>From:</b>	CPEP Staff
<b>Date:</b>	May 2024
<b>Subject:</b>	Canadian Poultry Research Council - Update

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The CPRC Board met once since our February Sector Meetings on March 22. This meeting covered a review of the 2023 financials, the 2024 Budget, LOIs for peer review, and clarification of the National Research Strategy document. There was a lot of turn over in CPRC representatives between 2023 and 2024 including: the TFC representative, the CPEP representative, the hiring of two new independent directors (1 in finance, 1 in governance), and a new Executive Director.

**Financials**

In 2023, it was discovered that the 2023 financials had improper allocations recorded for the movement of funds. This was rectified with the help of the auditor and the financials declared to be in good standing after the adjustments. The 2024 budget was approved. CPRC now has two staff members instead of three so the personnel costs will decrease in 2024. Having previously been CPRC staff, Caroline Wilson has been hired as the new Executive Director of CPRC. Her staff position will not be backfilled. The audit acknowledged the financial dependency that CPRC has on its members and AAFC.

**LOIs**

The CPRC Board of Directors were presented with 26 Letters of Intent following the 2024 Call. These were internally reviewed and the Board selected 13 LOIs to undergo peer review. At the next Board meeting, those LOIs will be further reviewed until the final selections for funding are chosen.

**National Research Strategy**

In preparation for the 2024 Call for LOIs, CPRC will be amending its National Poultry Research Strategy Document to make the research priorities clearer. The goal is to pull out the priorities into a separate document that allows researchers to more easily identify the type of research the CPRC is looking to fund. Members will be asked again in the Fall to identify their 2025 research priorities before the Call for LOIs goes out.




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**To:** CPEP CPP Members

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**From:** CPEP Staff

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**Date:** June 10, 2024

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**Subject:** A-193 – A-198 Base Setting

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## Background

Base allocations are determined on a block of six periods basis. For each period within the block, the initial base allocation for a period is calculated from its domestic allocations in the same weeks the previous year. Adjustments may be made to base allocations within the six-period block by moving base kilograms between periods. Adjustments must be requested by provincial boards and the adjustment for a period cannot exceed 5% of the initial base allocation for the period and the total base allocation for the block of six periods must remain the same.

The adjusted base allocations are approved by CFC's Board of Directors. The adjusted base allocations are the reference point when the Board sets allocations.

## A-193 to A-198 Bases

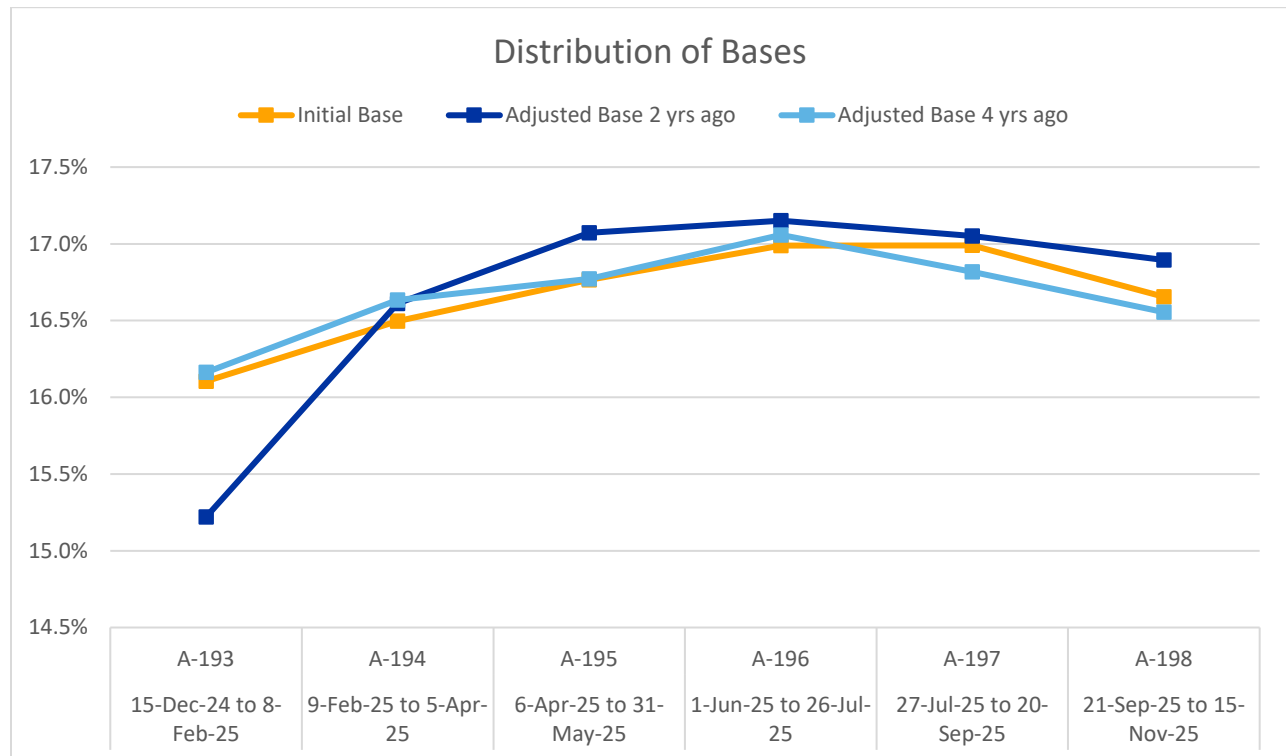
Initial bases will be set after the A-192 allocation has been set in July. We can use domestic allocation numbers in periods A-186 to A-192 to calculate initial bases for A-193 to A-198. For our calculations, we made an assumption that A-192 allocation will be set at the same level as A-191 at 1% over base.

With these assumptions, the quota period with the highest initial base in this block would be A-197 (27 July – 20 September, 2025), followed very closely by A-196 (1 June – 26 July, 2025). The period with the lowest base would be A-193 (15 December, 2024 – 8 February, 2025). The spread between A-197 and A-193 bases is 11.2 Mkgs.

After initial bases are determined, CPEP will have a few days to make recommendations for adjusting the bases. Those recommendations will be considered by a CFC Committee that will make recommendations for adjusted bases. At the beginning of the process, CFC will provide some data to help adjust the bases including the disappearance by periods for the same weeks in the last few years.



Graph 1: Distribution of bases in A-193 to A-198, the same block of six periods two and four years ago.

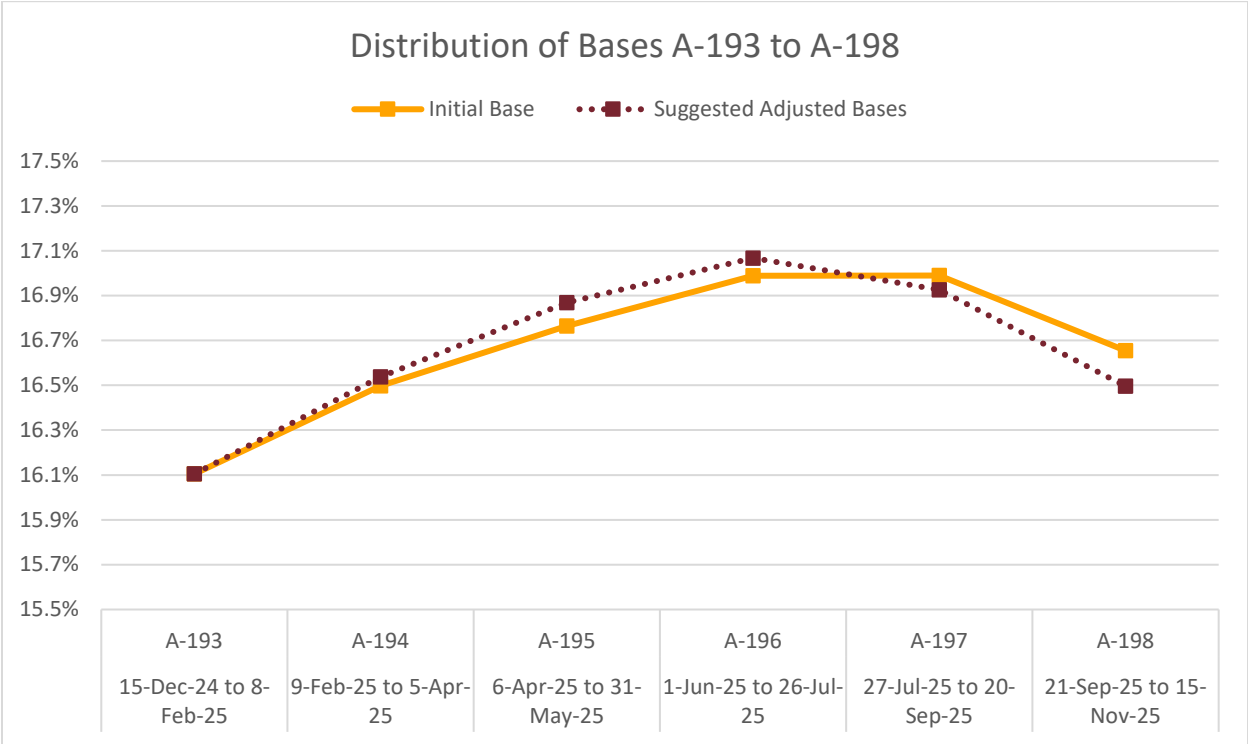


Staff recommendation is for:

- A-196 (1 June – 26 July, 2025) to have the highest adjusted base;
- Then A-197 (27 July – 20 September, 2025), the period covering late summer to have the second highest base;
- Closely followed by A-195 (6 April – 31 May, 2025), the period covering spring;
- Followed by A-194 (9 February – 5 April, 2025);
- The adjusted base for A-198 (21 September – 15 November, 2025) should be slightly lower than A-194;
- A-193 (15 December, 2024 – 8 February, 2025), the period covering Christmas, should have the lowest adjusted base;
- The spread between the highest and the lowest bases should be around 12.2 mkg.

With the proposed adjustments, adjusted bases for this six-period block could look like the following:

Graph 2: Distribution of initial bases and suggested adjusted bases in A-193 to A-198



**Next steps**

Discussion on which periods should have the highest and lowest bases, and the spread between those two in the A-193 to A-198 block. Members will be consulted later this summer when the complete data is available to adjust the bases.

Appendix

Table 1: Base Allocations in A-163 to A-198. Volume in Million Kgs

Green		Highest Base in 6-Period Block						
Blue		Lowest Base in 6-Period Block						
6-Period Block								Spread Between Highest and Lowest Base in Block
<b>A193-A198</b>	<b>QP</b>	A-193	A-194	A-195	A-196	A-197	A-198	
15-Dec-24	<b>Start Date</b>	15-Dec-24	9-Feb-25	6-Apr-25	1-Jun-25	27-Jul-25	21-Sep-25	
15-Nov-25	<b>End Date</b>	8-Feb-25	5-Apr-25	31-May-25	26-Jul-25	20-Sep-25	15-Nov-25	
	<b>Initial Base For</b>	203.2	208.1	211.5	214.3	214.3	210.1	11.2
<b>A187-A192</b>	<b>QP</b>	A-187	A-188	A-189	A-190	A-191	A-192	
14-Jan-24	<b>Start Date</b>	14-Jan-24	10-Mar-24	5-May-24	30-Jun-24	25-Aug-24	20-Oct-24	
14-Dec-24	<b>End Date</b>	9-Mar-24	4-May-24	29-Jun-24	24-Aug-24	19-Oct-24	14-Dec-24	
	<b>Adjusted Base</b>	202.4	209.8	215.4	214.3	210.1	205.9	13.0
<b>A181-A186</b>	<b>QP</b>	A-181	A-182	A-183	A-184	A-185	A-186	
12-Feb-23	<b>Start Date</b>	12-Feb-23	9-Apr-23	4-Jun-23	30-Jul-23	24-Sep-23	19-Nov-23	
13-Jan-24	<b>End Date</b>	8-Apr-23	3-Jun-23	29-Jul-23	23-Sep-23	18-Nov-23	13-Jan-24	
	<b>Adjusted Base</b>	202.6	208.2	209.1	207.9	206.0	197.0	12.2
<b>A175-A180</b>	<b>QP</b>	A-175	A-176	A-177	A-178	A-179	A-180	
13-Mar-22	<b>Start Date</b>	13-Mar-22	8-May-22	3-Jul-22	28-Aug-22	23-Oct-22	18-Dec-22	
11-Feb-23	<b>End Date</b>	7-May-22	2-Jul-22	27-Aug-22	22-Oct-22	17-Dec-22	11-Feb-23	
	<b>Adjusted Base</b>	196.9	202.0	201.1	197.3	195.0	185.6	16.4
<b>A169-A174</b>	<b>QP</b>	A-169	A-170	A-171	A-172	A-173	A-174	
11-Apr-21	<b>Start Date</b>	11-Apr-21	6-Jun-21	1-Aug-21	26-Sep-21	21-Nov-21	16-Jan-22	
12-Mar-22	<b>End Date</b>	5-Jun-21	31-Jul-21	25-Sep-21	20-Nov-21	15-Jan-22	12-Mar-22	
	<b>Adjusted Base</b>	193.2	196.5	193.7	190.7	184.2	189.6	12.3
<b>A163-A168</b>	<b>QP</b>	A-163	A-164	A-165	A-166	A-167	A-168	
10-May-20	<b>Start Date</b>	10-May-20	5-Jul-20	30-Aug-20	25-Oct-20	20-Dec-20	14-Feb-21	
10-Apr-21	<b>End Date</b>	4-Jul-20	29-Aug-20	24-Oct-20	19-Dec-20	13-Feb-21	10-Apr-21	
	<b>Adjusted Base</b>	195.8	195.1	192.0	190.0	186.2	191.6	9.6

\*A-198 initial base is forecasted.

## Turkey Market Conditions Summary - Whole Birds

Storage Stocks (Mkg)						
Weight Cat.	May-01	YOY Chan.	Change (%)	3-yr av.	Change	Change (%)
Under 11 kg	16.3	3.6	29%	9.8	6.5	66%
Over 11 kg	1.0	0.7	284%	0.3	0.7	217%
Total WB	17.2	4.3	34%	10.1	7.2	71%

Bagging (Mkg)						
Weight Cat.	April	YOY Chan.	Change (%)	CP to date	Change	Change (%)
Under 11 kg	5.0	0.8	18%	58.6	6.1	12%
Over 11 kg	0.1	0.0	27%	3.0	2.2	275%
Total WB	5.1	0.8	18%	61.6	8.2	15%
	Difference From Prorata			25.1		
	2023/24 WB Component			54.7		
	Remained Allocation			-6.9		

Disappearance (Mkg)						
Weight Cat.	April	YOY Chan.	Change (%)	CP to date	Change	Change (%)
Under 11 kg	1.4	0.2	19%	55.2	5.6	11%
Over 11 kg	0.0	0.0	-436%	2.2	1.5	217%
Total WB	1.4	0.3	23%	57.5	7.1	14%

Wholesale Sales (Mkg)						
	April	YOY Chan.	Change (%)	CP to date	Change	Change (%)
Comm. A Fro <9 kg	0.0	-0.0	-74%	11.7	3.1	37%
Comm. U Fro <9 kg	0.0	0.0	89%	2.6	0.8	41%
Total Comm. WB	0.1	-0.0	-27%	19.1	4.3	29%
Total WB	0.2	-0.1	-39%	44.1	1.9	4%
% Comm. WB	62%	10%		43%	8%	

Wholesale Prices						
	April	YOY Chan.	Change (%)	CP to date	Change	Change (%)
Comm. A Fro <9 kg	4.14	-0.78	-16%	4.63	-0.92	-17%
Comm. U Fro <9 kg	5.10	-0.03	-1%	4.25	-0.95	-18%
Total Comm. WB	4.06	-1.91	-32%	4.91	-0.76	-13%

Source: AAFC, CPEPC KMI, CPEPC Calculations

### Turkey Market Conditions Summary - FP

#### Storage Stocks (Mkg)

Cat.	May-01	YOY Chan.	Change (%)	3-yr av.	Change	Change (%)
BSBM	2.4	0.7	41%	1.7	0.7	42%
Total Cut-UP	5.6	0.5	9%	4.4	1.1	26%
FP	2.8	1.3	83%	1.5	1.3	89%
Total Turkey Exc. WB	9.6	1.6	20%	7.3	2.3	32%

#### BSBM Production (Mkg)

	April	YOY Chan.	Change (%)	CP to date	Change	Change (%)
BSBM Production <11 kg	0.6	-0.2	-27%	7.4	-0.7	-9%
BSBM Production >11 kg	1.8	0.2	12%	19.2	1.5	8%
Total BSBM Production	2.4	-0.0	-2%	-3.6	0.8	-17%

#### Disappearance (Mkg)

	April	YOY Chan.	Change (%)	CP to date	Change	Change (%)
BSBM Disappearance	2.1	-0.1	-6%	26.5	0.3	1%
Dis WB equivalent	8.1	-0.5	-6%	101.1	1.1	1%

#### Wholesale Sales ('000kg)

	April	YOY Chan.	Change (%)	CP to date	Change	Change (%)
Fresh BSBM	61	-44	-42%	1,003	-82	-8%
Frozen BSBM	165	-12	-7%	2,705	178	7%
Fresh Thigh	196	68	53%	2,144	320	18%
Frozen Thigh	239	118	98%	2,878	1,169	68%

#### Wholesale Prices (\$/kg)

	April	YOY Chan.	Change (%)	CP to date	Change	Change (%)
Fresh BSBM	11.70	-2.18	-16%	12.59	-1.07	-8%
Frozen BSBM	8.72	-4.10	-32%	10.40	-2.19	-17%
Fresh Thigh	5.37	-1.13	-17%	5.78	-1.70	-23%
Frozen Thigh	4.53	-1.58	-26%	5.27	-1.82	-26%

Source: AAFC, CPEPC KMI, CPEPC Calculations




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**To:** CPEP Members

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**From:** CPEP Staff

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**Date:** June 2024

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**Subject:** CPEP Upcoming Meetings

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Meeting/Date	Location
<b>FPPAC</b>	
September 19, 2024	Holiday Inn Toronto Airport East
<b>POTC</b>	
September 26-27, 2024	Delta Ottawa, Ottawa ON
<b>CPEP Fall 2024 Sector Meetings</b>	
CHF	Westin Calgary, Calgary AB
October 1, 8:00 am – 2:00 pm	
CPEP Board of Directors	
October 1, 2:30 pm – 5:00 pm	
Turkey Sector	
October 2, 9:00 am – 1:00 pm	
Egg Processing Sector	
October 2, 8:00 am – 12:00 pm	
Poultry Sector	
October 2, 1:30 pm – 3:00 pm	
AW Workshop	
October 2, 3:30 pm – 5:00 pm	
Joint Egg Sector	
October 2, 1:00 pm – 3:00 pm	
October 3, 8:00 am – 10:00 am	
Egg Grading Sector	
October 3, 10:30 am – 3:00 pm	
Chicken Sector	
October 3, 9:00 am – 3:00 pm	
<b>CPEP Winter 2025 Sector Meetings</b>	
POTC	Marriott Hotel, Ottawa ON
February 5, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm	
February 6, 8:00 am – 12:00 pm	
FPPAC	
February 10, 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm	
Egg Processing Sector	
February 11, 8:00 am – 12:00 pm	
Joint Egg Sector	
February 11, 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm	
Chicken Sector	
February 11, 8:00 am – 2:00 pm	
Poultry Sector	

February 11, 2:30 pm – 5:00 pm  
Egg Grading Sector

February 12, 8:00 am – 12:00 pm  
Turkey Sector

February 12, 8:00 am – 12:00 pm  
CPEP Board of Directors + CFIA top-to-top

February 12, 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm  
CHF + CHF Leghorn

February 13, 8:00 am – 4:30 pm  
CPP/TPP Executive

February 13, 8:00 am – 10:30 am

**2025 CPEP Annual Convention**

June 8-10, 2025

Westin Whistler, Whistler BC

(Sector meetings June 9 and 10, AM)