AM Panel Session I: LIVESTOCK ACROSS THE BORDER
RESPONDING TO TODAY, BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

Modern Regulatory Toolkit

Outcome-based regulations with new compliance promotion tools

Integrated Risk Management

New risk management tools, analytics and surveillance to inform resource allocations and enforcement priorities

Consistent and Efficient Inspections

Single inspection approach focused on regulatory outcomes and supported by mobile tools and guidance

Digital-First Tools and Services

Electronic access as the preferred method of requesting and receiving services

Global Leader

Pursue improved international standards, fairness in trade practices, enhanced use of technology and regulatory cooperation
ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Policy and Programs Branch

Science Branch

Operations Branch

Innovations, Service and Business Development (ISBD)

- This branch will focus on major information management projects and priority change initiatives that are underway, such as the Electronic Service Delivery Platform

International Affairs Branch (IAB)

- Maximizes the use of resources to better support international trade priorities and challenges
- Leverages synergies to support trade and market access
- Ensures a coordinated and effective voice, internationally and domestically
Border Issues Update

1. Northern Port Pilot Project
2. Emergency Transit of regulated animals
3. RFID tag requirements
4. Age identification for cattle for immediate slaughter
Northern Border Pilot Project – Feeder Cattle

• USDA-APHIS undertook an On-Truck Feeder Cattle Inspection Pilot at four points of entry from October 2017 to June 2018.

• The initiative went well and USDA-APHIS is now seeking to expand the pilot.

• The CFIA is working in collaboration with the USDA to support this expansion, and will be engaging with Canadian industry enabling an outreach forum for USDA-APHIS to engage Canadian stakeholders on the program and its requirements.

• This outreach is anticipated to take place in late summer.
POLICY ON THE EMERGENCY TRANSIT OF REGULATED ANIMALS

• In 2016, the CFIA and USDA APHIS, through the Regulatory Cooperation Council (RCC) plan, agreed to work on a joint policy that would allow transit of livestock through both countries during emergency situations, such as natural or man-made disasters or when routine transportation routes are impaired without feasible alternatives.

• Such policy would contribute towards preserving animal welfare in such situations.
STATUS

• Under the draft joint policy developed by CFIA and APHIS, the emergency transit would require that after a simplified export certificate is issued, all conveyances transporting animals (e.g., vehicles, containers and cages) would travel under a seal back to their country of origin via the same export certificate (i.e. import permit requirements would be waived).

• The draft policy is currently under review in both CFIA and APHIS organizations. Operational and legal considerations have to be addressed before the policy can be officially approved.
RFID Tag Requirements

• In June 2018, Canada and the United States accepted country of birth tattoos and approved radio frequency identification device (RFID) tags to meet identification requirements for breeding cattle only.

• Use of RFID tags (124/Canada and 840/USA) will make border inspection procedures easier along with better retention and readability of tags for efficient traceability.

• This eliminates the requirement to re-tag and re-tattoo animals with a new country of origin tag/tattoo.
AGE CONDITIONS FOR CATTLE FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

- November 2017, USDA-APHIS agreed to drop individual ages from the annex of HA2183
- Still need to certify animals as born on, or after, March 1st 1999
- Tools for aging available to the Accredited Veterinarian (AV):
  - Visual inspection;
  - Producer Records;
  - Dentition
- The choice of method rests with the AV
- Records of the methods used, for each shipment:
  - must be maintained for 3 years
  - Made available to CFIA when requested
- If, in the professional judgement of AV, an animal was born before March 1st 1999, it is not eligible for export.
  - Supporting evidence on age can be requested by the AV
AM Panel Session II:
TOWARDS MORE SEAMLESS BORDER CROSSINGS
What is My CFIA?

• *My CFIA* is a new digital platform that provides industry with a secure, innovative suite of online services, conveniently accessible 24 hours a day / 7 days a week.

• The service portal provides external CFIA stakeholders with electronic access to a growing list of service requests, including information services, licences, permits, registrations and export certificates.

• This platform will also allow inspectors to electronically capture and report inspection findings for internal purposes (such as data analysis, trend tracking, etc.).
My CFIA Export Details

Export Functionality

- Exporters will be able to apply for certificates online, monitor and track the progress of their applications online.
- Inspections will be triggered, assigned, scheduled, completed and results uploaded into the case.
- G2G capabilities will be built in anticipation of successful negotiations.

What does this mean?

- Exporters can apply for export certificates and monitor their applications online.
- Export Certificates will be issued one of three ways: ink signature, digital signature image, or electronic file transmission (G2G).
- Export inspections will trigger a case, complete with all relevant information to deliver the inspection (importing and domestic country requirements, inspection objectives, activities, and guidance).
- Certificate viewer to mitigate fraud.
My CFIA and Traceability

• Increased traceability of transactions with the improved ability to respond to issues, risk realized and within emergent events with electronic forms (i.e. suspend), digital tools and improved reporting on critical data elements for traceability, such as:

  1. Contact Information of Exporter
  2. Location of Departure (address and premises identification number)
  3. Location of Destination (address, state if known, country if known)
  4. Date of Export
  5. Reason for Export (slaughter, sale, etc.)
  6. License Plate of Conveyance (or other identifier)
  7. Identification Number of Approved Indicator (animal identification number)
  8. Quantity of Animals Exported

• Interagency Security Agreement (ISA) between Canada and the U.S.A. will ensure appropriate data and security standards for electronic certification.

• The ISA is currently being completed to facilitate linkage of respective systems.
Import Modernization

• The CFIA continues to modernize import processes to align with other tools for integration

• The CFIA has committed to develop high level business requirements and undertake IM/IT architectural assessment.

• There will be an alignment with the My CFIA future vision.

• Bilateral engagement will continue to explore electronic tools, features, and certification from both an import and export perspective
PM Panel Session II:

ANIMAL DISEASE RESPECTS NO BORDERS
**Bovine Tuberculosis (TB)**

**BACKGROUND**

Bovine TB and has been the subject of a mandatory national eradication program in Canada since 1923. After significant government and industry investment over many decades, today, Canada’s domestic livestock are officially free of bovine TB with only the occurrence of rare sporadic cases. This health status represents a significant achievement for both animal and public health in Canada.

**RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

The CFIA recently completed its most recent response to a case of bovine TB, a strain originating from outside of Canada and detected after more than 5 years previously without a case.

The investigation and response were extensive, involving the destruction of over 11,000 cattle and testing of a further 35,000 cattle. Only a single infected herd was identified indicating no further spread of the disease. Approx. $39 million paid in compensation.

After 16 years of eradication efforts in Manitoba, TB has been eliminated from the elk and deer of Riding Mountain National Park, such that they no longer present a transmission risk to adjacent cattle herds. As of July 1st, 2018 USDA does not require TB testing for export of breeding cattle and bison from the Province of Manitoba.
PORCINE EPIDEMIC DIARRHEA (PED)

OVERVIEW

- PED continues to occur sporadically in regions (Ontario and Manitoba) that have had a significant number of farms impacted by PED.

- Ongoing surveillance is underway in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

- The provincial governments and the pork industry have been leading the response and surveillance activities in each of the affected provinces.

- While PED is not a federally regulated disease in Canada, the CFIA engaged and worked collaboratively with provincial and industry stakeholders to provide technical, diagnostic and scientific support surrounding the outbreak in 2014/15.
SITUATION IN MANITOBA

- There were only ten (10) sites confirmed positive between 2014 -2016. As per the latest information, the number of confirmed sites in Manitoba is ninety nine (99), which includes eighty (80) cases in 2017 and nine (9) cases in 2018 so far.
- In response to these new cases, Manitoba Pork and the Chief Veterinary Officer for Manitoba have recommended heightened biosecurity in all premises in a large swath of the province.
- An advisory has also been issued by Manitoba Pork notifying all producers to be vigilant and consult their veterinarian on enhanced biosecurity protocols.
- The Manitoba government continues to work collaboratively with the swine industry towards eradication of PED at the farm level, as well as to prevent it from spreading.
- As of July 03, 2018, 82 of the 99 premises in Manitoba previously confirmed to have PED are now determined to be PED Presumptive Negative.

SITUATION IN ONTARIO

- PED continues to occur sporadically in Ontario. The total number of reported positive primary cases is 114, with only nine cases reported in 2018 to date. There were 6 cases in 2017, 14 cases in 2016 and 16 cases reported in 2015 and the rest all in 2014.
- Ontario swine industry is working towards elimination of PED at the farm level and as per the information available from the industry, the majority of the primary PED infected farms are now considered negative.
**Seneca Virus A (SVA)**

- SVA is not a CFIA regulated disease; our interest is in ruling out the vesicular foreign animal diseases of concern which SVA can mimic ie Foot and Mouth disease, Swine Vesicular disease and Vesicular stomatitis.
- SVA has been identified in assembly yards in ON and MB; SVA has not been detected on Canadian farms.
- On farm serosurveillance for SVA performed by the ON provincial government did not identify SVA.
- The USDA continues to alert us to findings of animals with vesicular lesions at an abattoir in Oregon; follow-up investigation has not revealed evidence of SVA on the source Canadian farms.
- A collaborative working group (federal, provincial and industry) developed a policy related to SVA and domestic movement of swine from farm to federal abattoirs in order to minimize business interruptions.
EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA (EIA)

PROGRAM UPDATE

• EIA has been a reportable disease in Canada since 1971

• Canada has had a limited control program since 1972 that includes voluntary testing by industry

• CFIA is looking at a major program redesign as the current approach appears to have reached its logical limit

• CFIA is currently in consultation with stakeholders regarding a new approach that includes some form of federally mandated testing requirements associated with certain movement of horses

• Stakeholder feedback on the proposed program is being reviewed at this time
AM Panel Session I:

AGRI-FOOD SECTOR RESILIENCE PLANNING
Plant and Animal Health Strategy for Canada

• **Background:** In July 2017, Ministers of Agriculture approved the Plant and Animal Health Strategy for Canada.
  – The strategy supports the Emergency Management Framework for Agriculture in Canada, that was approved by FPT Ministers in July 2016.
  – The strategy will lead to more integration and coordination of partners’ activities, and the pursuit of innovative, prevention-based approaches to safeguarding plant and animal health.

• **Development:** Extensive engagement of partners, including industry, all levels of governments, non-governmental organizations, academia and the public.

• **Vision:** Canada’s plant and animal resources are safeguarded, contributing to economic growth and the protection of human health and the environment.

• **Purpose:**
  – goal of the Strategy is to modernize Canada’s approach by emphasizing prevention and increasing coordination and collaboration among plant and animal health partners
  – set the direction for sustained and continuous improvements to the operation of the System
  – build on the strengths of and coordinate the efforts of all partners
  – identify priorities and concrete actions for the nearer term, and directions for the longer term

• **Timeline:** Focus will now move to implementation of the strategy. The National Farmed Animal Health and Welfare Council (NFAHWC) has agreed in principle to take on the oversight role for the animal portion of the strategy.
Animal Health Strategy
Coordinating Body

• The NFAHWC has formed a working group to look into how it can take on an implement this new role as coordinating body for Animal Health and is staffing an Executive Director position.

• The NFAHWC will coordinate implementation of the Strategy by:
  – Working with partners to prioritize activities in order to further elaborate an implementation plan
  – Assembling and overseeing working groups as needed to carry out activities
  – Maintenance of information on comprehensive Canadian context e.g. strategies and initiatives
  – Communication and transparency e.g. web platform
  – Identify gaps and overlaps
  – Provide regular updates to FPT Regulatory Assistant Deputy Ministers (ADM) and other partners as needed
  – Make recommendations on changes to the strategy, as required