



THE CHICKEN FARMER

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COMING SOON!



NEW VERSION OF THE OFFSP MANUAL

Chicken Farmers of Canada (CFC) has published a revised version of the *Raised by a Canadian Farmer* On-Farm Food Safety Program manual.

This represents the first major update to the OFFSP manual since 2014.

In this new version, changes have been designed to harmonize with current regulations, to clarify existing requirements, to provide greater flexibility for washing, disinfection, and downtime, and to reduce duplication.

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Key changes are highlighted below:

HARMONIZATION WITH CURRENT REGULATIONS

- » When mixing medicated feed on-farm, a feed mixing record must be maintained including the types of feed manufactured, the sequential order of feed manufactured, the medications used, and any flushing or physical cleaning performed.
- » If mixing medicated feed on-farm with a withdrawal period, a mixer efficiency test is required a minimum of every 3 years and scale calibration tests are required at a minimum of every year.
- » Medication use and veterinary oversight have been aligned with Health Canada's 2018 policy changes
- » Feed and water additives are to be approved for use or have directions for livestock production

CLARIFICATION OF EXISTING REQUIREMENTS

- » Clarification surrounding new barn requirements
 - New barns will require a concrete floor, or similar non-porous surface, on the first floor
 - New barns with a previously untested water source will be required to have a water test prior to the first placement
- » Containers/bulk tanks being used to administer chemical products via water are to be labelled with the name and concentration of the product
- » Expired products are to be stored separately from non-expired products prior to disposal
- » Chicks are to be purchased from CFIA licensed hatcheries
- » A clarification has been added that all farm workers must sign the SOPs

INCREASED FLEXIBILITY FOR WASHING, DISINFECTION AND DOWNTIME

- » Three options have been provided for washing, use of detergent/disinfectant, and for downtime
 - Option 1 is similar to the current manual with increased flexibility in that a detergent or a disinfectant can be used.
 - Option 2 includes washing the barn and equipment annually as in option 1, but use of a detergent or a disinfectant is only needed on the feeders, drinkers, and equipment. This is to be followed by a 14-day downtime.
 - Option 3 involves a dry-clean of the barn and a 14-day downtime after every flock. No washing or detergent/disinfection is required with this option, although manure must be removed from the barn within 72 hours of the birds being shipped. If there are scheduling issues, a downtime of less than 14 days can occur a maximum of two times in the previous 12 months.

REDUCED DUPLICATION

- » The “Highly Recommended” requirements of the OFFSP will no longer be included in the audit process
- » Duplicate requirements from the Animal Care Program have been removed from the OFFSP, or reference has been made to refer to the Animal Care Program

These revisions are only applicable to the OFFSP as the requirements of the CFC Raised by a Canadian Farmer Animal Care Program have not changed.

The new manual will be distributed in the Fall with a implementation date of January 1, 2022. In the coming months, electronic record forms (word and PDF) will be published on the chickenfarmers.ca website at

www.chickenfarmers.ca/offsp-manual/ 



THE FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT 23 SEPTEMBER 2021 | NEW YORK

UNITED NATIONS FOOD SYSTEM SUMMIT

Inclusive and equitable, safe and nutritious, sustainable and resilient: these are the goals for food system transformation that were laid out and agreed upon at the United Nations' Food System Summit (UN FSS), which took place in New York City on September 23 and 24. After 18 months of preparation and hundreds, if not thousands, of multi-level consultations, the one-and-a-half-day summit served as a platform for UN member states and civil society organizations to weigh-in and present their commitments to – in the words of the UN Secretary-General António Guterres – making “food systems work for people, planet and prosperity”.

Driving the summit was not only the global commitment to delivering on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 but also the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, which has highlighted the vulnerabilities of global, regional, and local food systems, while driving millions of people into poverty and towards starvation. The summit challenged participants to confront the challenges of balancing food production with climate change mitigation, affordable food with access to healthy diets, and stable local food supplies with fair and rules-based trade. One after another, speakers argued that equitable, resilient, and ecologically sound food systems are essential in the fight against poverty and hunger thanks to their ability to create good jobs, improve access to food, and support healthy communities.

The scope of commitments, coalitions and action plans that have been generated by the summit is truly monumental. Over 2,000 ideas submitted by experts have been clustered into 59 solution areas that fall within the five overarching action paths laid out to guide national and civil society actors towards achieving positive food system transformation.

These action paths are:

1. Nourish all people
2. Boost nature-based solutions
3. Advance equitable livelihoods, decent work and empowered communities
4. Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses
5. Accelerating the means of implementation

While inspiring, this agenda is also so broad as to be overwhelming. To understand how the results of this summit will affect the Canadian agricultural sector, it is best to focus on the words of our national representative.

From among the more than 150 countries that made commitments to transforming their food systems, Canada's Ambassador to Italy and Permanent Representative to the UN FAO, the World Food Program and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, Her Excellency Alexandra Bugailiskis, was one of the few to explicitly reference animal agriculture, affirming proudly how Canadian livestock producers, who are already global leaders in the sustainable, low greenhouse gas emitting production of protein, have committed to further reducing their environmental footprint and strengthening their social and economic contributions through their sustainability assurance programs.

Her Excellency also echoed Minister Bibeau's remarks at the UN FSS Pre-summit, held on July 26–28, by emphasizing Canada's commitment rules and science-based trade as well as to partnering with youth, women and indigenous groups to address inequities of food insecurity in Canada.

UN members, including Canada, are currently working on their 'national pathway' submissions that will reflect not only their commitments to action, but the steps they intend to pursue in order to reach their stated goals. These national pathway documents will serve as key references and guides for the global stock-taking meetings that will be convened every two years going forward to hold stakeholders accountable and ensure that progress is being made towards the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

More information on the UN FSS and its commitment registry can be found [here](#). ▀

CPRC UPDATE

PEPTIDES PROMISE NEW NATURAL ALTERNATIVE TO ANTIBIOTIC USE IN POULTRY

As research to reduce *Salmonella enteritidis* in poultry continues, a new tool has been added to the efforts – peptides. Widely used in human health and in many pharmaceutical drugs already approved in the U.S., peptide synthesis is quickly emerging as a new approach to curing a variety of diseases. And now it's being introduced to the poultry industry, where a handful of researchers across the globe, including the University of PEI's Marya Ahmed, are working on developing peptides for poultry as replacements for antibiotic use – all with the intent to reduce the incidence of *Salmonella*.

“Our goal is to protect consumers and poultry, specifically laying hens, from *Salmonella*,” says Ahmed, Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemistry & Faculty of Sustainable Design and Engineering. She recently completed a three-year research project evaluating antimicrobial proteins at a cellular level, using chicken immune cells to treat *Salmonella* infections in laying hens. “We wanted to mimic peptides that actively work on *Salmonella* infection in chickens, using an antimicrobial protein from chicken gut as an

example to develop fragments of these proteins, known as peptides.” The peptides are expected to kill pathogenic bacteria, providing an alternative to antibiotics to treat *Salmonella* infections in poultry.

SYNTHETIC SOLUTIONS FOR SALMONELLA

Ahmed notes there has been increased bacterial infections in Canadian poultry over the last decade. As a result, a gap in supporting the health and immunity of poultry flocks is driving her research to develop peptides as an antibiotic-free alternative to control *Salmonella* infections.

“Using synthetic chemistry techniques, we were able to develop antibacterial peptides. We used chicken antibacterial proteins as a model and found

THE PEPTIDES ARE EXPECTED TO KILL PATHOGENIC BACTERIA, PROVIDING AN ALTERNATIVE TO ANTIBIOTICS TO TREAT SALMONELLA INFECTIONS IN POULTRY.

the peptides retained the antibacterial activity of chicken protein,” explains Ahmed. “And the peptides were easily synthesized by simple chemistry methods.” She also found peptides are anti-inflammatory and have the potential to reduce the redness, inflammation and pain that may occur in poultry due to bacterial infection.

“We were looking for ways to use peptides as an antibiotic-free alternative to protect laying hens, and subsequently people, from *Salmonella*,” she says. “And we were successful.”

Ahmed explains the biggest challenge was to identify and design a sequence of peptides using chicken antimicrobial protein as a model. “It was time consuming, with several failed attempts early in the research process,” she says. “And once a peptide sequence with antimicrobial properties was identified, the next issue was to improve the solubility of this small peptide. But we were able to achieve this with the help of sugars derived from fruits and seaweed.”

POTENT ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES

Of all the peptides tested in lab-based research, two presented potent antibacterial efficacies against pathogenic bacteria, including *Salmonella*. “The peptides can be administered in feed and have proven to be very stable in acidic environments that may simulate chicken gut,” says Ahmed, who found the promising peptides didn’t damage chicken blood or skin cells and could cure bacteria infected chicken cells by killing the bacteria present around the cells. They were also stable in acidic pH, indicating their potential to survive and work within the environment of a chicken’s gut.



University of PEI researcher Marya Ahmed

“These small fragments of proteins developed from chicken antimicrobial proteins could replace traditional antibiotics and have the potential to improve bird health and the overall quality of poultry products,” explains Ahmed.

Ahmed is continuing to test peptides to measure their potential to treat *Salmonella* infections in live poultry, and is also working Juan Rodriguez LeCompte at the Atlantic Veterinary College to develop peptides to improve immunity and reduce disease in poultry flocks.

This research was funded in part by the Canadian Poultry Research Council as part of the Poultry Science Cluster which is supported by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada as part of the Canadian Agricultural Partnership, a federal-provincial-territorial initiative. ■



Hill Watch

2021 FEDERAL ELECTION

The 2021 federal election was held on Monday, September 20, 2021, after a negative, socially-distanced 36 days of campaigning, with more or less the same results as in 2019, and many voters still questioning its purpose.

Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and the Liberal Party have secured a third term in government, this time with a minority of 159 seats, once again short of the 170 needed for a majority.

Erin O'Toole and the Conservative Party of Canada forms the Official Opposition with 119 seats. The Bloc Québécois and NDP both made some very small gains, in the form of one or two seats, and will continue to hold the balance of power in the House of Commons.

The Green Party won just two seats, with leader Annamie Paul once again failing to win her seat in Toronto Centre, where she spent the majority of the election campaigning. Maxime Bernier and the People's Party of Canada failed to gain a seat in the House of Commons, but did get almost six per cent of the popular vote, a jump from 2019. In this campaign, Bernier dropped much of the anti-supply management rhetoric we heard in 2019, and instead focused on wooing anti-vaccine, anti-mask, and anti-lockdown voters. There is also one independent member in Ontario who was dropped from the Liberal banner late in the campaign, after ballots were already printed.

WHAT'S NEXT?

A second Liberal minority likely means more instability, uncertainty, and perhaps shadow leadership races.

The government has an ambitious agenda of legislation they want to introduce or policies they want implement in the first 100 days. Key issues they are likely to tackle through the end of the year and into the 2022 budget cycle are climate change, childcare, the implementation of a higher corporate tax rate on banks and insurance companies that earn over \$1 billion

annually, and a decision on how and when to wind down COVID-19 economic relief programs. The Liberal platform also promised to work with supply managed sectors to determine Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA) compensation within the first year of the mandate and Chicken Farmers of Canada will work closely with the government on those mitigation measures.

The government will most likely return to the House before the end of the year with a Speech from the Throne outlining priorities for the coming mandate, as reflected in their platform.

Chicken Farmers of Canada looks forward to working with the new government on issues of importance to the Canadian chicken sector.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM ALSO PROMISED TO WORK WITH SUPPLY MANAGED SECTORS TO DETERMINE CUSMA COMPENSATION WITHIN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE MANDATE AND CHICKEN FARMERS OF CANADA WILL WORK CLOSELY WITH THE GOVERNMENT ON THOSE MITIGATION MEASURES.



CANADIAN FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE UPDATE

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture executed a robust election strategy throughout the federal campaign, advocating on behalf of its members and Canadian agriculture.

Board members were encouraged to meet with local candidates and present them with CFA's election platform priorities. As in previous campaigns, CFA also hosted the Agriculture Leaders' debate, bringing together agriculture representatives from each party to promote or defend their positions on agriculture-related subjects such as climate change, business risk management, supply management, and the Next Policy Framework.

CHICKEN FARMERS OF CANADA LOOKS FORWARD TO WORKING WITH THE NEW GOVERNMENT ON ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CANADIAN CHICKEN SECTOR.

The debate was moderated by RealAgriculture founder Shaun Haney and Martin Ménard, from La Terre de Chez Nous. Participants for the debate included:

NDP – Incumbent BC MP Alistair MacGregor

Bloc Québécois – Incumbent Québec MP Yves Perron

Conservative – Incumbent Ontario MP Dave Epp

Liberal – Hon. Marie-Claude Bibeau, Minister of Agriculture & Agri-Food

To watch the recorded debate, please visit:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=cE14gD9DEk 

OECD-FAO AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK 2021-2030 (MEAT INDUSTRY SUMMARY)

Recently, OECD and FAO jointly released the outlook report for the 2021-2030 global agriculture industry. This article summarizes OECD-FAO's view of the world meat market in the current decade compared to the base period (2018-2020) by looking at prices, production, consumption, trade and other factors for the poultry and red meat markets.

PRICES

Global meat prices decreased in 2020 due to Covid-19 and related lower incomes and lower import demand. In the next decade, as the economy gradually recovers, nominal prices of all meats are projected to rise moderately. However, higher feed costs cause the ratio of nominal prices over feed prices, also known as real prices, to decline, which hampers the profitability of meat production.

PRODUCTION

Global meat production is projected to increase by almost 44 Million tonnes (Mt) over the next decade to reach 373 Mt in 2030. First years of the projection period would see a quicker expansion as prices rebound. Developing countries will account for most of the meat production growth, especially China that is recovering from ASF by rebuilding facilities.

When it comes to production growth by meat type, poultry is projected to be the primary driver. The favourable meat to feed ratios and its short production cycle – poultry's comparative advantages over its competitive meats – enable farmers to respond quickly to market signals. In the short-term, Asia's meat shift away from pork will also benefit poultry. Global pork output is projected to reach 127 Mt by 2030. ASF will continue to affect Asian countries in the first years of the current decade, particularly China, Philippines, and Viet Nam. According to the report, ASF's impact on Asia's pork production will last until 2023.

In the EU, pork production is also forecast to decrease slightly due to environmental concerns. The outlook for beef is not very positive due to these three reasons:

1. Consumer preferences are shifting to poultry.
2. Beef supplies in EU will be reduced due to fewer dairy cows because of productivity gains and beef supplies in Australia in the short to medium term will remain tight due to improved pasture conditions, encouraging farmers to increase their livestock inventories.
3. Regulations on animal transportation and animal welfare in India also have a negative impact on India's beef production. All in all, beef producers will need to increase efficiency by increasing carcass weights rather than increasing the number of cattle to increase production.

CONSUMPTION

Population growth and economic growth are the two main drivers of the projected meat consumption increase, particularly the population growth. The report projects that world population will rise by 11% by 2030, resulting in a 14% increase in global meat consumption. Total meat consumption growth in North America is projected to be 9%. Africa, Asia and Pacific, Latin America lead the growth with 30%, 18% and 12% respectively (See Figure 1). Economic growth such as urbanization and employment will have a more obvious impact on per capita meat consumption in lower income classes but limited impact on higher income classes due to other concerns including environment, ethics and health.

Poultry meat consumption will rise in all countries and regions. Per capita poultry consumption is also projected to increase in China and India. By 2030,

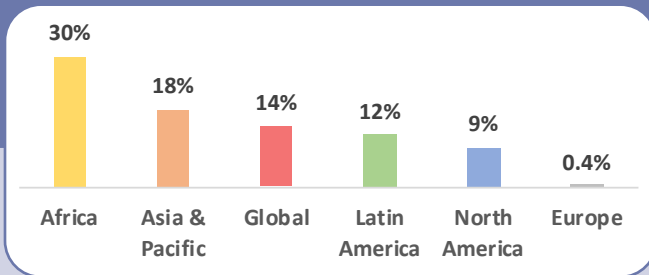


Figure 1-Meat Consumption Change By 2030 VS 2018-2020

global poultry demand will reach 152 Mt. Additional consumption in poultry meat is projected to account for 52% of the total increased meat consumption. Poultry meat is becoming more popular all over the world due to its affordable prices, high protein content, and lower fat. The second most popular meat – pork – is seen to increase in global consumption due to its traditional popularity in Latin America and Asia.

However, as poultry is gaining global popularity, the increase in pork consumption will be marginal. In line with what is projected to happen to production, beef consumption is projected to decrease by 5% in all regions except Asia and Pacific, a region with a lower beef per capita consumption base. In North America, where beef has a relatively more popular than in other regions, per capita consumption is also projected to fall (See Figure 2).

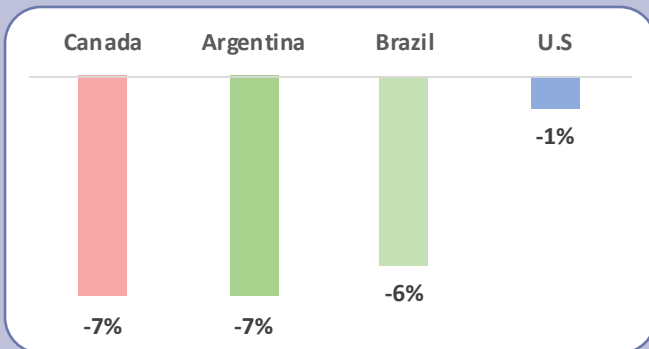


Figure 2-Beef Per Capita Consumption Decrease In America By 2030 VS 2018-2020

TRADE AND OTHER FACTORS

Global meat trade is predicted to grow 8% by 2030 to reach 40 Mt, a slower growth compared to previous decade. Poultry will be the largest contributor, followed by beef. Brazil, EU and United States will still be three largest exporters and Asia and Africa will

be the largest buyers. Beef and veal trade accounts for the largest share of value but poultry is the largest contributor in quantity.

The report also highlights some uncertain factors in the next decade that will have an impact on global meat market, these include:

1. Covid-19 and animal diseases such as ASF, HPAI and FMD. Although Covid-19's economic impact on the global meat market is expected to be short-lived, animal diseases tend to pose significant risks due to their quick occurrences and slow recovery process.
2. Productivity improvements and climate change policies. Especially for beef markets, lower demand and lower production imply lower GHG emissions. Since the meat sector is a significant user of natural resources such as land, feed and water, future world's climate change policy will have an important impact on the global meat production and trade.
3. Consumer preference. Plant-based, cultured and laboratory-based meat alternatives are expanding markets and are gaining popularity. Although meat substitutes are not expected to significantly affect meat demand by 2030, they would still affect consumers' choices.

In conclusion, the global meat market in the next decade will continue to grow and will be mainly driven by poultry meat, followed by a marginal increase in pork, but beef market's prospects are less optimistic. Developing countries' per capita meat consumption will see more growth than developed countries due to the fact that people in developed countries increasingly have health, ethical and environmental concerns about meat. Meanwhile, animal diseases, climate change policy and meat alternatives on the world meat market will also make an impact on the global meat industry. ▀

DATES FOR SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE DISPOSAL OF AG PESTICIDES AND LIVESTOCK MEDICATIONS ANNOUNCED FOR THE FALL



Cleanfarms has named the locations of its next regional events to collect unwanted, old agricultural pesticides and obsolete livestock, equine and poultry medications so that farmers can dispose of these agricultural materials safely and in an environmentally responsible way.

In the fall, the Cleanfarms program will run more than 70 events in five regions:

- » Northern Saskatchewan – October 4 – 8, at 20 locations
- » British Columbia – Okanagan, Interior, Kootenay, October 12 – 22, at 11 locations
- » Southern Alberta – October 25 – 29, at 20 locations
- » New Brunswick – November 1 – 12, at 11 locations
- » Nova Scotia – November 1 – 12, at 11 locations

The crop protection industry, in partnership with the Canadian Animal Health Institute (CAHI), covers the full cost of operating the program and disposing of the materials responsibly. All of it is managed safely through high temperature incineration.

Since the collection and safe disposal of unwanted pesticides and old livestock/equine medication began, the program has safely disposed of 3.7 million kg of old pesticides and 47,800 kg of obsolete farm animal health medications.

Cleanfarms rotates the collection program so that events return to regions every three years, based on



participant feedback. Collection events are scheduled at local agricultural retailers' locations for ease of access. Information will be continuously updated on Cleanfarms' website under "what to recycle & where". COVID-19 precautions will be in place, as appropriate, based on regional public health requirements.

Materials accepted in the Cleanfarms program include:

- » Old or unwanted agricultural pesticides (identified with a Pest Control Product number on the label)
- » Commercial pesticides for golf courses and industrial and commercial pest control products (identified with a Pest Control Product number on the label)
- » Livestock/equine medications that are used on-farm for livestock, poultry or horses (identified with a DIN number, serial number, notification number or Pest Control Product number on the label)

The program does NOT accept:

- » Fertilizer, diluted solution, large quantities of unopened product, and treated seed
- » Needles or sharps, medicated feed, aerosol containers, premises disinfectants and sanitizers, veterinary clinic waste and medications, ear tags, or aerosols
- » Any other household hazardous waste

SINCE THE COLLECTION AND SAFE DISPOSAL OF UNWANTED PESTICIDES AND OLD LIVESTOCK/EQUINE MEDICATION BEGAN, THE PROGRAM HAS SAFELY DISPOSED OF 3.7 MILLION KG OF OLD PESTICIDES AND 47,800 KG OF OBSOLETE FARM ANIMAL HEALTH MEDICATIONS.

Cleanfarms is a Canadian, non-profit stewardship organization funded by members in the crop protection, crop storage and animal health industries. It works with agricultural organizations, associations, agencies, governments and many partners to ensure that Canadian farmers have opportunities to manage agricultural waste responsibly. Cleanfarms delivers recycling and disposal solutions for non-organic waste generated on farms. In addition to the collection program for unwanted pesticides and old livestock/equine medications, Cleanfarms collects empty plastic agricultural pesticide and fertilizer containers, grain bags and twine for recycling. In eastern Canada, Cleanfarms collects seed bags and fertilizer bags (Quebec only) for responsible disposal. Collection programs vary by province and more info can be found on their website at <https://cleanfarms.ca/programs-at-a-glance/>

Questions about which products are accepted in this collection program can be directed to 877-622-4460 or email Cleanfarms at info@cleanfarms.ca.

This is a great program that chicken farmers can make use of and helps in keeping our industry's sustainability commitment! ▀

BARN WASHING, DISINFECTION AND DOWNTIME



Cleaning the interior of the barn involves several key steps that work together to reduce disease and bacteria load – and each one of these play an important role in breaking the cycle of contamination.

THESE STEPS INCLUDE:

- » **Dry-cleaning:** The removal of litter and removal of all organic matter, through blowing or brushing (or by water when washing the barn).
- » **Pressure washing with water:** Warm or cold water can be used to perform the pressure wash, although warm water may take less time to effectively wash the barn.
- » **Detergent and/or disinfectant:** Detergents are important to remove soil and organic material from surfaces, and to break down biofilms. Detergents give disinfectants a better opportunity to reach and destroy microorganisms. The disinfection process involves a disinfectant wash or a fumigation.
- » **Downtime:** The downtime allows for the destruction of microorganisms, which could have survived the cleaning process but are susceptible to natural dehydration/desiccation.

To be most effective, the barn cleaning process should take place as soon as the birds have been shipped to provide as much downtime as possible.

Remember to always follow all manufacturer directions for the products you are using. Being thorough in how the barn is cleaned and disinfected is essential as you can use a highly effective product but if not applied correctly (following manufacturer instructions), then the process can be ineffective.

If your flock had a disease challenge, or if you have been recommended by a veterinarian to perform a cleaning and disinfection, check Section 5.5 of the OFFSP manual for a suggested protocol.

INCREASED FLEXIBILITY FOR WASHING, DISINFECTION AND DOWNTIME

The new version of the CFC OFFSP provides for three options for washing, use of detergent/disinfectant and for downtime. Different options have been provided to allow for different management practices based on the level of disease challenge within the barn.

These three options have been developed to provide farmers more flexibility while still meeting the objectives of the breaking the cycle of contamination.

- » **Option 1** is similar to the current manual (pressure wash the barn and equipment at least annually), with increased flexibility in that a detergent or a disinfectant can be used.
 - The option of using a detergent or a disinfectant is being allowed based on literature reporting common levels of effectiveness.
- » **Option 2** is a pressure wash of the barn and equipment at least annually, while a detergent or a disinfectant need only be used on the feeders, drinkers and equipment. This is to be followed by a 14-day downtime.
 - This option has been developed for those farms that would rather only disinfect the equipment. Using a 14-day downtime replaces the requirement to disinfect the entire barn.
- » **Option 3** involves a dry-clean of the barn and a 14-day downtime after every flock. No washing or detergent/disinfection is required with this option, although manure must be removed from the barn within 72 hours of the birds being shipped. Less than 14 days downtime can occur a maximum of twice in the previous 12 months due to scheduling issues.
 - The 14-day downtime in Option 2 and 3 is based on the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's National Avian On-Farm Biosecurity Standard that recommends a 14-day downtime when no other interventions are used.

Options 2 and 3 can only be used based on the health status of previous flocks and when the barn is not experiencing a disease/production challenge. The decision to use Option 2 or 3 is based off of your assessment of the performance of the previous flocks.

CALCULATING DOWNTIME

Downtime is defined as the time from when the previous flock is shipped through to the placement of the subsequent flock. As an example, given the requirement for a 14-day downtime, a barn where the last flock was shipped on May 3rd would be in a position to place a new flock as of May 17th.

SUMMARY OF WASHING, DISINFECTION AND DOWNTIME OPTIONS – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

	Step 1: Pressure Washing	Step 2: Use of detergent and/or disinfectant	Step 3: Downtime
Option 1	MD Pressure wash the barn* and equipment with water at least once per year	MD Detergent and/or disinfect the barn* and equipment at least once per year	N/A
Option 2	MD Pressure wash the barn* and equipment with water at least once per year	MD Detergent and/or disinfect the feeders, drinkers and equipment at least once per year	MD 14-day downtime at least once per year
Option 3	N/A	N/A	14-day downtime after every flock**

Note: Options 2 and 3 can only be used based on the health status of previous flocks and when the barn is not experiencing a disease/production challenge.

* The barn includes the walls, floors, feeders, drinkers, ceilings, fans, drains, any other equipment (e.g., hoppers, feeding chains etc., including any catching equipment and barn boots).

** To qualify, it is recommended that manure be removed from the barn within 48 hours of the birds being shipped but that it not exceed 72 hours after shipment (i.e., the maximum time period is 72 hours). Also, given that schedule changes can occur (i.e., delivery of chicks or shipment dates), a downtime of less than 14-days can occur a maximum of 2 times in the previous 12 months. If this is greater than 2 times in the previous 12 months, then Option 3 cannot be used.

More information can be found in the OFFSP manual.



2020 DATA BOOKLET HIGHLIGHTS

Chicken Farmers of Canada released its 2020 Data Booklet in August 2021. By covering historical data for Canadian chicken industry ranging from production, stocks, trade to prices in supply chain, Data Booklet provides plenty of data information for industry stakeholders, public sectors and academic users.



BELOW ARE SOME HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE BOOKLET:

- » In 2020, Canadian chicken farmers produced a total of **1,725 million kg** (MKG) live chicken, an equivalent of **1,272 MKG's** eviscerated chicken. This was a **2%** less production than 2019. After experiencing a decade's chicken production increase since 2009, Canada saw its first chicken production reduction in 2020 due to Covid-19.
- » Per capita consumption (PCC) of chicken was **34.4 kg** in 2020, **40%** of a person's total meat consumption excluding seafood. Although each Canadian ate **0.7 kg** fewer chicken compared to 2019, chicken was still the most popular animal protein in Canada, and this hasn't changed since 2005.
- » Total import permits issued under the Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) was **90.6 MKG**, among which **42%** was bone-in chicken and **39%** was for importing boneless chicken. The US remained Canada's largest chicken importer. In 2020, **70%** of Canada's imported chicken was from the US.
- » Live price has increased steadily from **153.5 cent/kg** in 2017 to **161.5 cent/kg** in 2020.
- » In global market, Canada was the **11th** largest chicken exporting country, the **18th** largest producing country. PCC of chicken ranked the **18th** in the world and Canada was the world's **19th** leading country in terms of chicken imports.

DRAFT WTO AGRICULTURAL NEGOTIATING TEXT RELEASED



After years of languishing, the World Trade Organization (WTO) appears to be flush with fresh energy under the guidance of its new Director General, Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, who has set out to ensure the organization remains the world's foremost forum for trade negotiation and dispute settlement. To this end, Dr. Okonjo-Iweala has made clear her expectations for results from the organization's upcoming ministerial meeting (MC12), which will be taking place from November 30 to December 3.

While she would like to see at least “three or four clear deliverables” finalized at the MC12, she also has set out a more realistic expectation that there will be agreement on work programs for all remaining issues. And her negotiating pillar chairs are working hard to respond to her requests.

On July 29, the Chair of the WTO's Committee on Agriculture, Ambassador Gloria Abraham Peralta, released her draft negotiating text with the expectations that, up to and during the ministerial, WTO members will develop it into a final text. This final text will then serve as the basis for a work program that will guide the agriculture negotiations towards the development of possible outcomes to be considered at the next and thirteenth ministerial meeting, currently anticipated to take place in 2023.

Ambassador Peralta's draft represents her best efforts to identify potential broad “landing zones” for ministers to consider regarding key agricultural issues including market access, domestic support, the special safeguard mechanism, and export competition. While all these issues are of importance to the Canadian supply management sectors, of greatest concern are the proposals outlined in the market access section, where the Chair has reminded WTO members that the goal of this negotiation is to reduce the level of protection nations provide to some of their domestic sectors, while increasing market access opportunities for exports.

To achieve this, the Chair suggests reinvigorating discussions on tariff reduction and simplification. The draft text proposes that reductions be made to bound tariffs with the greatest reductions being made to the highest tariffs; it also proposes that WTO members notify of the ad valorem equivalents of their non-ad valorem tariffs, which in Canada's case would mean

THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSALS, IF BROUGHT FORWARD TO THE PILLAR'S WORK PROGRAM, COULD HAVE SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE SUPPLY MANAGEMENT SECTORS.

its specific tariff rates. The notification exercise could bring attention to Canada's tariff regime, and subsequently increase calls for its reduction.

Both these proposals are poised to impact the Canadian government's ability to control the volume of imports into domestic supply managed markets with its mixed ad valorem and specific tariff structure.

Agriculture is only one pillar of the WTO negotiations, and the organization's overall progress will also be gauged on what is accomplished in other areas, such as non-agricultural market access, fisheries, and intellectual property, as well as on the resolution of the blockage of its dispute settlement mechanism, which has long been stymied.

Nonetheless, the impact of the proposals put forward in the Agriculture Chair's text, if brought forward to the pillar's work program, could have significant impact on the supply management sectors.

Consequently, CFC staff are working with their SM5 counterparts to ensure that the sectors' concerns are made clear to the Canadian trade officials who are engaged in the Geneva-based discussions leading up to MC12, and that those officials have all the information and strategic advice required to ensure that supply management's tariff rate quotas and over quota tariffs will be safeguarded at their existing levels. ■