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Report Highlights:

The Canadian cattle herd will continue to contract in 2023. With a smaller cow herd and reductions in heifer retention the 2023 calf crop is expected to be smaller relative to 2022. Feed price volatility and drought concerns, coupled with a contracting U.S. herd, will see live cattle import numbers fall once again. Beef production will be slightly lower on lower slaughter numbers, but heavier carcass weights will support continued optimization of beef output from a lesser number of animals. The Canadian swine herd is forecast to continue its contraction through 2023. Producers are exiting the industry and net gains in finishing space are not occurring. Expected reductions in 2023 slaughter capacity in Eastern Canada will support a smaller pig crop in 2023 and slaughter will also be reduced. Canadian pork exports are expected to decline once again in 2023, driven by reductions in slaughter and pork production. Canadian exporters will look to grow market share in the Indo-Pacific region for both beef and pork.

Cattle:

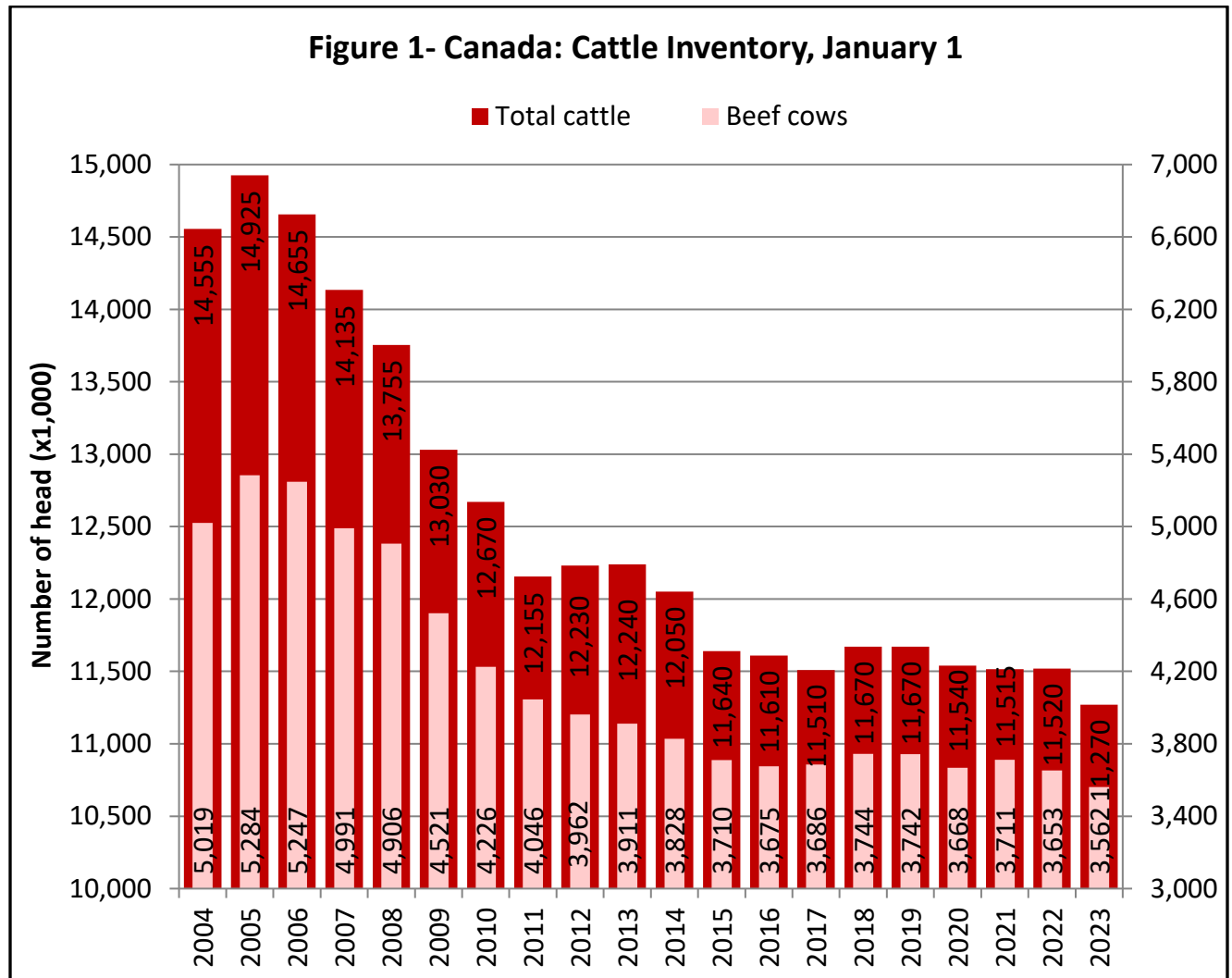
Table 1- Production, Supply and Distribution Estimates for Cattle.

CANADA Animal Numbers CATTLE ('000 head)	2021		2022		2023	
	USDA Official Data	NEW FAS/Ottawa Data	USDA Official Data	NEW FAS/Ottawa Estimates	USDA Official Data	NEW FAS/Ottawa Estimates
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	11,515	11,515	11,505	11,520	11,270	11,270
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	980	975	969	969	969	969
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	3,776	3,711	3,653	3,653	3,562	3,562
Production (Calf Crop)	4,475	4,486	4,405	4,446	4,250	4,250
Total Imports	402	402	290	318	200	200
Total Supply	16,392	16,403	16,200	16,284	15,720	15,720
Total Exports	645	645	760	754	710	710
Cow Slaughter	480	494	490	498	530	530
Calf Slaughter	210	217	207	210	200	200
Total Slaughter	3,718	3,714	3,717	3,736	3,690	3,690
Loss	524	524	528	524	520	520
Ending Inventories	11,505	11,520	11,195	11,270	10,800	10,800
Total Distribution	16,392	16,403	16,200	16,284	15,720	15,720

NOTE: "NEW FAS/Ottawa" data reflect author's assessments and are NOT official USDA data

Livestock estimates from Statistics Canada, released February 28, 2023, confirmed contraction continues in the Canadian beef breeding herd. Total cattle stocks were down 250,000 head from January 1, 2022 with the beef cow herd reduced by two percent. Recent data shows Canada at its smallest beef cow herd numbers since 1990. Despite improved pasture conditions and feed availability in summer and fall 2022, replacement beef heifers are reported to be down an additional four percent. Cow slaughter in 2022 outpaced 2021 despite reductions in drought conditions with improved moisture in the 2022 growing season. Higher heifer slaughter in 2022, especially in the first half of the year due to drought conditions, and lower feed availability from 2021 are also driving this breeding herd reduction. The smaller 2022 calf crop is contributing to reductions as well. While FAS/Ottawa is maintaining a forecasted reduction for the

2023 calf crop, calf crop is optimistically being revised upward 50,000 head based on final calf crop 2022. Canadian reproduction rates have been strong in recent years. This trend is expected to continue into 2023. Aggressive culling practices should suggest that few open cows or heifers are being retained, meaning that a large percentage of the cow herd is anticipated to produce a calf in 2023.

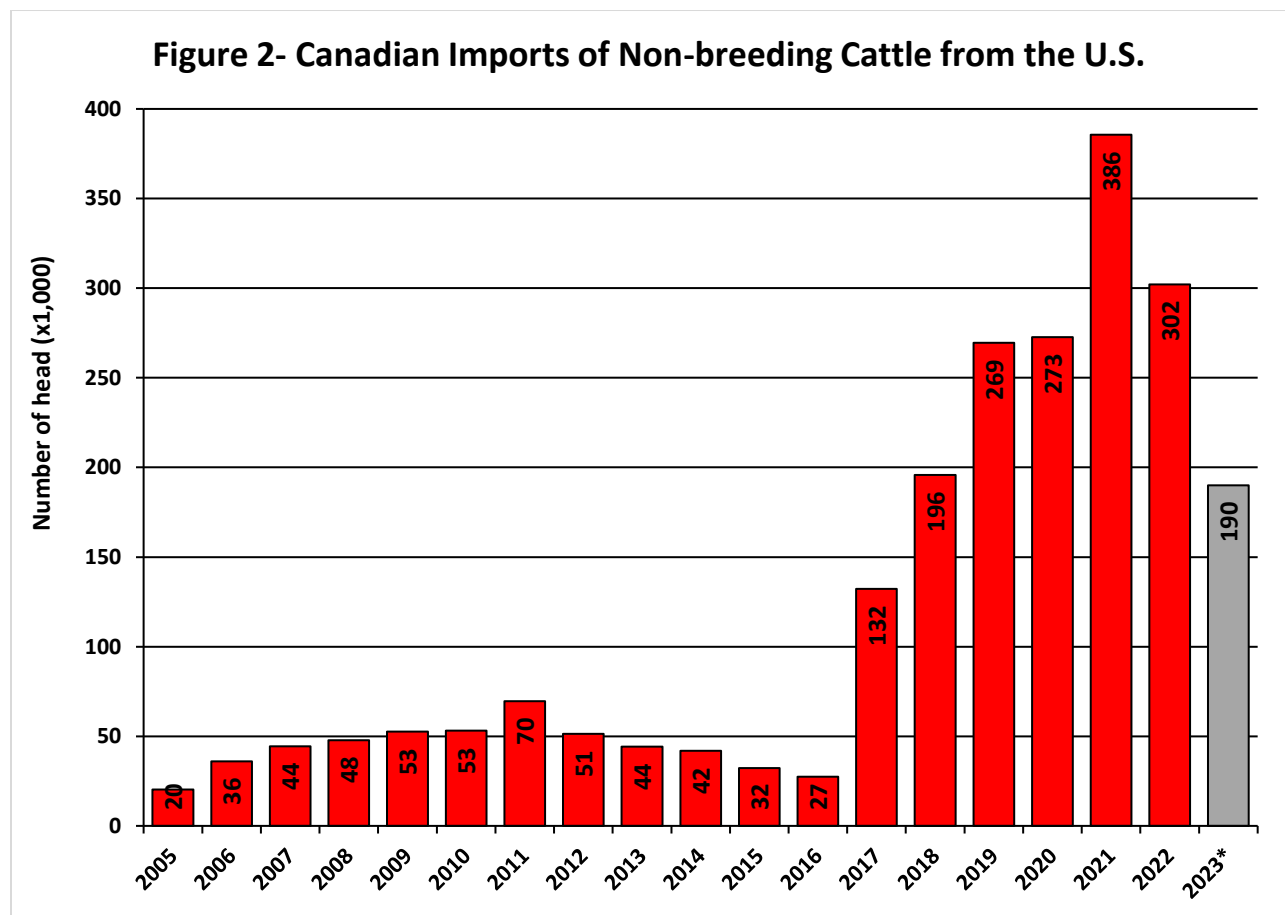


Source: Statistics Canada

FAS/Ottawa revised 2023 cow slaughter upwards, driven by improved cattle prices and feed price volatility concerns. An aging producer population also continues to be a factor as producers retire and if succession plans are not in place. High land prices in most Canadian provinces continue to weigh on smaller operators and are an inhibitor to new entrants. FAS/Ottawa is maintaining the forecasted reduction in overall slaughter activity for 2023, with slaughter numbers forecast to drop one percent from 2022. A smaller calf crop, higher fed pricing, labor challenges, and tighter packer margins all factor into this reduction. Consolidation in the Canadian packing industry continues, and a contracting cattle herd is not likely to send signals for significant investment in new packing facilities. Eastern Canada will see federal slaughter capacity slightly reduced in 2023 as a federal facility in Ontario ceased operations in early 2023, with no indication of a timeline to resume operations. In Alberta, some of the smaller federal plants have continued to increase their processing numbers but these numbers remain small compared to

the two largest federal slaughter plants in the province. Industry data suggests that despite improved pasture conditions in 2022, the smaller calf crop has resulted in the number of animals backgrounding outside feed lots remaining small relative to the years prior to 2020. Cattle on feed numbers have trended lower since the last half of 2022, these factors all support a reduced slaughter number in 2023.

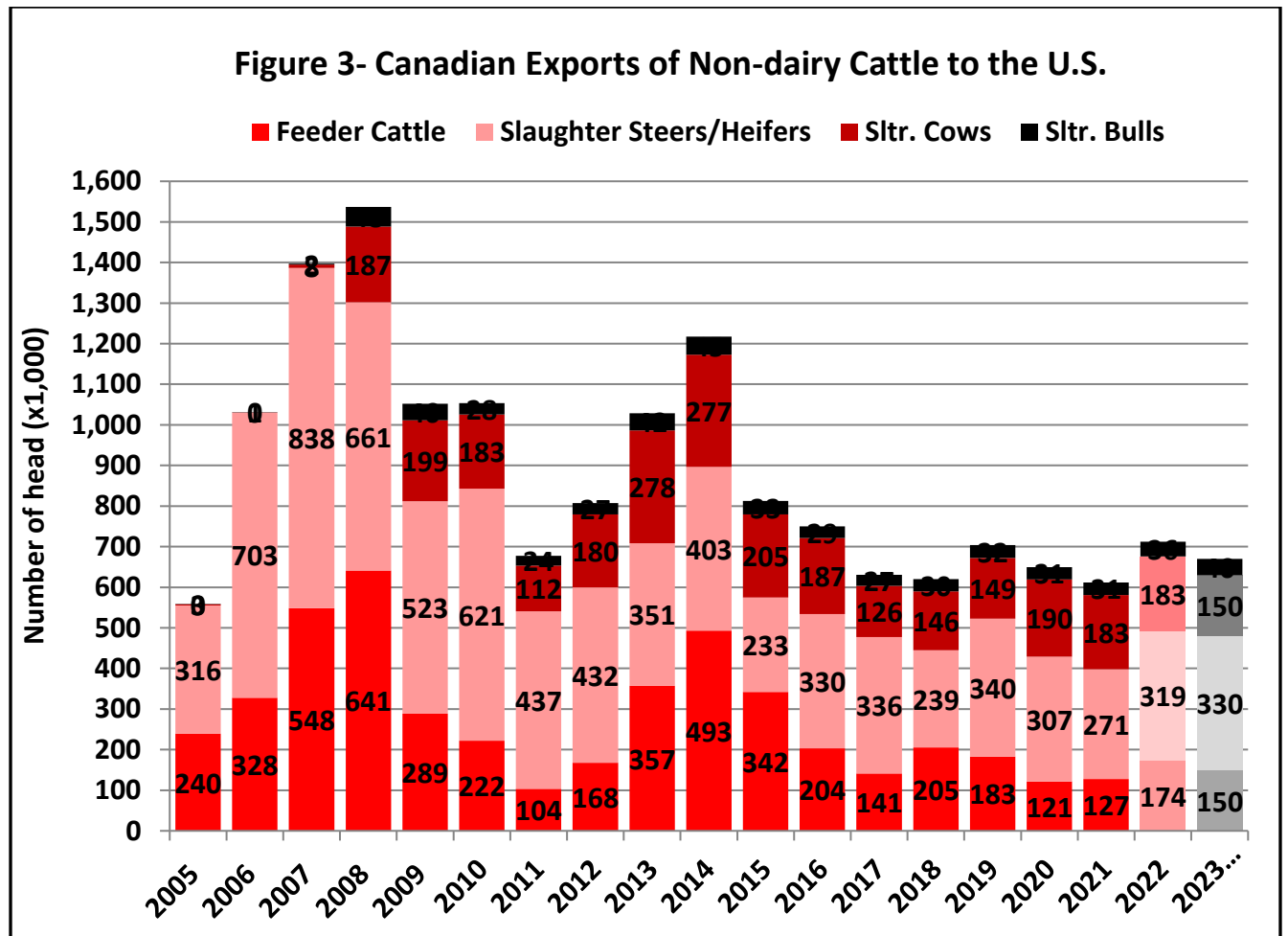
Live cattle imports are revised downward driven by concerns regarding feed price volatility and regionalized drought. However, rallies in fed cattle prices and lower feed costs would support continued U.S. cattle imports, especially as the Canadian calf crop continues to decline. A contracting U.S. herd will also continue to see cattle feeders competing for fewer animals. But Canadian feeders have expanded feed lot capacity in recent years and bunk space is currently available. These feed lots will continue to look to import U.S. feeder cattle. Ultimately, pasture and growing conditions in 2023 will be a significant factor for live cattle movement between Canada and the United States.



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC/FAS/Ottawa **forecast

FAS/Ottawa maintains the original forecasted trend for 2023 reduced live exports compared to 2022. Limited processing capacity relative to the United States and prioritization of fed cattle in Canadian packing plants will continue to see large immediate slaughter numbers bound for the United States. Contracting cattle herds in both countries will see feeders compete for animals. Drought through the U.S. Midwest will be a factor. If severe drought conditions persist, this would likely reduce U.S. feeder

demand for Canadian feeder cattle as feed prices rise. Given the predictions of a smaller Canadian calf crop and demand from Canadian feeders, FAS/Ottawa forecasts reduced feeder exports to the United States in 2023.



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC/FAS/Ottawa **forecast

Beef:

Table 2- Production, Supply and Distribution Estimates for Beef.

CANADA Meat BEEF and VEAL	2021		2022		2023	
	USDA Official Data	NEW FAS/Ottawa Data	USDA Official Data	NEW FAS/Ottawa Estimates	USDA Official Data	NEW FAS/Ottawa Estimates
Slaughter (Reference)	3,718	3,714	3,717	3,736	3,690	3,690
Beginning Stocks	40	40	42	42	42	42
Production	1,385	1,385	1,395	1,395	1,375	1,375
Total Imports	212	212	215	214	215	215
Total Supply	1,637	1,637	1,652	1,651	1,632	1,632
Total Exports	596	593	580	583	585	585
Total Dom. Consumption	999	1,002	1,027	1,026	1,012	1,012
Ending Stocks	42	42	45	42	35	35
Total Distribution	1,637	1,637	1,652	1,651	1,632	1,632

Data in '000 metric tons, except for "slaughter" which is in '000 head

NOTE: "NEW FAS/Ottawa" data reflect author's assessments and are NOT official USDA data

FAS/Ottawa maintains the original forecast for 2023 beef production at one percent below 2022 following the forecast for a one percent decline in slaughter. Carcass weights will be steady on 2022. Industry will continue optimizing beef production on reduced slaughter numbers through heavier carcass weights relative to a decade ago. Weights were slowly trending heavier prior to the COVID-19 related processing disruptions.

Beef imports are revised upward based on continuation of strong demand. Beef consumption increased despite higher prices in 2022. Storage stocks remain unchanged year-over-year to start 2023 as increased beef imports and a decline in exports by volume kept cold storage stocks level. As consumers continue to deal with higher costs of living and inflation amongst certain food commodities, ground beef demand and import of trim should be supported in 2023. Recovery of the cattle herd in Australia should support a return to higher import volumes from that market. Brazil capitalized on gained fresh beef (pH matured) access to Canada in March 2022 leading Brazil to be the 5th largest market by volume for Canada's imports of beef. The EU is likely to continue to be active in exporting as the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) trade continues to be fairly one-sided in the

EU's favor for red meat trade. The United States remains the dominant source market for Canada's imports of beef.

Canada's beef exports for 2023 are revised slightly downwards and steady on 2022 exports by volume. Canada ended 2022 with beef exports down two percent following another year of record export volumes in 2021. This decline was largely driven by loss of access to China following the detection of an atypical bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) case in December 2021. China had been a strong growth market for Canada prior to this issue. While Canadian industry is hopeful they will regain access to China, there is no meaningful movement on the file. However, even if access is restored, Canada's largest and third largest beef processing plants continuing to be voluntarily suspended to China.¹

Despite the loss of what had been the third largest export market for 2022, Canada's beef exports by volume remained strong and were just behind the record value set in 2022 at over USD 3.2 billion. Growth in export volume continued in 2022 and is projected to remain strong in 2023. Japan, presently Canada's second largest market for beef exports, dropped all remaining BSE restrictions on Canadian beef on March 27, 2023 and Canadian processed product can now access the Japan market. The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) also continues to see tariffs on Canada's beef exports to Japan reduced further each year which will also support export growth. Tariffs also continue to drop on Canadian beef exports to South Korea under the Canada-Korea Free Trade Agreement and Canadian beef exports to South Korea saw increased volume in 2022. Canadian industry sees the Indo-Pacific region as primed for ongoing export growth opportunities. Industry sources are optimistic that the launch of Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy and a federal commitment of USD 23.8 million to establish [Canada's first agricultural office](#) in the region will support expanding market access. Canadian beef will continue to compete directly against U.S. beef in this region for market share.

Non-tariff trade barriers continue to impact Canadian exporters' ability to meaningfully realize the access granted under CETA for beef exports to the EU. As a result, exporters are largely shifting focus away from the EU, although exports continue for small volumes of niche, premium products.

Mexico was the third largest market for Canada's beef exports by value in 2022. However, with Brazil gaining beef access to Mexico in March 2023, Canada could see their export gains reduced. There is potential to see disruption through the North American market, depending on how this access is realized.

The United States continues to remain the top market for Canada's beef exports. Given sector integration and geographic proximity this trend will continue. However, Canada is actively focused on trade diversification opportunities.

Consumer demand for beef in Canada will likely cool in 2023 if price ratio comparisons continue to strongly favor chicken and pork. This impact will not be equal amongst beef products, rather consumers are likely to shift to more price competitive products such as ground beef. Food service activity following the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions of 2020 and 2021 continued to steadily recover through 2022.

¹ In June of 2020, the first processing plant in Canada voluntarily suspended exports to China following a large COVID-19 outbreak at the plant. Since then, Canadian processing plants reporting COVID-19 outbreaks have voluntarily suspended export to China, as requested by Chinese officials. To date, these establishments continue to have export certification to China temporarily suspended. Industry continues to work towards confirming resumption of exports to China from these facilities.

Consumers will be looking to minimize higher costs in 2023 which would suggest more food service demand for ground beef and lower priced cuts.

Table 3- Annual Exports of Beef and Veal.

Canada Beef and Veal Exports						
Partner	Annual Series (January - December)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
World	443,518	477,302	524,952	510,814	592,640	582,823
EU 27	618	1,704	3,028	3,076	2,821	1,683
CPTPP	45,037	53,113	77,277	69,665	80,835	84,223
United States	347,214	370,931	395,877	385,228	439,730	452,755
Japan	27,601	36,138	59,061	53,766	60,107	60,643
Hong Kong	25,572	24,390	19,853	16,164	8,199	4,162
Mexico	16,760	16,560	18,211	15,762	20,570	23,515
China	10,573	13,574	13,834	12,630	25,136	140
All other countries	15,798	15,709	18,116	27,264	38,898	41,608
% Market Share						
EU 28	0.14	0.36	0.58	0.60	0.48	0.29
CPTPP	10.15	11.13	14.72	13.64	13.64	14.45
United States	78.29	77.71	75.41	75.41	74.20	77.68
Japan	6.22	7.57	11.25	10.53	10.14	10.41
Hong Kong	5.77	5.11	3.78	3.16	1.38	0.71
Mexico	3.78	3.47	3.47	3.09	3.47	4.03
China	2.38	2.84	2.64	2.47	4.24	0.02
All other countries	3.56	3.29	3.45	5.34	6.56	7.14

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC / *Conversion to carcass weight equivalent (CWE)

Table 4- Annual Imports of Beef and Veal.

Canada Beef and Veal Imports						
Partner	Annual Series (January - December)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
World	229,468	235,514	204,167	249,427	211,951	214,039
EU 27	1,863	2,030	7,411	24,234	19,669	19,884
CPTPP	31,149	33,994	28,603	37,866	31,627	29,320
United States	150,283	147,427	130,267	142,050	132,796	131,763
Australia	25,499	31,073	22,109	18,913	10,371	13,957
New Zealand	26,107	26,052	19,059	25,290	18,435	15,736
Uruguay	16,858	12,462	10,860	21,361	11,656	9,395
Mexico	3,506	5,367	7,604	10,458	11,629	12,609
All other countries	7,215	13,133	14,268	31,355	27,064	30,579
% Market Share						
EU 28	0.81	0.86	3.63	9.72	9.28	9.29
CPTPP	13.57	14.43	14.01	15.18	14.92	13.70
United States	65.49	62.60	63.80	56.95	62.65	61.56
Australia	11.11	13.19	10.83	7.58	4.89	6.52
New Zealand	11.38	11.06	9.34	10.14	8.70	7.35
Uruguay	7.35	5.29	5.32	8.56	5.50	4.39
Mexico	1.53	2.28	3.72	4.19	5.49	5.89
All other countries	3.14	5.58	6.99	12.57	12.77	14.29

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC / *Conversion to carcass weight equivalent (CWE)

Swine:

Table 5- Production, Supply and Distribution Estimates for Hogs.

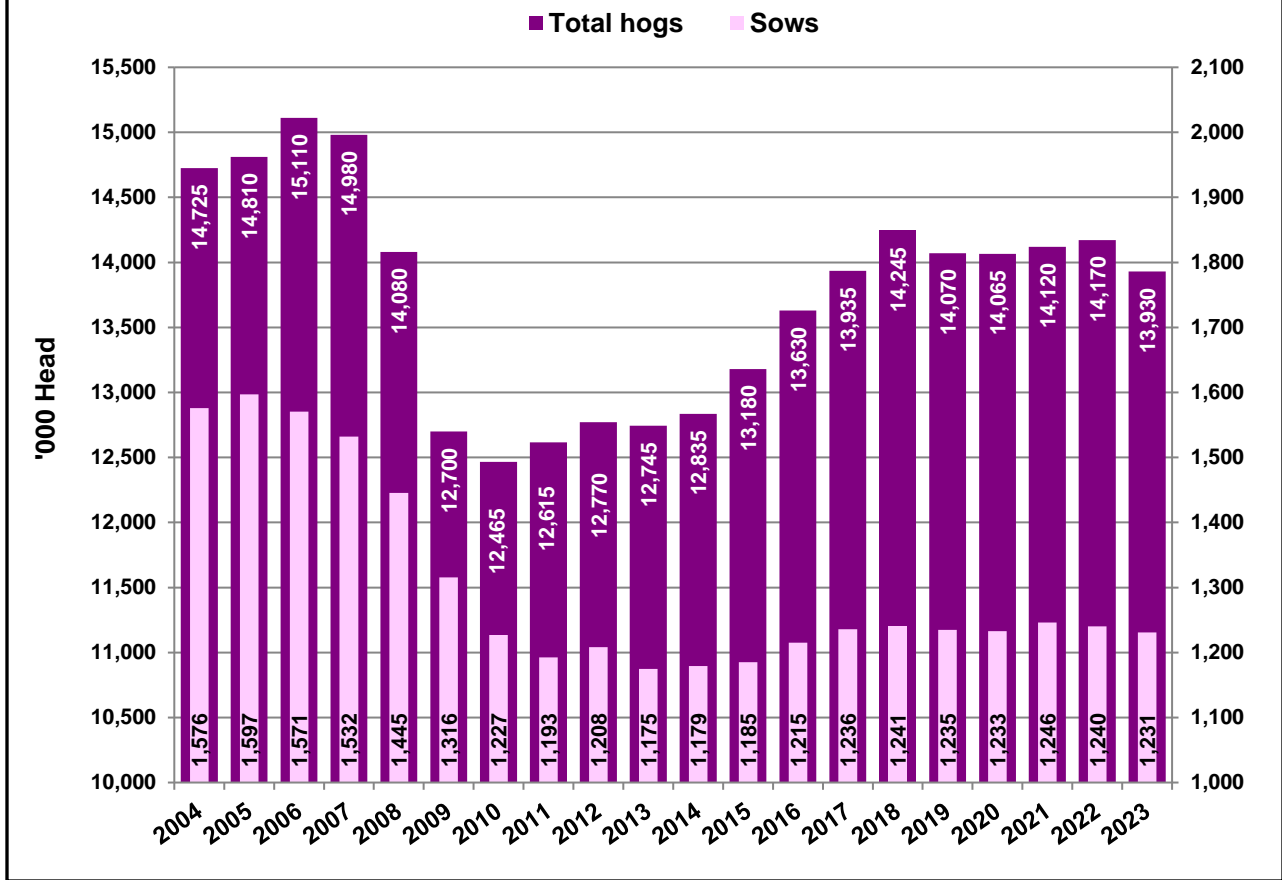
CANADA Animal Numbers SWINE ('000 head)	2021		2022		2023	
	USDA Official Data	NEW FAS/Ottawa Data	USDA Official Data	NEW FAS/Ottawa Estimates	USDA Official Data	NEW FAS/Ottawa Forecast
Total Beginning Stocks	14,120	14,120	14,175	14,170	13,930	13,930
Sow Beginning Stocks	1,246	1,246	1,240	1,240	1,231	1,231
Production (Pig Crop)	30,216	30,211	29,500	29,536	28,900	28,900
Total Imports	4	4	5	4	3	3
Total Supply	44,340	44,335	43,680	43,710	42,833	42,833
Total Exports	6,673	6,673	6,515	6,488	6,500	6,500
Total Slaughter	21,979	21,979	21,800	21,818	21,200	21,200
Loss	1,513	1,513	1,515	1,474	1,433	1,433
Ending Inventories	14,175	14,170	13,850	13,930	13,700	13,700
Total Distribution	44,340	44,335	43,680	43,710	42,833	42,833

NOTE: "NEW FAS/Ottawa" data reflect author's assessments and are NOT official USDA data

Statistics Canada's January 1 livestock data released showed contraction in the Canadian swine herd with January 1, 2023 beginning stocks down 200,000 head relative to January 1, 2022. This also positions the Canadian swine herd at the lowest January 1 numbers since 2016. The number of farms reporting hogs on January 1 is the lowest number based on Statistics Canada available back to 2000. The average number of hogs per farm was the second highest with only 2021 higher², indicating further consolidation of the swine herd in addition to contraction. Higher feed costs, volatility in pricing, and producer retirements support further reductions in federal slaughter capacity continuing into 2023.

² COVID-19 processing disruptions would be inflating the 2021 inventory number.

Figure 4- Canada: Hog Inventory, January 1



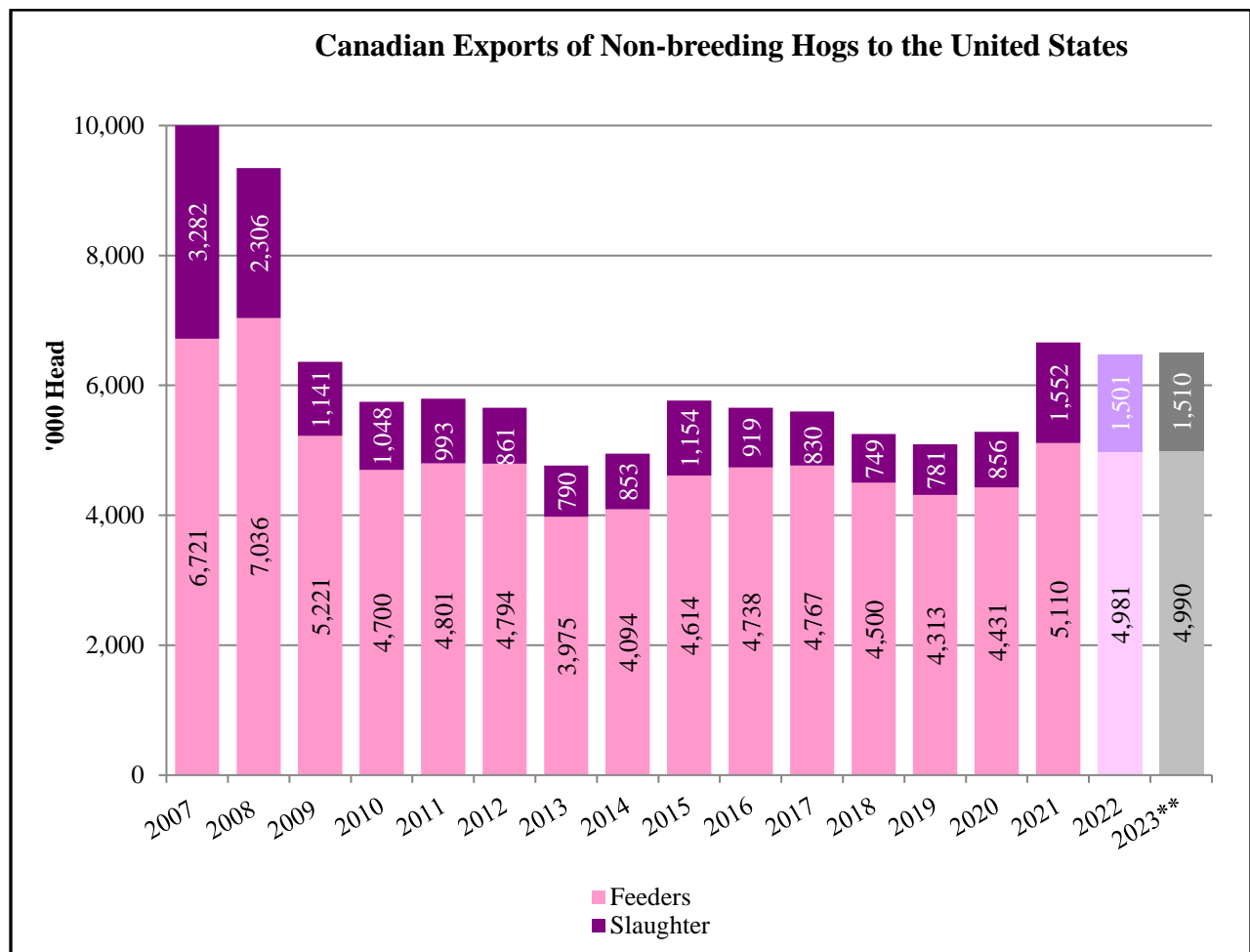
Source: Statistics Canada

Beginning sow inventories are at the lowest level since 2016 and, based on indications of further reductions in Eastern Canada federal slaughter capacity, FAS/Ottawa is further reducing the pig crop forecast. In October 2022, Olymel announced they would purchase 250,000 less head per year, to be implemented in late April 2023. Olymel also announced intentions for a further reduction in purchases of 1.055 million head from Ontario and Quebec, potentially going into effect in June 2023. FAS/Ottawa forecasts producers in Eastern Canada will likely reduce their breeding intentions and activities as a result of these announcements. The swine herd will continue to contract through 2023.

In addition to further reducing the 2023 pig crop forecast, FAS/Ottawa is also further reducing the 2023 slaughter as Eastern Canadian capacity is reduced and restructured. Contacts suggest the Olymel restructuring is likely to result in further consolidation and closure of an additional processing plant in Quebec. While there is under-utilized capacity in Western Canada, labor remains an expansion constraint and transport costs are prohibitive to routinely consider shipping hogs from Eastern Canada to those plants. Several Canadian federal processing plants were removed from voluntary delisting of export eligibility to China over COVID-19 cases in January 2023, however, industry is not anticipating strong Chinese demand will support ramping up production in other processing plants. It is also unlikely to reverse Olymel’s intended reductions, especially based on packer margins.

Slow downs in Eastern Canadian slaughter in the second half of 2022 saw an increasing number of live exports to the United States. The large first half pig crop in 2022 and overall size of the 2022 pig crop will continue to see market hogs looking for placement in the United States through the first half of 2023. Producer adjustments to reduced slaughter capacity through 2023 should slow this trend moving further into the year but, based on the further purchase reductions from Olymel, FAS/Ottawa is adjusting live exports upwards and forecasting 2023 live exports will be above 2022 levels. Hog exports for slaughter are now forecast above 2022 levels. The majority of Canadian cull animals are already processed in the United States and that trend will continue given limited options in Canada. As producers consolidate, the number of cull exports to the United States will also trend over 2022 levels.

Feeder exports are forecast to be slightly above 2022 but this will ultimately be dependent on how quickly producers adjust piglet production to slaughter capacity reduction in Eastern Canada. Contacts report little indication of new finishing spaces in Canada, new builds are typically replacing aging infrastructure meaning net gain in spaces is largely not occurring. Canadian producers in Western Canada have long standing relationships with finishing barns in the United States supporting continued weanling/feeder trade. U.S. processing plants are currently slaughtering above 2022 levels despite a smaller pig crop supporting demand for Canadian live exports to supplement contraction in the U.S. swine herd.



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC/FAS/Ottawa **forecast

Canada imports a limited number of live swine relative to live exports with the United States as the overwhelmingly dominant source market. Given the contraction within the Canadian herd and federal slaughter capacity reduction, FAS/Ottawa continues to forecast a reduction in live imports for 2023.

Pork:

Table 6- Production, Supply and Distribution Estimates for Pork.

CANADA Meat SWINE	2021		2022		2022	
	USDA Official Data	NEW FAS/Ottawa Data	USDA Official Data	NEW FAS/Ottawa Estimates	USDA Official Data	NEW FAS/Ottawa Estimates
Slaughter (Reference)	21,979	21,979	21,800	21,818	21,200	21,200
Beginning Stocks	66	67	89	90	80	80
Production	2,101	2,101	2,085	2,090	2,000	2,000
Total Imports	263	263	230	234	245	245
Total Supply	2,430	2,431	2,404	2,414	2,325	2,325
Total Exports	1,482	1,483	1,430	1,412	1,360	1,360
Total Dom. Consumption	859	858	894	922	900	900
Ending Stocks	89	90	80	80	65	65
Total Distribution	2,430	2,431	2,404	2,414	2,325	2,325

Data in '000 metric tons, except for "slaughter" which is in '000 head

NOTE: "NEW FAS/Ottawa" data reflect author's assessments and are NOT official USDA data

FAS/Ottawa has reduced the slaughter forecast for 2022 as a result of further reductions in pig crop forecast and indications of federal slaughter capacity being lower in 2023. As a result, FAS/Ottawa is further reducing pork production forecasts for 2023. FAS/Ottawa originally forecast pork production down in 2023, on lower slaughter numbers relative to 2022, but the announcements of reduced Olymel purchases will challenge pork production overall. Carcass weights rose in recent years due to COVID-19 reductions, labor disruptions, and impacts from supply chain issues. With some of these issues resolved, carcass weights should be reduced in 2023. However, weights could potentially rise as Eastern Canada slaughter reductions take effect, depending on how producers quickly producers are adjusting to Olymel

reducing purchases, and if demand for live exports to the United States slows. Thus, Canadian pork production has the potential to fall much lower for 2023 depending on how these variables factor out.

While several federal processing plants regained export eligibility to China, FAS/Ottawa continues to forecast a reduction in pork exports for 2023. This is revised lower on the forecast of lowered slaughter and pork production. Exports as a percent of production are maintained on 2022 levels. Increased processing capacity once again eligible to access the Chinese market still presents an opportunity for exporters to move product, such as certain offals, which had limited demand in other markets. Overall, Canada is export dependent for pork as production far outpaces domestic demand. The United States remains the top market for Canada's pork exports. Canada continues to look to increase market share and export activity throughout Asia.

Pork imports are revised to reflect an increased demand for pork domestically in Canada. Canadian consumer demand had softened during the height of the pandemic while beef demand was sustained. However, higher beef pricing relative to pork likely drove increased pork demand in 2022. Canadian pork storage stocks remain high as a result of reduced export demand in 2022 but import demand will be sustained as importers look to satisfy Canadian consumer demand for specific cuts. Despite outproducing domestic demand, Canadian consumers preferentially purchase select components of the carcass, supporting the need for imports. Generic marketing activities from the Pork Promotion and Research Agency could improve domestic demand for pork and educate consumers on utilizing less popular cuts. However, this Agency is still relatively new, and impacts are likely still a few years away. The United States will remain the dominant source market for imports.

Table 7- Annual Exports of Pork.

Canada Pork Exports						
Partner	Annual Series (January - December)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
World	1,290,375	1,277,463	1,285,528	1,545,570	1,482,697	1,412,180
CPTPP	415,365	449,747	460,683	394,173	458,583	428,599
EU 27	1,738	1,928	3,020	786	896	409
United States	399,124	348,739	320,799	313,126	405,594	472,125
Japan	284,267	298,978	298,170	292,405	279,501	249,647
China	282,243	282,549	259,574	652,205	319,403	206,934
Mexico	97,974	128,093	134,274	85,916	164,449	167,848
Taiwan	46,259	43,500	52,661	21,948	24,060	25,869
Philippines	44,217	50,628	52,077	46,237	124,148	141,253
South Korea	35,286	45,221	47,887	38,332	54,105	65,702
All other countries	101,005	79,755	120,086	95,401	111,437	82,802
% Market Share						
CPTPP	32.19	35.21	35.84	25.50	30.93	30.35
EU 27	0.13	0.15	0.23	0.05	0.06	0.03
United States	30.93	27.30	24.95	20.26	27.36	33.43
Japan	22.03	23.40	23.19	18.92	18.85	17.68
China	21.87	22.12	20.19	42.20	21.54	14.65
Mexico	7.59	10.03	10.45	5.56	11.09	11.89
Taiwan	3.58	3.41	4.10	1.42	1.62	1.83
Philippines	3.43	3.96	4.05	2.99	8.37	10.00
South Korea	2.73	3.54	3.73	2.48	3.65	4.65
All other countries	7.83	6.24	9.34	6.17	7.52	5.86

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC / *Conversion to carcass weight equivalent (CWE)

Table 8- Annual Imports of Pork.

Canada Pork Imports						
Partner	Annual Series (January - December)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
World	217,713	227,875	242,075	273,546	263,000	234,472
CPTPP	2,701	2,402	3,338	3,358	6,371	5,150
EU 27	23,898	30,578	27,008	29,303	49,521	50,765
United States	190,269	194,419	211,196	240,336	206,883	177,618
Denmark	3,965	6,190	6,602	6,857	5,975	10,044
Germany	4,151	5,187	5,954	7,061	23,921	19,531
Spain	3,612	4,112	3,541	3,233	6,096	7,529
Poland	6,179	7,299	3,451	3,301	2,426	699
All other countries	9,537	10,668	11,331	12,758	17,699	19,051
% Market Share						
CPTPP	1.24	1.05	1.38	1.23	2.42	2.20
EU 27	10.98	13.42	11.16	10.71	18.83	21.65
United States	87.39	85.32	87.24	87.86	78.66	75.75
Denmark	1.82	2.72	2.73	2.51	2.27	4.28
Germany	1.91	2.28	2.46	2.58	9.10	8.33
Spain	1.66	1.80	1.46	1.18	2.32	3.21
Poland	2.84	3.20	1.43	1.21	0.92	0.30
All other countries	4.38	4.68	4.68	4.66	6.73	8.13

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC / *Conversion to carcass weight equivalent (CWE)

Policy:

Brazil

In March 2022, Canada added additional meat products to the [list of approved meat products](#) from foreign countries. The list of eligible meat products from Brazil published by CFIA now encompasses:

- **Bovine** – pH matured boneless fresh and raw processed, boneless beef cooked in tube, canned, shelf stable dried soup mixes, bouillon cubes, meat extract, dehydrated beef stock, jerky, natural salted casings
- **Poultry** – raw (broiler chickens, broiler turkeys, broiler chickens breeding hens, and broiler turkeys breeding hens only), cooked products
- **Swine** – fresh, cooked and canned

In May 2022, Canada regained access to export beef products to Brazil following Canada achieving BSE negligible risk status from the World Organization for Animal Health in May 2021. Media reports that the first imports of Canadian beef into Brazil occurred in late March 2023.

China

Following the voluntary suspension of red meat exports to China due to COVID-19 cases, all Canadian pork processors which had been voluntarily suspended were again eligible for export to China by end of January 2023. Two federal plants still remain suspended due to issues pre-dating COVID-19. Two Canadian federal beef processing plants continue to remain voluntarily suspended due to COVID-19 cases; one in Alberta and one in Ontario. Additionally, Canadian beef exports to China remain suspended in relation to the atypical bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) case detected in December 2021.

Health of Animals Regulations (Identification and Traceability)

From March 18, 2023 to June 16, 2023 the CFIA is consulting on proposed amendments to Part XV of the *Health of Animals Regulations* (Identification and Traceability). The proposed changes would add traceability requirements for goats and cervids given shared diseases with other regulated species, reduce duration of time to report events, and add requirements for premises identification where animals are located and domestic movement reporting. Details are available in [Canada Gazette Part I](#) and on the CFIA [website](#).

Japan BSE Restrictions

On March 27, 2023 all remaining BSE restrictions on Canadian beef were removed giving Canada full access to the Japanese beef market for the first time since the detection of a classical BSE case in 2003. Canada is once again approved to export processed beef to Japan.

Pork Promotion and Research Agency

The [Canadian Pork Promotion and Research Agency](#) (Pork PRA) was officially established under the Farm Products Agencies Act on December 16, 2020. Collection of the import levy began in May 2022. The import levy is CAD 0.80 per hog, or equivalent adjustment for pork products, based on matching the lowest provincial levy amount. Additional information can be found on the Pork PRA [website](#).

United Kingdom Accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)

On March 30, 2023 (EDT) negotiations between CPTPP member countries and the United Kingdom concluded for the accession of the UK to the CPTPP. A [joint statement](#) by representatives of CPTPP members and the UK noted that preparation and verification of the legal instrument of accession is the next step towards conclusion of the accession process.

Attachments:

No Attachments