



Farm Products Council
of Canada

Conseil des produits agricoles
du Canada

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960, avenue Carling
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Le 29 avril 2025

Monsieur Darren Ference
Président
Les Éleveurs de dindon du Canada
7145, avenue West Credit
Édifice 1, bureau 202
Mississauga (Ontario) L5N 6J7

Objet: Modifications proposées au *Règlement canadien sur le contingentement de la commercialisation du dindon (1990)*

Cher Monsieur Ference,

Lors de sa réunion du 23 avril 2025, le Conseil des produits agricoles du Canada (le Conseil) a examiné les modifications proposées au *Règlement canadien sur le contingentement de la commercialisation du dindon (1990)* tel que demandé dans la requête datée du 10 mars 2025, pour la période réglementaire 2025-26, qui commence le 27 avril 2025 et se termine le 25 avril 2026.

Après un examen approfondi de la justification fourni par les Éleveurs de dindon du Canada et suite à une analyse interne, les membres du Conseil ont convenu que les modifications étaient nécessaires à la mise en œuvre du plan de commercialisation énoncé dans la *Proclamation visant l'Office canadien de commercialisation des dindons*. Par conséquent, les modifications ont été approuvées et entreront en vigueur à la date à laquelle elles sont enregistrées.

Pour toute question, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec moi ou avec Lisa Melanson-Daigle, secrétaire du Conseil, par courriel à l'adresse fpcc.secretariat.cpac@fpcc-cpac.gc.ca.

Sincères salutations,

Signature sur la version originale

Brian Douglas
Président



March 10, 2025

Mr. Brian Douglas
Chair
Farm Products Council of Canada
Central Experimental Farm
960 Carling Avenue, Building 59
OTTAWA, ON K1A 0C6

Dear Mr. Douglas:

Re: **Canadian Turkey Quota Regulations 2025/2026**

Please find enclosed a submission from the Turkey Farmers of Canada (TFC) establishing the 2025/2026 Quota Regulation. We request that this be given consideration and prior approval by the Farm Products Council of Canada at its earliest convenience.

The proposed allocation is the result of discussions and motions at the TFC web meeting of February 19, 2025, the TMAC meeting of January 28, 2025, and the TFC Allocation Policy which guides the distribution of Commercial Allocation. The rationale for the proposed allocation amendment, reflecting decisions of the TFC Directors and consideration of the Proclamation Criteria as guided by the Allocation Policy is set out in the submission and appendices.

Should your staff have any questions on this submission, please do not hesitate to have them contact our office.

We look forward to the Council's consideration and prior approval of this amendment.

Sincerely,

Phil Boyd
Executive Director

Encls.

c. M. Kotipelto, FPCC

Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency c.o.b. **Turkey Farmers of Canada**

Submission to: Farm Products Council of Canada
Regarding: Amendment to the Schedule to the Canadian Turkey Marketing Quota Regulation (1990) for 2025/2026
Date: March 10, 2025

This submission provides background and rationale for establishing the federal quota with respect to the inter-provincial and export trade of turkey at 161,790,230 kg for the 2025/2026 Control Period.

Contents:

- 1) Relevant Motions
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- 7) 2025/2026 Federal Quota and Conditional Allocations
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1) Relevant Motions

At the TFC Web Conference of February 19, 2025, the following motions established the quota for the 2025/2026 Control Period:

Motion #1

To set the preliminary commercial allocation for the 2025/2026 control period at 125,900,000 kg as per the TMAC recommendation.

Motion #2

That the total 2025/2026 Federal Quota for interprovincial and export trade of 161,790,230 kg eviscerated be allocated as follows:

<i>British Columbia:</i>	<i>17,881,367 kg</i>
<i>Alberta:</i>	<i>13,521,137 kg</i>
<i>Saskatchewan:</i>	<i>4,913,358 kg</i>
<i>Manitoba:</i>	<i>12,692,623 kg</i>
<i>Ontario:</i>	<i>73,754,054 kg</i>
<i>Quebec:</i>	<i>31,624,173 kg</i>
<i>New Brunswick:</i>	<i>3,282,522 kg</i>
<i>Nova Scotia:</i>	<i>4,120,996 kg</i>

Motion #3

That the 2025/2026 Federal Quota for interprovincial and export trade be allocated to the provinces as reviewed during the TFC web meeting of February 18, 2025, as follows:

Row 1c: Commercial Quota

Row 2f: Conditional Multiplier Breeder

Row 3a: Conditional Primary Breeder

Row 4f: Conditional Export Policy

Motion #4

To direct staff to prepare and submit the 2025/2026 Quota Regulation reflecting the allocations approved during the TFC web meeting of February 19, 2025, for blue stamping by the Justice Department and prior approval by FPCC subject to Members' approval, and to prepare a Promotion Agreement.

In addition to the motions of February 19, 2025, this Quota Order reflects the following motion from the 280th TFC Meeting of December 4-5, 2024, authorizing requested conditional allocations under the TFC Export Policy:

Motion

To approve the requests from Ontario and Quebec, as per their correspondence, for allocations under the Section 1 Whole and Section 2 provisions of the Export Policy for the 2025/2026 Control Period in the following amounts:

For Section 1 Whole:

Ontario 5,551,840 kg

For Section 2:

Ontario 2,468,368 kg

Quebec 1,100,000 kg

The motions setting the 2025/2026 allocation are the result of the Directors' consideration of:

- TMAC's assessment of the market for turkey, total supply requirements and supply provided by conditional policy utilizations and imports.
- The TMR presented to the TFC Web conference of February 19, 2025.
- Other relevant factors such as avian Influenza, the outlook for feed and live prices, the competitive position of turkey compared to competing meats, import volumes and economic indicators.

The National Commercial Allocation Policy guides the Agency in its consideration of the CTMA Proclamation Criteria.

2) Federal Turkey Allocations

As per the motions, the 2025/2026 federal quota for turkey, excluding the unregulated area, consists of the following components:

2025/2026 Federal Turkey Allocations (kg)			
		Pounds	Kilograms
A	Commercial Allocation	277,561,988	125,900,000
B	Multiplier Breeder	5,855,208	2,655,877
C	Primary Breeder	4,625,475	2,098,080
	Export Policy:		
D	Section 1 Parts	41,828,449	18,973,065
E	Section 1 Whole	12,239,712	5,551,840
F	Section 2 Planned Exports	7,866,905	3,568,368
G	Section 3 Live	6,708,667	3,043,000
H=D+E+F+G	Total Export	68,643,733	31,136,273
I=A+B+C+H	Total Quota	356,686,404	161,790,230
J	Base Allocations, Proclamation S. 3	213,940,000	97,041,552
K=I-J	Over Base Allocations	142,746,404	64,748,678

3) Turkey Market Advisory Committee (TMAC) Report from Their Meeting of January 28, 2025

The TMAC report from their meeting of January 28, 2025, was presented to the TFC Web conference of February 19, 2025 (Appendix III). The TMAC report provided analysis of the whole bird and breast meat/further processing markets and a commercial quota recommendation.

Whole Bird

In the whole bird section of the report, it was noted that:

- TMAC discussed at length the wholesale market and the need for positive processor margins.
- The Christmas whole bird market was disappointing.
- Despite the costs of competing proteins there does not appear to be a boost for turkey sales. As a result, forecast disappearance for 2025/2026 was revised to 52.0 million kg (mkg), from the November forecast of 58.0 mkg.
- Recognizing the need for a tighter supply to support wholesale prices, a majority of TMAC recommends a whole bird commercial allocation requirement of 42.1 mkg for the 2025/2026 control period.

Further Processed/Breast Meat

In the breast meat section of the report, it was noted that:

- 2024/2025 control period domestic disappearance for breast meat is forecast at 27.2 mkg, down 0.8 mkg from the November forecast.
- Approximately 1.7 mkg of production is expected to be lost in 2024/2025 due to Avian Influenza (AI). Given the losses by planned market weight, this is mostly expected to cut into the breast meat supply.
- For 2025/2026, breast meat domestic disappearance is forecast at 27.0 mkg and TMAC is targeting closing stocks of 1.2 mkg, for a stock to use ratio of 4.4%. To meet forecast disappearance and closing stocks, a supply of 28.2 mkg will be required. After forecast opening stocks and imports are factored in, 25.1 mkg of breast meat will need to be harvested, necessitating production of 95.5 mkg. After conditional utilizations are factored in, a majority of TMAC recommended that 83.8 mkg of commercial allocation will be required for further processing.

When combined, the requirement of 42.1 mkg for whole birds and 83.8mkg for further processing results in a majority recommendation for a commercial allocation of 125.9 mkg.

4) Turkey Market Review (TMR) Presented to the TFC Web Conference of February 19, 2025

At the meeting of February 19, 2025, the TMR presented showed actual data to January 1, 2025 (Appendix IV). Opening January 1, 2025, stocks were combined with forecasts of production, imports, and domestic disappearance to produce forecasts of supply and disappearance for the remaining months (January to April) of the 2024/2025 Control Period and for the 2025/2026 Control Period.

For the whole bird market, production for the remainder of 2024/2025 is forecast at 13.9 mkg and domestic disappearance is forecast at 8.4 mkg, resulting in forecast closing stocks on May 1, 2025 of 15.4 mkg. Given the need for higher wholesale prices, in 2025/2026 domestic disappearance is forecast at 52.0 mkg and closing stocks at 10.0 mkg, for a stock to use ratio of 18.7 %, which is lower than the 20% ratio that TMAC has previously aimed for. Once exports are added in, a supply requirement of 63.1 mkg results. After opening stocks and stuffing and basting is considered, the production of domestic quota required under this scenario is 42.1 mkg.

Regarding the breast meat/further processing segment, production for the remainder of the control period is forecast at 27.6 mkg, resulting in a breast meat harvest of 7.2 mkg and imports are forecast to be 0.4 mkg. Domestic disappearance is forecast at 8.3 mkg, down from 8.8 mkg a year earlier. When combined, the forecast for May 1 stocks is 1.4 mkg.

For 2025/2026, breast meat domestic disappearance is forecast at 27.0 mkg, and ending stocks are targeted at 1.2 mkg for a stock to use ratio of 4.4%. Under this scenario, the supply requirement is 28.2 mkg. After forecast opening stocks and imports are factored in, production of 25.1 mkg of breast meat is required. The production of 25.1 mkg of breast meat will require 95.5 mkg of production.

In 2025/2026, it is likely that filings of Section 1 exports will be lower than in previous years. It is forecast that policy utilizations from Section 1 parts exports will be around 11.2 mkg, down from 14.6 mkg in 2023/2024. After conditional utilizations are considered, 83.8 mkg of allocation for further processing will be required.

5) Further Consideration at the TFC Web Conference of February 19, 2025

At the web conference of February 19, 2025, imports from the US in light of the ongoing avian influenza outbreak were discussed. It was noted that relative to breast meat, the price of thigh meat is high by historic standards and is difficult to source. It is likely that more of the tariff rate quota will be used for breast than in recent years, even though AI is also an impediment to importing breast meat. Imports from Chile under CPTPP are forecast to be 0.

Discussion also focused on domestic losses to AI. It was noted that 1.7 mkg of production is expected to be lost. Tracking by the TFC office, indicates that most of the losses will be in heavier birds which tend to be used for further processing.

There was majority agreement that a quota decrease is necessary for 2025/2026. While there was majority agreement with the TMAC recommendation of 125.9 mkg, there was a range of opinions with the CPEP representatives advocating a lower allocation and the representatives from Ontario and the further processors advocating for a higher allocation.

6) Statutory Obligations

The CTMA Marketing Plan:

The aggregate of base provincial allocations set out in Table 1 of Section 3 of the CTMA Marketing Plan for the year 1973 equals 97,041,552 kg.

Part 2 (1) of the CTMA Marketing Plan states:

“The Agency shall, by order or regulation, establish a quota system by which quotas are assigned to all members of classes of turkey producers in each province to whom quotas are assigned by the appropriate Board or Commodity Board.”

Since the market for turkeys is greater than the volumes set out in the Marketing Plan and the Agency is responsible for establishing a quota system, an overbase allocation must be made.

Consideration of the FPAA and the Proclamation Criteria with regards to the Commercial Allocation

A commercial allocation of 125,900,000 kg, 18,100,000 kg below the starting point allocation of 144,000,000 kg in the Agency’s National Commercial Allocation Policy, is necessary to maintain a strong, efficient industry.

Sections 4.01 and 4.02 of the National Commercial Allocation Policy, adopted at the 275th TFC Meeting of September 19, 2023, provides for allocations at or below 144,000,000 kg to be made on a pro-rata basis. Consistent with the objects of an Agency in the FPAA, this is seen as a means of maintaining a viable industry in all provinces. The Agency believes it would be unreasonable, for the sake of preserving production stability in the industry, to implement radically different allocations for each control period, as the national allocation shares capture historic production patterns.

7) 2025/2026 Federal Quota and Conditional Allocations

The TFC quota is the sum of the commercial allocation as detailed, and the following conditional allocations:

- a) Multiplier Breeder**
- b) Primary Breeder**
- c) Export Policy**

The TFC’s three Conditional Allocation Policies result in the following allocations.

a) Multiplier Breeder Allocation

Canada’s multiplier turkey breeding industry supplies eggs and poults domestically and for export. Production of turkey hatching eggs is not supply managed but, as spent breeder production is, an allocation for multiplier breeders is necessary.

The Multiplier Breeder Policy Allocation facilitates mature turkey marketings, without impeding sales of hatching eggs and poults. Based on volumes when the Policy was developed, some spent marketings are covered by the reference level portion of the commercial allocation, with the rest covered by policy utilizations. To arrive at Multiplier Breeder allocations, reference levels are subtracted from mature marketing forecasts. For the 2025/2026 Control Period, 2,655,877 kg has been allocated.

b) Primary Breeder Allocation

Canada's primary turkey breeding industry provides breeding stock to multiplier breeders globally. As the production of eggs and poults is not supply managed, but the marketing of by-product live turkeys is, 2,098,080 kg is allocated to facilitate the needs of this industry.

c) Export Policy Allocation

Export Policy allocations are comprised of the following components:

Section 1 – Parts: These allocations are utilized when parts are exported subject to Policy terms. Upper limits on utilizations that may be earned on part exports have been established for each province. As a practical matter, the upper limits, totaling 18,973,065 kg are allocated.

Section 1 – Whole Bird: There is no upper limit on the policy utilizations that may be earned on the export of whole turkeys. For each exported kg, a policy utilization of 1 kg is earned. Whole bird allocations are based on forecasts provided by Provincial Boards in consultation with exporters. For the 2025/2026 Control Period, 5,551,840 kg has been allocated.

Section 1 – Carry-Forward: Provincial Boards are permitted to carry-forward one-sixth of Export Policy Utilizations earned in a control period to the following if they have not already been used. It is not possible for this allocation to be determined until the Control Period Reconciliation has been finalized. It is normal for this to be completed in September of each year, and for this allocation to be made at that time.

Section 2 – Planned Exports: These allocations reflect production to be used for planned exports. This section accommodates firms exporting whole birds and/or breast meat along with co-product wings, thighs, and drums. Whole bird exports earn utilizations on a 1-to-1 basis. Part exports only generate utilizations if breast meat and co-product wings, thighs and drums are exported. Allocations are based on forecasts provided by Provincial Boards in consultation with exporters. Allocations totaling 3,568,368 kg have been made.

Section 3 – Live Exports: Allocations for live exports are based on forecasts provided by Provincial Boards in consultation with exporters. Export documentation is tracked by the TFC, and volumes are reflected in the Control Period Reconciliation. In consultation with the provinces, 3,043,000 kg has been allocated.

8) 2025/2026 Provincial Allocations of Federal Quota

Based on consideration of the Proclamation criteria, the Agency's decisions regarding the amended federal quota for each province during 2025/2026 and supporting rationale are detailed in the following section:

Allocations (kg)					
	A	B	C	D = C - B	E = C - A
Province	Base Allocation (Proclamation)	2024/2025 Federal Quota	2025/2026 Federal Quota	2025/2026 Federal Quota vs. 2024/2025	2025/2026 Overbase Quota Allocation
BC	9,298,644	18,997,243	17,881,367	- 1,115,876	8,582,723
AB	8,278,061	14,340,692	13,521,137	- 819,555	5,243,076
SK	3,628,739	5,165,177	4,913,358	- 251,759	1,284,619
MB	7,824,468	13,196,942	12,692,623	- 504,319	4,868,155
ON	41,730,498	75,791,225	73,754,054	- 2,037,171	32,023,556
QC	24,493,988	33,410,786	31,624,173	- 1,786,613	7,130,185
NB	653,173	3,440,948	3,282,522	- 158,426	2,629,349
NS	1,133,981	4,319,614	4,120,996	- 198,618	2,987,015
Total	97,041,552	168,662,567	161,790,230	- 6,872,337	64,748,678

Allocations (pounds)					
	A	B	C	D = C - B	E = C - A
Province	Base Allocation (Proclamation)	2024/2025 Federal Quota	2025/2026 Federal Quota	2025/2026 Federal Quota vs. 2024/2025	2025/2026 Overbase Quota Allocation
BC	20,500,000	41,881,752	39,421,667	- 2,460,085	18,921,667
AB	18,250,000	31,615,815	29,809,005	- 1,806,810	11,559,005
SK	8,000,000	11,387,134	10,832,100	- 555,034	2,832,100
MB	17,250,000	29,094,276	27,982,445	- 1,111,831	10,732,445
ON	92,000,000	167,091,050	162,599,856	- 4,491,194	70,599,856
QC	54,000,000	73,658,174	69,719,367	- 3,938,807	15,719,367
NB	1,440,000	7,585,992	7,236,722	- 349,270	5,796,722
NS	2,500,000	9,523,120	9,085,242	- 437,878	6,585,242
Total	213,940,000	371,837,313	356,686,404	- 15,150,909	142,746,404

Summary of 2025/2026 Allocations by Province (kg):

British Columbia

Commercial	16,588,956
Conditional Allocations	1,292,411
Total Allocation	17,881,367
Increase from Base Allocation	8,582,723

- The Section 1 Export Policy allocation of 1,292,411 kg reflects the upper limit on part utilizations.

Alberta

Commercial	11,963,760
Conditional Allocations	1,557,377
Total Allocation	13,521,137
Increase from Base Allocation	5,243,076

- The Section 1 Export Policy allocation of 1,557,377 kg reflects the upper limit on part utilizations.

Saskatchewan

Commercial	4,310,106
Conditional Allocations	603,252
Total Allocation	4,913,358
Increase from Base Allocation	1,284,619

- The Section 1 Export Policy allocation of 603,252 kg reflects the upper limit on part utilizations.

Manitoba

Commercial	7,881,212
Conditional Allocations	4,811,411
Total Allocation	12,692,623
Increase from Base Allocation	4,868,155

- To accommodate the marketing of spent multiplier breeders from Manitoba's hatchery sector, the Multiplier Breeder allocation has been set at 634,685 kg.
- The Section 1 Export Policy allocation of 1,133,726 kg reflects the upper limit on part utilizations.
- Producers in Manitoba export live turkeys. The Live Export allocation of 3,043,000 kg reflects the placements and forecast export marketings based on producer notification to the Provincial Board.

Ontario

Commercial	50,360,000
Conditional Allocations	23,394,054
Total Allocation	73,754,054
Increase from Base Allocation	32,023,556

- To accommodate the marketing of spent multiplier breeders from Ontario's hatchery sector, the Multiplier Breeder allocation has been set at 2,021,192 kg.
- To accommodate marketings by the Primary Breeder sector in Ontario, the Primary Breeder allocation has been set at 2,098,080 kg as per the terms of that Policy.
- The Section 1 Export Policy allocation of 11,254,574 kg reflects the upper limit on part utilizations.

- On behalf of processors in that province, Turkey Farmers of Ontario (TFO) has requested conditional allocations of 5,551,840 kg for whole bird exports under Section 1 of the Export Policy, and 2,468,368 kg under Section 2 of the Export Policy.

Quebec

Commercial	28,233,645
Conditional Allocations	3,390,528
Total Allocation	31,624,173
Increase from Base Allocation	7,130,185

- The Section 1 Export Policy allocation of 2,290,528 kg reflects the upper limit on part utilizations.
- On behalf of a processor, Les Éleveurs de volailles du Québec (ÉVQ) has requested a conditional allocation of 1,100,000 kg under Section 2 of the Export Policy.

New Brunswick

Commercial	2,911,796
Conditional Allocations	370,726
Total Allocation	3,282,522
Increase from Base Allocation	2,629,349

- The Section 1 Export Policy allocation of 370,726 kg reflects the upper limit on part utilizations.

Nova Scotia

Commercial	3,650,525
Conditional Allocations	470,471
Total Allocation	4,120,996
Increase from Base Allocation	2,987,015

- The Section 1 Export Policy allocation of 470,471 kg reflects the upper limit on part utilizations.

9) List of Appendices:

Appendix I:	Interpretation and Application of the Marketing Plan Criteria for Conditional Allocations in the 2025/2026 Control Period
Appendix II:	The Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency Marketing Plan
Appendix III:	TMAC Report from their meeting of January 28, 2025
Appendix IV:	Turkey Market Review prepared for the TFC Web Conference of February 19, 2025
Appendix V	2025/2026 Allocation Table for Consideration Presented to the TFC Web Conference of February 19, 2025
Appendix VI:	2025/2026 Allocation Table

Interpretation and Application of the Marketing Plan Criteria for Conditional Allocations in the 2025/2026 Control Period

4.1(c) the principle of comparative advantage of production

Primary Breeder, Multiplier Breeder and Export Quotas

Inherent in the theory of comparative advantage is that resources will be used in a manner that maximizes benefits to all participants. Accordingly, it is the conclusion of the TFC that the application of the principle of comparative advantage, in primary breeder, multiplier breeder and export quota allocations, will over time contribute to resource use in like manner. The aggregate of these allotments is 35.9 million kilograms, or 22.2% percent of the total volume allocated.

The Agency, by allocating quota by class (e.g., export, breeder) to the provinces, can influence resource use. By taking into account how quota will be utilized in provinces and/or regions, the TFC can ensure quota is allocated in ways consistent with the S. 21 objects of an Agency: the promotion of a strong, efficient, and competitive production and marketing industry, and done so in a manner that has due regard for the interests of producers and consumers.

For the purposes of allotting turkey quota to provinces, the TFC Directors assess this principle in terms of the production of turkey in provinces and regions in response to the characteristics of industries supplying turkey into competitive markets for meat protein (domestically and internationally) and for turkey breeding stock.

Based on this approach, the following characteristics or elements are considered by the Agency as capturing the “principle” of Comparative Advantage of Production (CAP). Under the classical theory of CAP, these elements could be characterized as “factor endowments”.

- Efficient logistics (planning, implementation, coordination and movement of birds and products to/from farms, slaughter, processing, retailer, and consumer);
- Live Production & Processing Capacity;
- Transportation Costs (live haul, finished transport costs);
- Effective marketing and profitable markets (the ability to service different market segments e.g., foodservice, proximity to local markets, retail, etc.);
- Export potential (profitable markets for products not required on the domestic market, niche export markets, live export opportunities);
- Production oriented factors (availability of feed grains, feed prices, average bird weights, live prices, productivity, etc.); and,
- Critical mass/economies of scale (efficient production, slaughtering and processing capabilities).

Using the approach outlined above to interpret CAP, the manner in which the Agency has determined to apply the principle of CAP to the various breeder and export sub-components of the overbase quota is detailed in the table below.

Overbase Quotas:	Consideration:
1. Primary Breeder and Multiplier Breeder Quota	Under the Primary Breeder Policy and the Multiplier Breeder Policy, conditional allocations are available to provinces in order to address the marketing of mature turkey meat, which is a by-product of the marketing of eggs and poults domestically and in international trade. It is the Agency's position that the allocation of breeder quota is consistent with the principle of CAP for the following reasons: • Canada is a net exporter of turkey breeding stock. The breeding sector is ideally situated to service clients in the United States and around the world with primary and multiplier breeding stock. For those provinces engaged in export of breeding stock, it is the Agency's position that the use of trade data "reveals" much about the underlying pattern of CAP in this market segment. • For provinces with a multiplier breeding sector that are not heavily engaged in the export of eggs and poults, CAP is still applicable as breeder flock operators in these provinces are ideally situated to supply hatcheries with eggs that cannot be easily supplied from elsewhere.
2. Section 2 Export Quota and Section 3 Live Turkey Export Quota	Under the TFC Export Policy, Production for Export Markets (Section 2) and quota for Live Turkey Exports (Section 3) must be requested by the Provincial Board from the Agency. Under this approach, processors and producers are to estimate their export quota requirements and, through their Provincial Commodity Board, submit the request to the Agency. This market-driven process for requesting export quota is seen by the Agency as the most practical means of assessing and applying the principle of CAP. By allowing individual processors and producers to assess and request export quota based on demand conditions (e.g., ability to market live birds and niche products such as organic, Kosher, etc.); local resource availability (e.g., live production and processing capacity); and, taking into account related and supporting industries (e.g., availability of feed grains, transportation, capacity), the underlying pattern of CAP will be revealed over time.
3. Section 1 Export Quota	Under Section 1 of the Export Policy, provinces that have exported young turkey (e.g., WB or parts) sourced from commercial quota, or whole carcass, may replace those exported volumes, subject to the limitations set out in the Policy. The allocation of export quota under Section 1 of the Export Policy is consistent with the principle of CAP in that:

	• Export quota allotted for part exports is a direct result of boning activity. Provinces with a comparative advantage in boning and FP (i.e., the ability to service the FP market segment), or for whole carcass exports, is in essence reflected in their export marketings of turkey meat products; and, • The effective marketing of products not required on the domestic market, or the development of niche export markets, is also regarded by the Agency as an element of CAP.
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4.1(d) any variation in the size of the market for turkeys

The manner in which the Agency has taken into account criteria (d) in the allocation of primary, multiplier and export quota is detailed below.

Overbase Quotas:	Consideration:
1. Primary Breeder Quota, Multiplier Breeder Quota, Export Quota	The TFC utilizes a market-driven process for assessing market requirements in its Primary Breeder, Multiplier Breeder and Export Policies, subject to the conditions specified within these Policies. Given that under these Policies, processors, breeder operators, exporters, producers and provinces are required to submit quota requests and/or forecasts related to demand, any variation in the size of the market segment concerned (e.g., export markets, breeding stock market segment) is captured in the Agency's consideration process.

4.1(e) any failures by turkey producers in any province or provinces to market the number of pounds of turkey meat authorized to be marketed

With respect to the Export and Breeder Policies, given that these allocations are based on the best available estimates and forecasts, and that they are conditional in nature, the Agency acknowledges that full utilization is not always possible due to changing marketing and production conditions between the time that estimates are made and the completion of the marketing year.

4.1(f) the feasibility of increased production in each province available to be marketed

In the allocation of primary, multiplier and export quota, under TFC's interpretation and application of CAP (production and processing capacity, production-oriented factors and effective marketing), criteria (f) is considered an element of CAP; therefore, a separate consideration process is not required.

4.1(g) the existing production and storage facilities in each province

With respect to "existing production facilities", in the allocation of primary, multiplier and export quota, under TFC's interpretation and application of CAP, this element of criteria (g) is already captured; therefore, a separate consideration process is not required.

4.1(h) the comparative transportation costs to market areas from alternative sources of production

With respect to "comparative transportation costs", in the allocation of primary, multiplier and export quota, under TFC's interpretation and application of CAP, this element of criteria (h) is already captured; therefore, a separate consideration process is not required.

The Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency Marketing Plan

Parts 2 to 4 of the CTMA Marketing Plan provides as follows:

2. (1) The Agency shall, by order or regulation, establish a quota system by which quotas are assigned to all members of classes of turkey producers in each province to whom quotas are assigned by the appropriate Board or Commodity Board.

(2) The Agency, in establishing a quota system, shall assign quotas in such manner that the number of pounds of turkey meat produced in a province and authorized to be marketed in interprovincial and export trade in the year 1973, when taken together with the number of pounds of turkey meat produced in the province and authorized to be marketed in intra-provincial trade in the same year, pursuant to quotas assigned by the appropriate Board or Commodity Board, and the number of pounds of turkey meat produced in the province and anticipated to be marketed in the same year, other than as authorized by a quota assigned by the Agency or by the appropriate Board or Commodity Board, will equal the number of pounds of turkey meat set out in section 3 of this Plan for the province.

3. For the purposes of subsection 2(2) of this Plan, the number of pounds of turkey meat set out in this section for a province or for the unregulated area is the number of pounds set out in Column II of an item of the following table in respect of the province or the unregulated area set out in Column I of that item.

TABLE

Item	Column I Province or Area	Column II lb.	<i>TFC Conversion to kg</i>
1	British Columbia	20,500,000	9,298,644
2	Alberta	18,250,000	8,278,061
3	Saskatchewan	8,000,000	3,628,739
4	Manitoba	17,250,000	7,824,468
5	Ontario	92,000,000	41,730,498
6	Quebec	54,000,000	24,493,988
7	New Brunswick	1,440,000	653,173
8	Nova Scotia	2,500,000	1,133,981
9	Unregulated Area	60,000	27,216

4. (1) No order or regulation shall be made where the effect thereof would be to increase the aggregate of

(a) the number of pounds of turkey meat produced in a province and authorized by quotas assigned by the Agency and by the appropriate Board or Commodity Board to be marketed in intra-provincial, interprovincial and export trade, and

(b) the number of pounds of turkey meat produced in a province and anticipated to be marketed in intra-provincial, interprovincial and export trade other than as authorized by quotas assigned by the Agency and by the appropriate Board or Commodity Board

to a number that exceeds, on a yearly basis, the number of pounds of turkey meat set out in section 3 of this Plan for the province unless the Agency has taken into account:

- (c) the principle of comparative advantage of production;
- (d) any variation in the size of the market for turkeys;
- (e) any failures by turkey producers in any province or provinces to market the number of pounds of turkey meat authorized to be marketed;
- (f) the feasibility of increased production in each province available to be marketed;
- (g) the existing production and storage facilities in each province; and
- (h) the comparative transportation costs to market areas from alternative sources of production.

AGENDA #3.a - TFC Board Web Conference February 19, 2025

Appendix III

Turkey Farmers of Canada
281st Meeting
March 18 - 19, 2025

AGENDA

[TURKEY MARKET ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TMAC) REPORT]

Quota System: Market, Supply, Policy
2024/2025 and 2025/2026 Commercial Allocation

OVERVIEW

The Turkey Market Advisory Committee (TMAC) met on January 28, 2025, to review updated market data, forecasts for the remainder of the 2024-2025 Control Period and the Commercial Allocation recommendation for the upcoming 2025/2026 Control Period. The meeting included representatives from Turkey Farmers of Canada (TFC), Canadian Poultry & Egg Processors (CPEP), the Further Poultry Processors Association of Canada (FPPAC), and a third-party consultant.

The Committee discussed the latest market trends, including Christmas performance, avian influenza impacts, reductions in exports, live prices, and processor feedback, to provide a revised recommendation to the TFC Board of Directors. The Committee acknowledges the challenges faced by the turkey sector, including declining wholesale prices, shifting consumer habits, and the ongoing impact of avian influenza. TMAC recognizes the importance of balancing supply with demand to support both producers and processors, and the need for continued collaboration among all stakeholders to address these challenges on the long run.

Accompanying this report is the Turkey Market Review (TMR) and macro-economic statistics. The turkey live price report and CPEP wholesale price report, which are circulated separately to the TFC members, were also reviewed by TMAC.

Without reaching a consensus, 2025/2026 preliminary forecasting is resulting in a Commercial Allocation of 125.9 mkg, comprised of a whole bird (WB) component of 42.1 mkg and a further processed (FP) component of 83.8 mkg.

The Christmas period demonstrated continuing underperformance in the turkey sector further signaling a decline in demand, especially for WB. The gap from the November 2024 TMAC recommendation can be largely accounted for in the WB section of the report.

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MARKET ENVIRONMENT

Macro-economic

The macro-economic environment remains largely unchanged since the November 2024 meeting. Key indicators such as GDP per capita, unemployment, household savings, and population growth have either stagnated or shown slight declines. Consumer spending trends have not significantly shifted, and the turkey sector continues to face challenges in increasing consumer uptake of turkey products. In addition, the incoming Trump administration has added further uncertainty to international markets with the threat of tariffs against Canada and other trading partners.

Christmas Data and Avian influenza

The Christmas period was marked by wholesale volumes and prices that were below last year. Avian influenza outbreaks have continued to impact the turkey sector, with production losses across Canada and British Columbia being disproportionately affected, further reducing supply and factoring into the revised commercial allocation recommendation.

Competing meats

Competing meat markets, including beef, pork, and chicken, have seen continued price increases, which should position turkey in a more competitive position. However, this competitive gap has not translated into increased consumer purchases for turkey products. TMAC members agreed that this highlights the need for increased marketing efforts and innovation in the turkey sector, particularly in developing FP products to offset declining demand for WB sales.

Live prices

There is concern that recent activity in corn futures may put upward pressure on live prices. Over the last 52 weeks, however, live prices as reported by Provincial Boards are down across all provinces ranging from minus 2.0 cents to 18.6 cents per kg depending on province and production category.

Exports

Feedback received prior to the meeting indicated that exports and the use of export regrow credits will be down from previous years. While specific export volumes are confidential, TMAC incorporated this feedback into its revised conditional utilizations for 2024-2025 and 2025-2026.

Wholesale Prices and Volume

TMAC acknowledges the importance of wholesale prices to processors and has taken these concerns into account in its revised recommendation.

The Committee discussed wholesale prices and volume of WB and breast movement from the data provided by CPEP. All members agreed that recent decreases in wholesale prices for the 2024/2025 Control Period to-date relative to 2023/2024 are concerning:

Whole bird control period to-date

- According to CPEP data, total commodity whole bird (WB) wholesale prices are down 20% (- \$1.05/kg); while corresponding external sales volumes were up 9% (+ 1.322 mkg). However, total WB sales (including value added turkeys) are down 10% (more than 3.5Mkg) in the first 8 months of the current CP vs. a year ago.

Breast meat (BSB) control period to-date

- External Breast meat (fresh and frozen) wholesale prices decreased 23% (- \$2.6 per kg). Reported sales volumes are down 3% (- 68,000 kg). The decrease in sales volumes was only in the fresh category, down 19% (- 133,000 kg). While in the frozen category, there was an increase of 4% in volume (+ 66,000 kg).
- Thigh meat (fresh and frozen) wholesale prices are down 9% (- \$0.52 per kg), on reported sales volumes that were down 3% (- 96,000 kg).

Retail Sales Data

The Committee also discussed retail data which is provided by NielsenIQ:

Sales of breast meat Items – last 4 years rolling

2021	2022	2023	2024
3.9 Mkg x \$15.29/kg = \$59.7 M	3.1 Mkg x \$15.72/kg = \$49.5 M	3.1 Mkg x \$15.95/kg = \$48.9 M	3.8 Mkg x \$14.49/kg = \$54.8 M

Sales of whole bird Items – last 4 years rolling

2021	2022	2023	2024
36.5 Mkg x \$4.47/kg = \$162.9 M	34.1 Mkg x \$4.97/kg = \$169.8 M	35.3 Mkg x \$4.94/kg = \$174.4 M	43.2 Mkg x \$4.37/kg = \$188.9 M

The Committee agreed that since 2021, retail data has indicated a downward trend in both volume and dollar per kilogram. However, 2024 has shown signs of improvement as compared to 2022 and 2023. Specifically, breast meat items saw an increase of 12% in total sales from \$48.9M in 2023 to \$54.8M in 2024.

FORECASTING – WHOLE BIRD AND FURTHER PROCESSED

Whole Bird (WB) Market

2024/2025 Supply and Disappearance Revised

Whole Bird	23/24	2024/25 November			2024/25 (revised)		
	Total	May -Oct	Nov-Apr	Total	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total
Opening Stocks	12.9	17.2	20.6	17.2	17.2	10.1	17.2
Production	64.9	31.8	24.5	56.3	42.1	13.9	56.0
Imports	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Supply	78.0	49.1	45.1	73.5	59.3	24.0	73.3
Total Disappearance	60.8	28.5	32.6	61.1	49.2	8.6	57.8
Exports	3.3	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.2
Domestic Disappearance	57.5	28.0	32.0	60.0	48.2	8.4	56.6
Closing Stocks	17.2	20.6	12.5	12.5	10.1	15.4	15.4
PCC	1.41			1.44			1.36
Stocks to Use %	28%			20.4%			26.7%

*For 2024/2025, a total production figure of 56 mkg, less 1.2 mkg for exports and 4.8 mkg for basting and stuffing equals a domestic commercial allocation requirement of 50.0 mkg.

Above is an overview of WB supply and disappearance from May to December 2024 and a forecast for the remainder of 2024/2025 Control Period (January to April), shaded in blue. In looking at the 2024/2025 WB assessment, the following observations are relevant:

- Production is down by 0.4 mkg from the last TMAC forecast. This can be attributed to the impacts of AI shifting some production from WB to FP.
- TMAC is forecasting January-April domestic disappearance of 8.4 mkg, for a total of 56.6 mkg for the remainder of the 2024/2025 Control Period. This indicates a decrease of 3.4 mkg from what was expected in November, despite lower wholesale prices.
- This has also resulted in an increase of forecasted closing stocks from 12.5 mkg to 15.4 mkg, raising the stock-to-use ratio by 6.3% percentage points from the November forecast.

2025/2026 Supply and Disappearance Revised

Whole Bird	22/23	23/24	24/25*	25/26 Nov.	25/26 rev.*
Opening Stocks	9.9	12.9	17.2	12.5	15.4
Production	57.3	64.9	56.0	56.7	47.6
Imports	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Supply	67.2	78.0	73.3	69.1	63.1
Total Disappearance	54.3	60.8	57.8	59.1	53.1
Exports	4.0	3.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Domestic Disappearance	50.3	57.5	56.6	58.0	52.0
Closing Stocks	12.9	17.2	15.4	10.0	10.0
PCC	1.28	1.41	1.36	1.39	1.25
Stocks to Use %	23.7%	28.4%	26.7%	17.0%	18.7%

*Forecast. For 2025/2026, a total production figure of 47.6 mkg, less 1.1 mkg for exports and 4.4 mkg for basting and stuffing equals a forecast domestic commercial allocation requirement of **42.1 mkg**.

An assessment of WB supply and disappearance for the 2025/2026 Control Period, as well as the November 2024 forecast for 2025/2026, is set out above with a forecast through the end of 2024/2025 and comparisons to the 2019/2020 to 2023/2024 Control Periods. Regarding the 2025/2026 WB assessment, TMAC notes the following:

- TMAC is forecasting domestic disappearance of 52.0 mkg, 4.6 mkg lower than in 2024/2025. Included in this forecast is a closing stock level of 10.0 mkg, equal to a S/U ratio of 18.7%. The Committee is aware that higher wholesale prices are needed by the processing sector, and for this reason, TMAC recommends a tighter supply of whole turkeys.
- Considering the impacts of AI (1.7 mkg losses) and the current status of WB wholesale prices and volume, the Committee as a whole agreed that the domestic disappearance should reflect the current trends of the market. The reduction of forecast domestic disappearance from 56.6 mkg in 2024/2025 to 52 mkg in 2025/2026 reflects the state of the market. The Committee concluded that this reduction struck a balance between addressing the decline in WB demand while staying above the abnormal periods of AI and COVID leading to the 2022/2023 Control Period (50.3 mkg in domestic disappearance).
- A 18.7% stock-to-use ratio (which is slightly higher than the 17% November TMAC forecast), at the end of 2025/2026 would be the result of a stock draw-down of 5.4 mkg. This follows a forecast draw-down of 1.8 mkg in 2024/2025.
- Given the previous factors, **a majority of TMAC forecasts a WB commercial allocation requirement of 42.1 mkg for the 2025/2026 Control Period.**

Further Processed (FP – Breast Meat) Market**2024/2025 Supply and Disappearance Revised**

Breast Meat	23/24	2024/25 November			2024/25 (revised)		
	Total	May - Oct	Nov - April	Total	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total
Opening Stocks	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4
Production	26.2	13.9	12.1	26.0	17.8	7.2	25.0
Imports	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.2
Total Supply	29.6	16.7	14.9	29.3	20.9	9.7	28.6
Total Disappearance	27.2	14.4	13.6	28.0	18.9	8.3	27.2
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Disappearance	27.2	14.4	13.6	28.0	18.9	8.3	27.2
Closing Stocks	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.4
PCC	0.67			0.65			0.65
Stocks to Use %	6.4%			4.9%			5.2%

TMAC's assessment of breast meat supply and disappearance for the remainder of the 2024/2025 Control Period is set out above. The following observations are relevant to the 2024/2025 breast meat assessment:

- For the 2024/2025 Control Period, a reduction of 0.8 mkg for domestic disappearance is expected relative to TMAC's November forecast. Despite this decrease, 27.2 mkg domestic disappearance remained steady relative to last control period.
- For the current control period, imports are now forecast at 1.2 mkg, up from the TMAC November 2024 forecast of 1.0 mkg.
- Lower forecast production for the 2024/2025 Control Period reflects losses due to AI and a lower use of conditional utilizations.
- Ending stocks are forecast at 1.4 mkg, a strong improvement from the forecast of 2.9 mkg by TMAC at its May meeting. However, it is important to note that the exceptionally low WTO TRQ utilization in 2024 and no CTPP TRQ utilization has played a significant role in this change.

Supply and Disappearance Revised

(Breast Meat)	22/23	23/24	24/25*	25/26 Nov	25/26 Rev. *
Opening Stocks	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.4
Production	25.1	26.2	25.0	26.5	25.1
Imports	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.7
Total Supply	27.9	29.6	28.6	29.1	28.2
Total Disappearance	26.3	27.2	27.2	28.0	27.0
Exports	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Disappearance	26.1	27.2	27.2	28.0	27.0
Closing Stocks	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.2
PCC	0.66	0.67	0.65	0.67	0.65
Stock to Use %	6.4%	8.7%	5.2%	3.9%	4.4%
FP Production	95.7	100.0	95.4	100.8	95.5

*Forecast

Demand Forecast: TMAC has forecast a 0.2 mkg decrease in domestic disappearance for 2025/2026 from 2024/2025. This results in PCC of 0.65, remaining steady from 2024/2025 and the lowest we have seen since 2017/2018. The disappearance forecast of 27.0 mkg reflects the discussions had by the Committee which considered the forecasted increase in imports, a shifting of production from WB to FP due to AI and market demands.

Import Forecast: For breast meat imports, TMAC is forecasting imports of 1.7 mkg for 2025/2026, based on a return to full utilisation of the WTO TRQ, no imports under the CPTPP, and a tighter U.S. supply of thigh meat, leading to increased imports of breast meat.

Production Forecast: To support forecast demand considering forecast opening stocks of 1.4 mkg, imports of 1.7 mkg, and closing stocks supportive of improved wholesale prices, 25.1 mkg of breast meat production will be needed. To generate 25.1 mkg of breast meat, eviscerated production of 95.5 mkg is required. After modifications to the conditional utilizations (especially for export section 1), a quota utilization rate of 98.3% and the calendar adjustment are considered, **the TMAC forecast is that 83.8 mkg of commercial allocation is required for FP production.** This is expected to produce closing stocks of 1.2 mkg equal to a 4.4% s/u ratio.

SUMMARY OF TMAC DISCUSSIONS

As noted, there is no consensus at TMAC regarding forecast domestic disappearance, closing stocks and imports and the volume of production required. However, all members at minimum agreed that this was a step in the right direction to address market concerns. The majority of members voted in favour of a Commercial Allocation of 125.9 mkg.

On WB, the Committee agreed that the December data contributing to the revised forecast for the remainder of the 2024/2025 Control Period clearly demonstrated a decline in the market, with continued downward pressure on wholesale prices, a decrease in volume sold, and reductions in domestic disappearance, compared to what was forecasted during the November 2024 TMAC meeting. These discussions concluded with an expected decrease in demand and domestic disappearance for WB in 2025/2026. Without reaching consensus, the Committee supported a domestic disappearance of 52 mkg. The majority of the Committee agreed that this responded to the current trend of declining demand while also remaining above domestic disappearance only seen during abnormal periods of AI and Covid. This is what largely contributed to the decrease from TMAC's November recommendation of 50.3 mkg to 42.1 mkg for WB allocation.

On FP, the Committee agreed that the December data signaled a difficult overall market for turkey. However, the Committee agreed that FP showed more promise than WB and this indicated opportunities for future growth in our industry. The forecasted domestic disappearance for the remainder of the 2024/2025 Control Period is 27 mkg a 0.2 mkg decrease from the 2023/2024 and 2024/25 Control Periods. Retail data has also shown some growth in overall revenue for turkey products. There is also confidence from CPEP/FPPAC that imports of breast meat will increase in the next control period, given favourable prices for breast meat relative to thigh meat in the U.S. The Committee recommends a commercial allocation of 83.8 mkg for FP.

TMAC agrees that the data is currently showing a shift in the market from WB to FP. While a reduction in commercial allocation is recommended, the Committee as a whole discussed the need for planning not only for the control period ahead, but also for the long-term vision of the sector. TMAC struggles with identifying and forecasting demand and its drivers. This makes facilitating demand and its challenges by restricting supply, difficult. The Committee as a whole agrees that this recommendation responds to current market conditions and is likely to better support wholesale prices. The hope of the Committee is that, should reductions in commercial allocation occur for 2025/2026, this will support the industry in navigating the challenges and the opportunities that present themselves to grow the share of the meat market.

Lastly, the TFC staff presented to the Committee initial ideas to develop economic models to identify the variables that best explain variation in wholesale prices and better predict the impacts of allocation recommendations on wholesale prices. The Committee agreed to further develop these models as a group to reach a final product that can be included in official deliberations on future recommendations and forecasts. TFC is also looking to develop a live price forecasting model based on corn and soy futures.



TURKEY FARMERS
OF CANADA™
LES ÉLEVEURS DE DINDON
DU CANADA™

Turkey Market Review

(all numbers in millions of kg, unless otherwise noted)

Following TMAC Meeting of January 28, 2025

1



Total Turkey

Section 1: Total Turkey

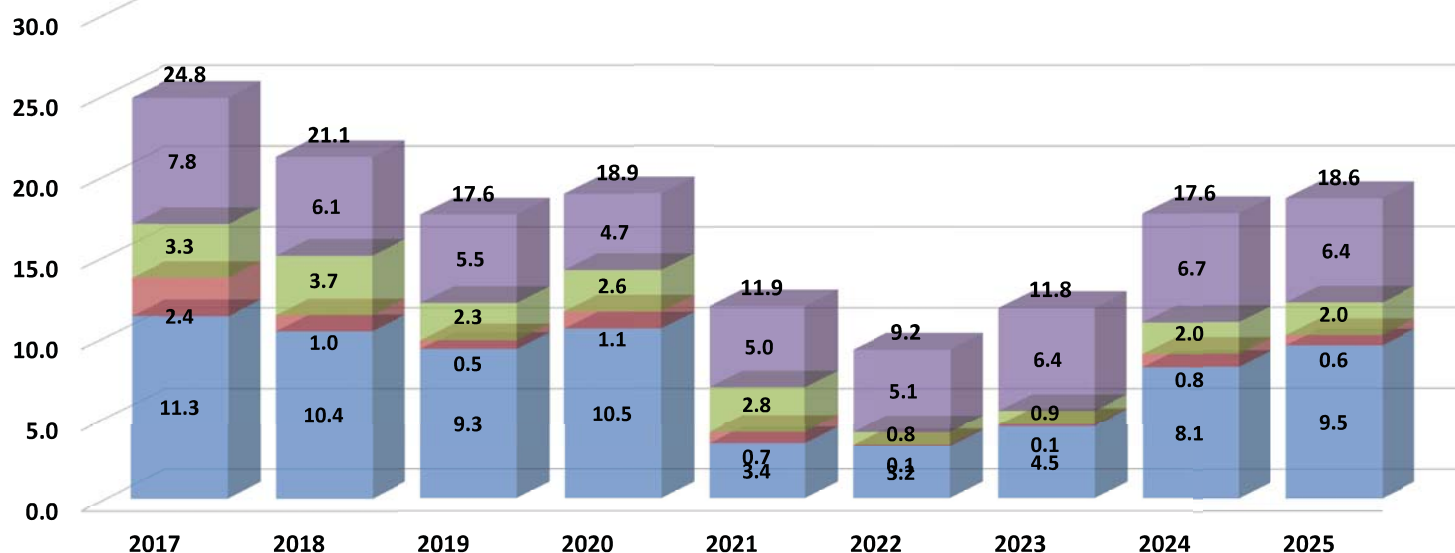
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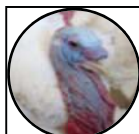
Stocks - January 1s

Under 11, Over 11, Breast, CU/FP/Misc – 2017 to 2025

Under 11 Over 11 Breast CU/FP/Misc



3



S & D – All Turkey – Annual

All Turkey and Turkey Products - Includes Section 2 – January to December – 2017 to 2024

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Opening Stocks	24.8	21.1	17.6	18.9	11.9	9.2	11.8	17.6
Production	170.8	168.1	164.8	157.8	150.3	149.9	159.0	158.4
Imports	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.2	3.6	1.8
Total Supply	198.5	192.0	185.3	179.7	164.9	161.3	174.4	177.8
Total Disappear.	177.3	174.4	166.4	167.8	155.7	149.5	156.7	159.3
Exports	24.3	20.6	22.4	25.2	22.3	21.5	22.6	21.1
Dom. Disappear.	153.1	153.8	144.0	142.7	133.3	128.0	134.2	138.2
Closing Stocks	21.1	17.6	18.9	11.9	9.2	11.8	17.6	18.6
Population (Jul 1)	36.5	37.1	37.6	38.0	38.2	38.9	40.1	41.3
PCC	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3

4



S & D – All Turkey – Christmas

All Turkey and Turkey Products - Includes Section 2 – November to December – 2017 to 2024

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Opening Stocks	40.5	36.0	34.1	26.0	20.0	22.1	28.8	29.2
Production	29.1	28.1	28.8	24.9	27.8	25.7	27.5	24.9
Imports	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4
Total Supply	69.9	64.7	63.2	51.2	48.2	48.5	57.0	54.4
Total Disappear.	48.8	47.1	44.4	39.3	39.0	36.7	39.4	35.9
Exports	3.2	2.9	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.3
Dom. Disappear.	45.6	44.2	40.6	35.3	35.7	33.6	35.7	32.5
Closing Stocks	21.1	17.6	18.9	11.9	9.2	11.8	17.6	18.6
Population (Dec 1)	36.8	37.3	37.9	38.0	38.5	39.4	40.7	41.6
PCC	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8

5



Whole Bird Summary

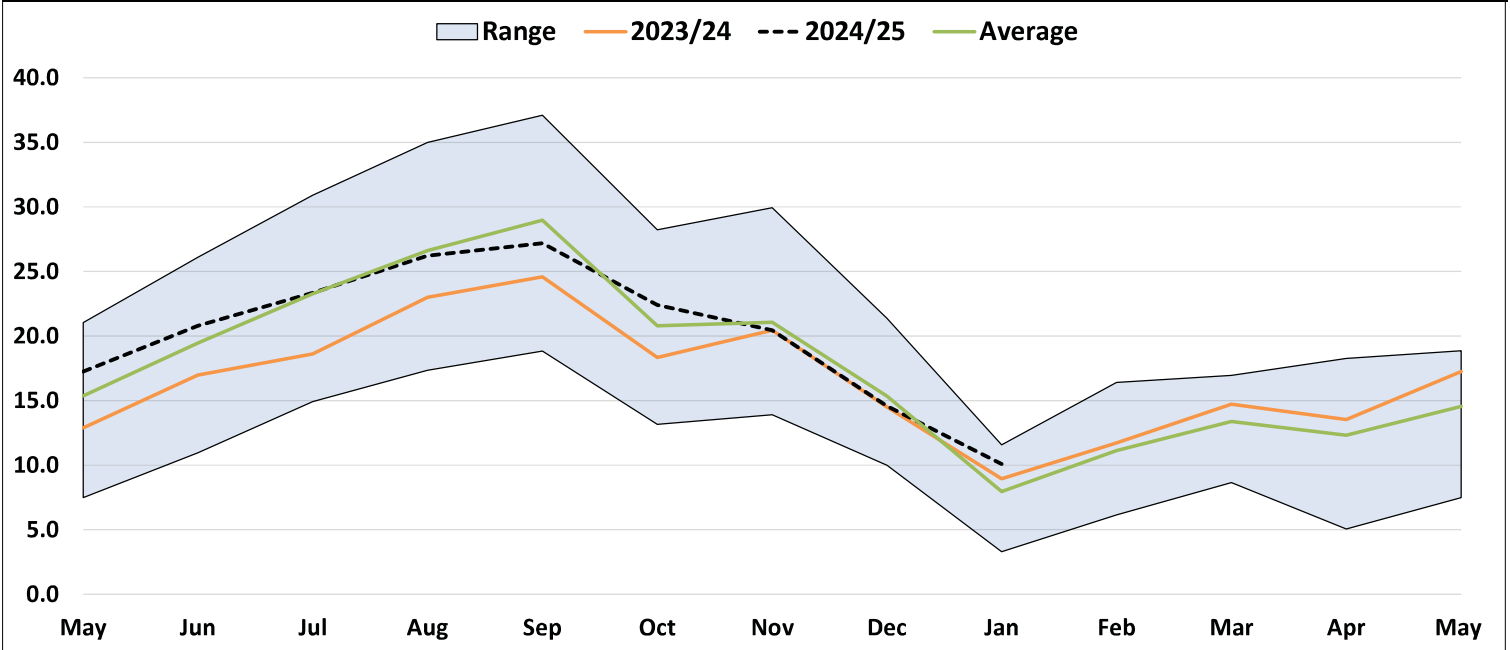
Section 2: Whole Turkey

6



Whole Bird Stocks - Monthly

2017/18 to 2024/25 - Range and Average from 2017 to 2025



7



Whole Bird S & D

2022/23 to 2024/25 May-Dec and Jan-Apr (2024/25 Forecast)

	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25		
	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total
Opening Stocks	9.9	4.6	9.9	12.9	8.9	12.9	17.2	10.1	17.2
Production	39.5	17.9	57.3	46.9	18.0	64.9	42.1	13.9	56.0
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Supply	49.3	22.4	67.2	60.0	27.0	78.0	59.3	24.0	73.3
Total Disappear.	44.8	9.6	54.3	51.1	9.7	60.8	49.2	8.6	57.8
Exports	3.0	1.0	4.0	3.1	0.2	3.3	1.0	0.2	1.2
Dom. Disappear.	41.8	8.6	50.3	47.9	9.5	57.5	48.2	8.4	56.6
Closing Stocks	4.6	12.9	12.9	8.9	17.2	17.2	10.1	15.4	15.4
Avg \$	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.14	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.71	\$ 4.08		

24/25 Forecast Production = Commercial (49.6) + Stuffing and Basting (5.2) + Exports (1.2) = 56.0 Mkg (Numbers may not add up due to rounding).

8



Whole Bird S & D

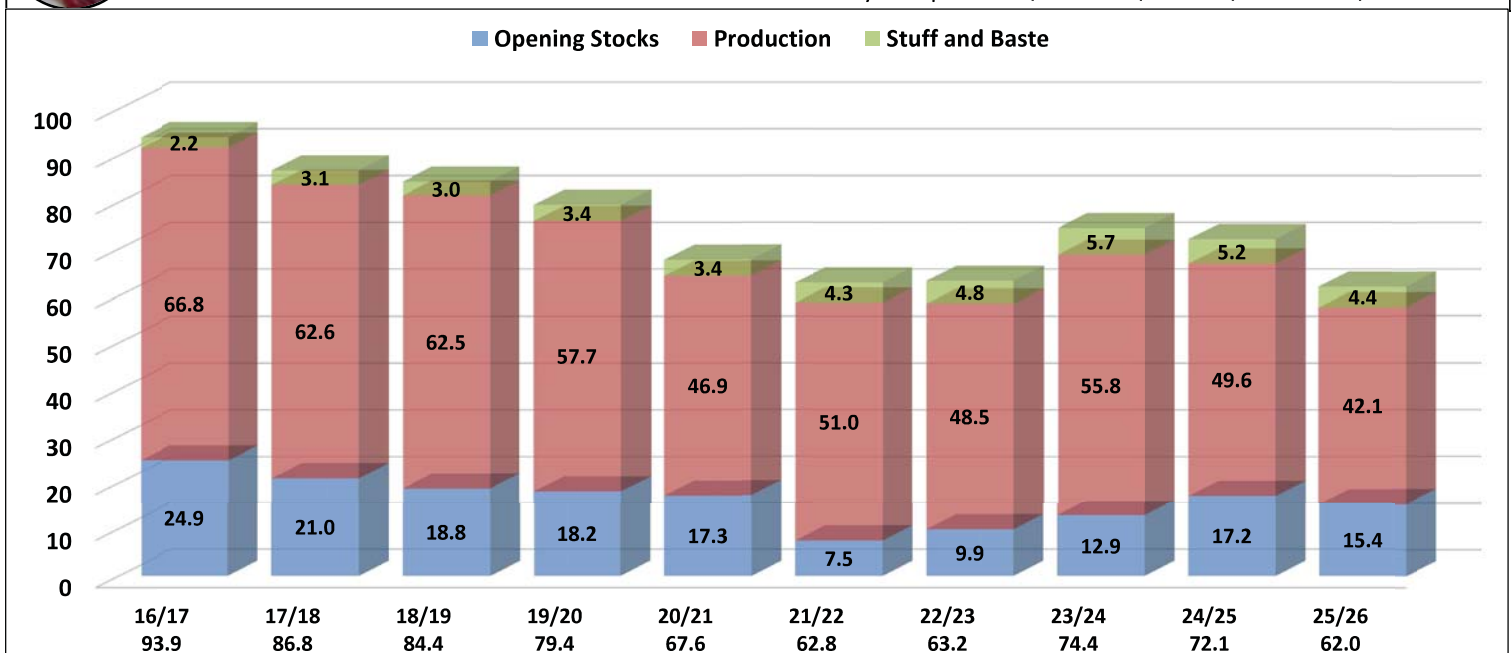
2016/17 to 2025/26 - 2024/25 (132.7) and 2024/25 and 2025/26 Forecast

	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25 (132.7)	25/26 (125.9)
Opening Stocks	24.9	21.0	18.8	18.2	17.3	7.5	9.9	12.9	17.2	15.4
Production	69.3	65.9	65.7	61.6	51.5	57.5	57.3	64.9	56.0	47.6
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Total Supply	94.2	86.9	84.6	79.8	68.8	65.0	67.2	78.0	73.3	63.1
Total Disappear.	73.1	68.0	66.3	62.5	61.3	55.2	54.3	60.8	57.8	53.1
Exports	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.0	3.3	1.2	1.1
Dom. Disappear.	72.9	67.9	66.1	62.1	60.2	52.9	50.3	57.5	56.6	52.0
Closing Stocks	21.0	18.8	18.2	17.3	7.5	9.9	12.9	17.2	15.4	10.0
Population (Nov1)	36.3	36.7	37.3	37.9	38.0	38.5	39.4	40.6	41.5	41.6
PCC	2.01	1.85	1.77	1.64	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
Stock to Use	28.8%	27.7%	27.5%	27.7%	12.2%	17.9%	23.7%	28.4%	26.7%	18.7%
Avg \$	\$ 3.27	\$ 3.19	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.96	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.53	\$ 4.71		
Stuff & Baste	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.8	5.7	5.2	4.4
Quota	66.8	62.6	62.5	57.7	46.9	51.0	48.5	55.8	49.6	42.1



Control Period Bagging Supply

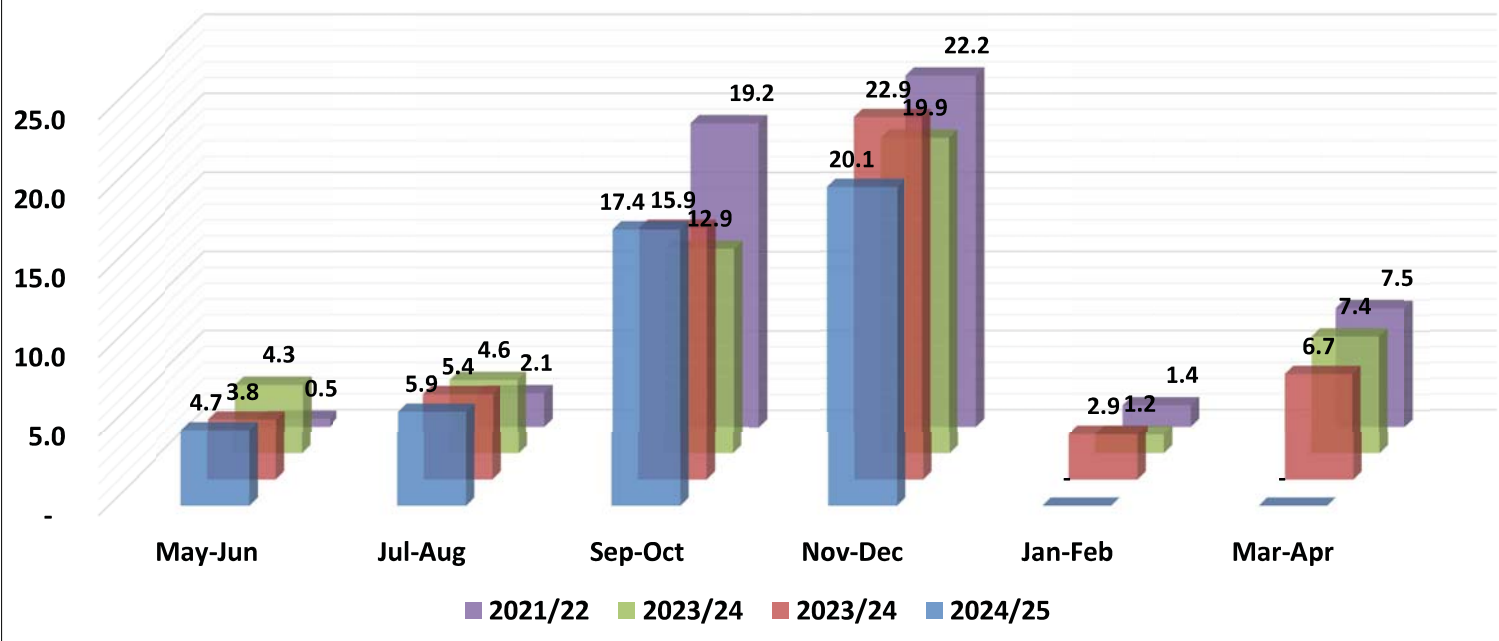
May to April – 16/17 to 25/26 - 24/25 and 25/26 Forecast





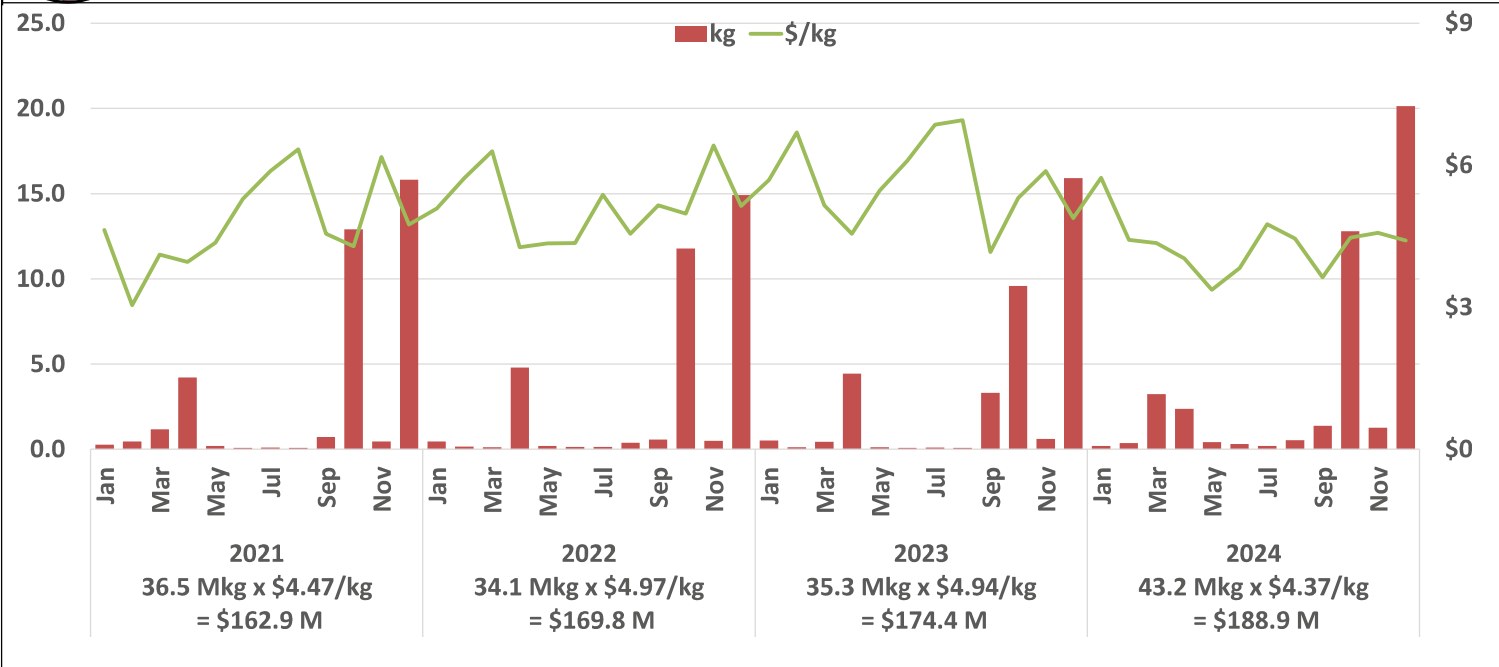
Bi Monthly Whole Bird Domestic Disapperance

2021/22 to 2024/25



Sales of Whole Bird Items - Last 4 Years Rolling

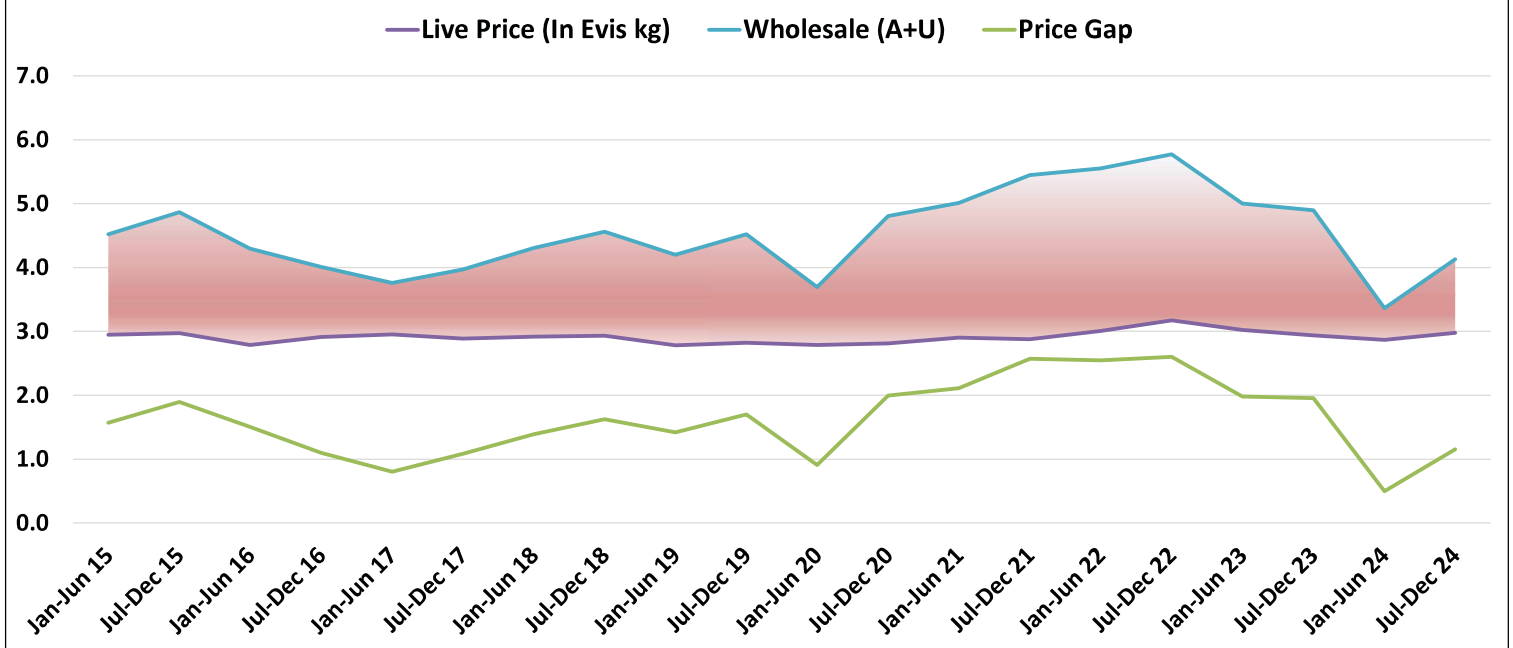
Volume (1,000,000s) and Price - Month - 2021 to 2024





Live to Wholesale Price Spread

(Weight Avg. Under 9kg for A+U. Inflation Adjusted In 2024 Dollars)



13



Further Processed Summary

Section 3: Breast Meat/FP

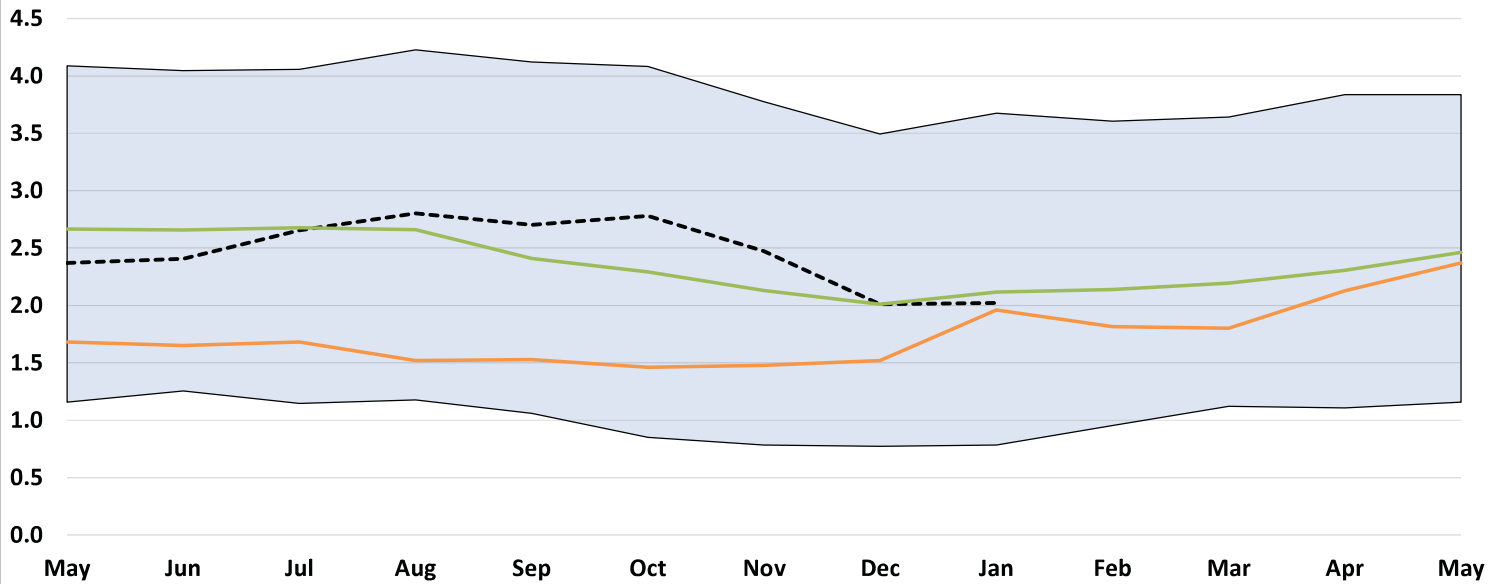
14



Breast Meat Stocks - Monthly

2017/18 to 2024/25 - Range and Average from 2017 to 2025

Range 2023/24 --- 2024/25 Average



15



Breast Meat S & D

2022/23 to 2024/25 May-Dec and Jan-Apr (2024/25 Forecast)

	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25		
	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total
Opening Stocks	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.4
Production	16.7	8.4	25.1	17.4	8.9	26.2	17.8	7.2	25.0
Imports	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.4	1.2
Total Supply	18.7	10.1	27.9	20.3	11.2	29.6	20.9	9.7	28.6
Total Disappear.	17.9	8.4	26.3	18.4	8.8	27.2	18.9	8.3	27.2
Exports	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dom. Disappear.	17.7	8.4	26.1	18.4	8.8	27.2	18.9	8.3	27.2
Closing Stocks	0.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.4
Weighted \$/kg	\$ 12.65	\$ 13.50	\$ 12.92	\$ 11.31	\$ 10.28	\$ 10.99	\$ 8.71		
FP Production	63.5	32.2	95.7	66.2	33.8	100.0	67.8	27.6	95.4

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Breast Meat S & D

2016/17 to 2025/26 - 2024/25 (132.7) and 2024/25 and 2025/26 Forecast

	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25 (132.7)	25/26 (125.9)
Opening Stocks	1.8	4.1	3.8	2.5	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.4
Production	26.7	28.0	26.8	28.0	25.1	25.6	25.1	26.2	25.0	25.1
Imports	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.7
Total Supply	30.4	33.5	31.8	31.9	30.0	28.8	27.9	29.6	28.6	28.2
Total Disappear.	26.3	29.7	29.2	28.3	27.9	27.6	26.3	27.2	27.2	27.0
Exports	- 0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dom. Disappear.	26.3	29.5	29.1	28.3	27.8	27.6	26.1	27.2	27.2	27.0
Closing Stocks	4.1	3.8	2.5	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.2
Population (Nov 1)	36.3	36.7	37.3	37.9	38.0	38.5	39.4	40.6	41.5	41.6
PCC	0.73	0.80	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.66	0.67	0.65	0.65
Weighted \$/kg	\$ 8.67	\$ 6.86	\$ 7.01	\$ 7.43	\$ 7.57	\$ 9.84	\$ 12.92	\$ 10.99		
S/U	15.5%	12.9%	8.6%	12.5%	7.7%	4.2%	6.4%	8.7%	5.2%	4.4%
FP Production	101.7	106.7	102.3	106.8	95.6	97.4	95.7	100.0	95.4	95.5

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FP Production Sources

17/18 to 25/26 - 25/26 and 26/26 Forecast

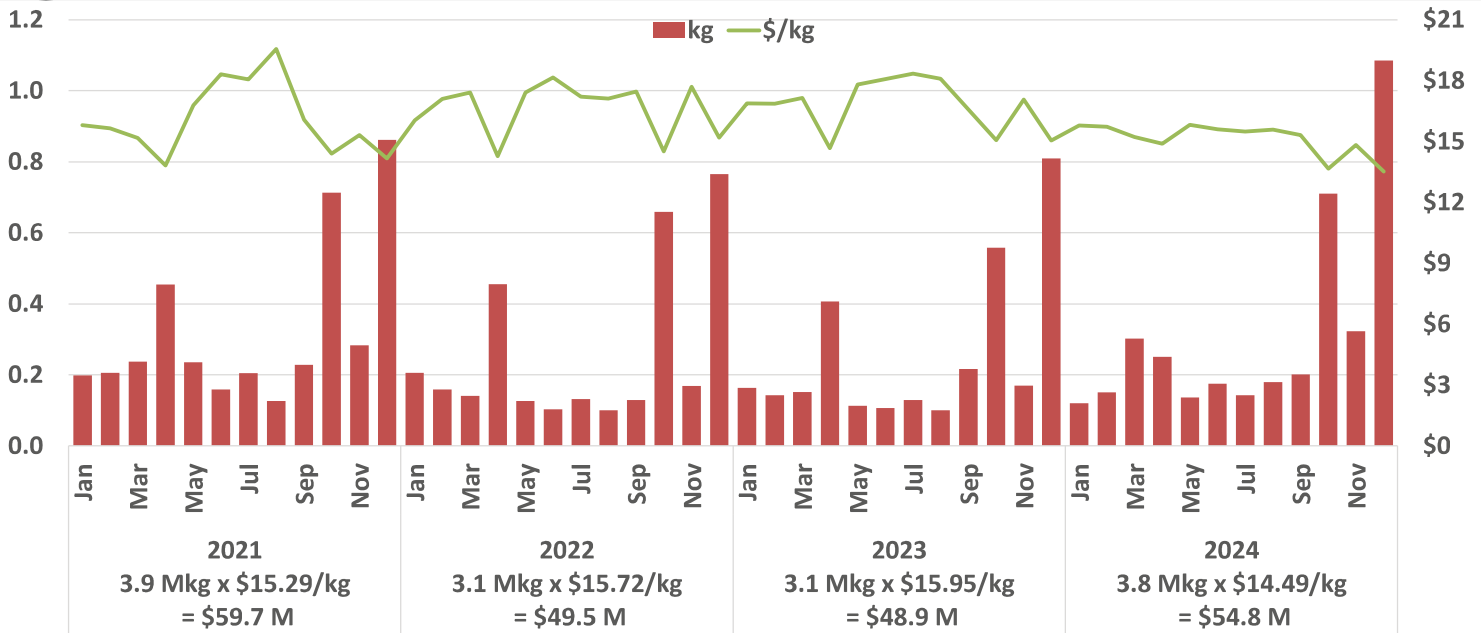
	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25 (132.7)	25/26 (125.9)
FP Production	106.7	102.3	106.8	95.6	97.4	95.7	100.0	95.4	95.5
FP Utilization Rate	99.3%	97.5%	99.9%	98.5%	94.9%	86.8%	97.3%	96.2%	98.3%
Adj. Utl. and FP Allc.	107.5	104.9	106.9	97.1	102.7	110.3	102.8	99.2	97.1
Calendar Adjustment	100.4%	100.4%	100.8%	100.4%	98.0%	100.0%	100.8%	100.4%	100.4%
Total of Utl. and FP Allc.	107.1	104.5	106.1	96.7	104.7	110.3	102.0	98.8	96.7
Multiplier Breeder Utl.	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Primary Breeder Utl.	1.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Export – Section 1	15.1	15.9	15.8	14.2	14.2	11.7	14.6	13.2	11.2
Carry-Forward	0.8	0.1	- 0.7	0.5	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.2	0.6	-
FP Allocation	87.2	86.7	88.9	79.1	88.0	98.0	85.7	83.2	83.8

18



Sales of Breast Meat Items - Last 4 Years Rolling

Volume (1,000,000s) and Price - Month - 2021 to 2024



Source: NielsenIQ. For TFC use only.

19

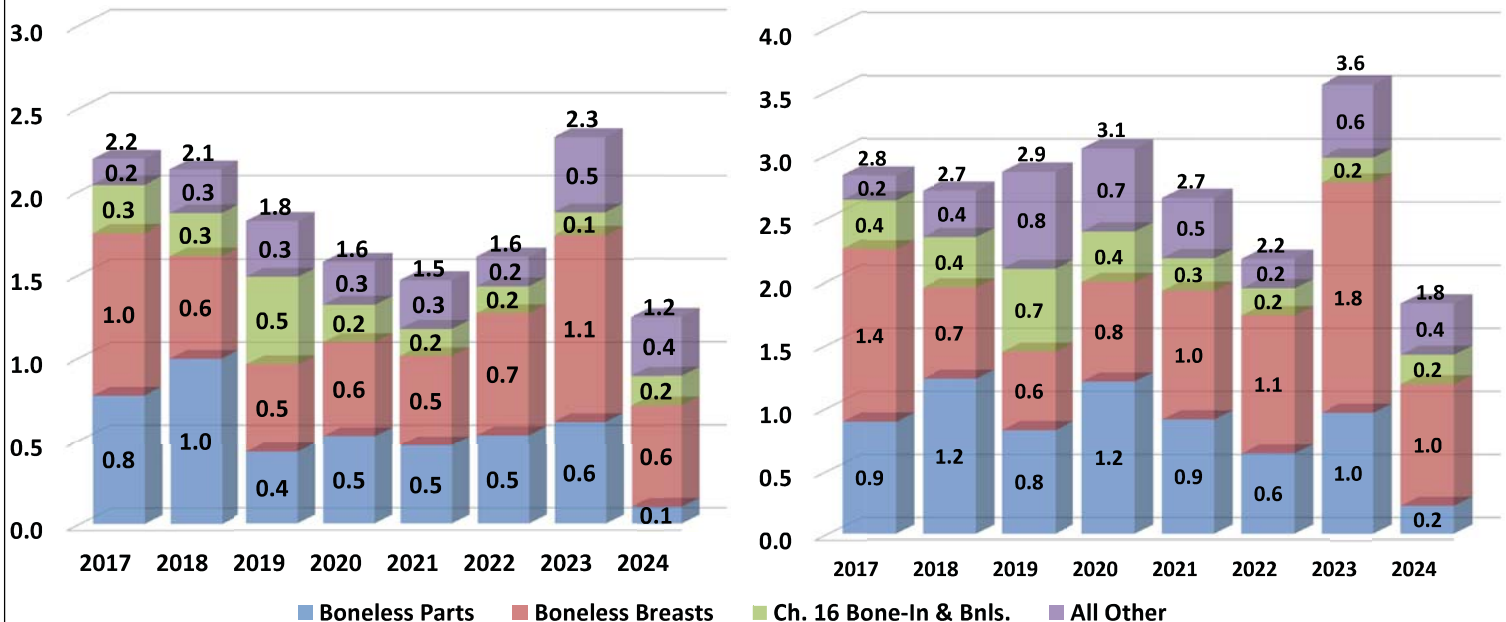


Imports

2017 to 2024

Control Period To-Date

Annual

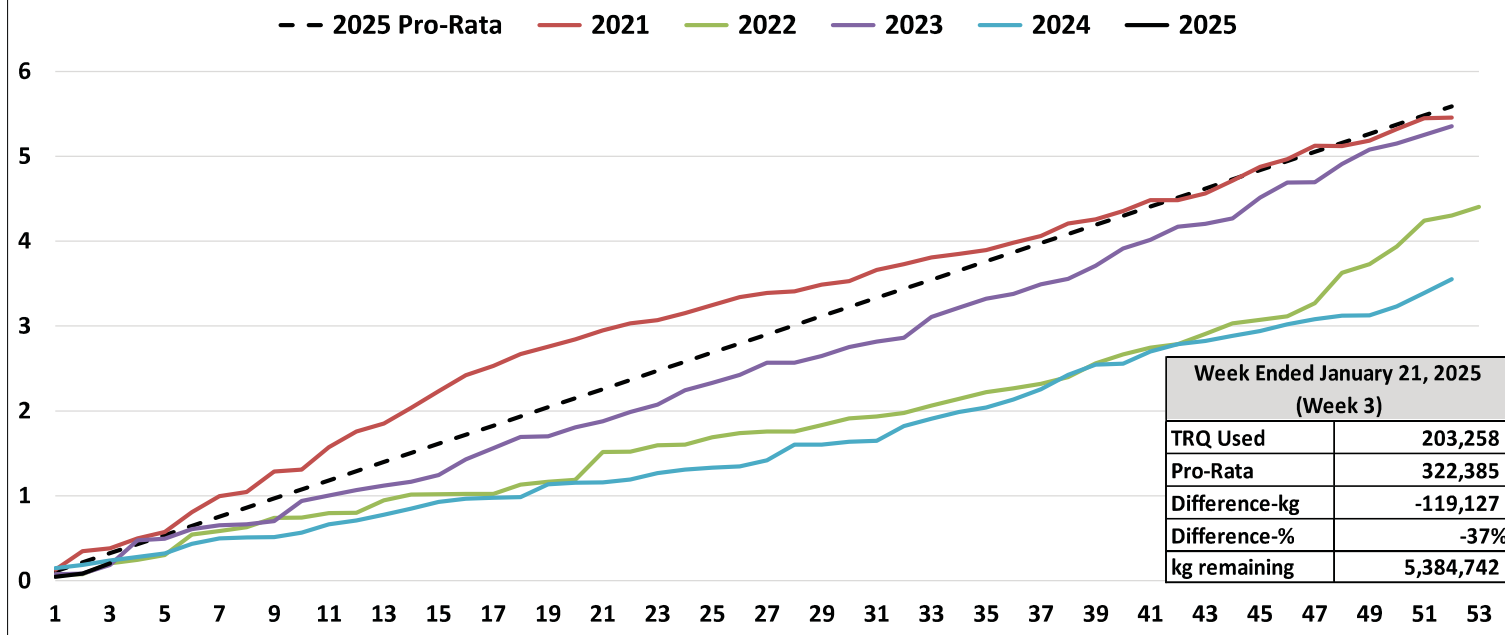


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Cumulative Weekly WTO TRQ Usage

2021 to 2025 - Comparison to Pro-Rata

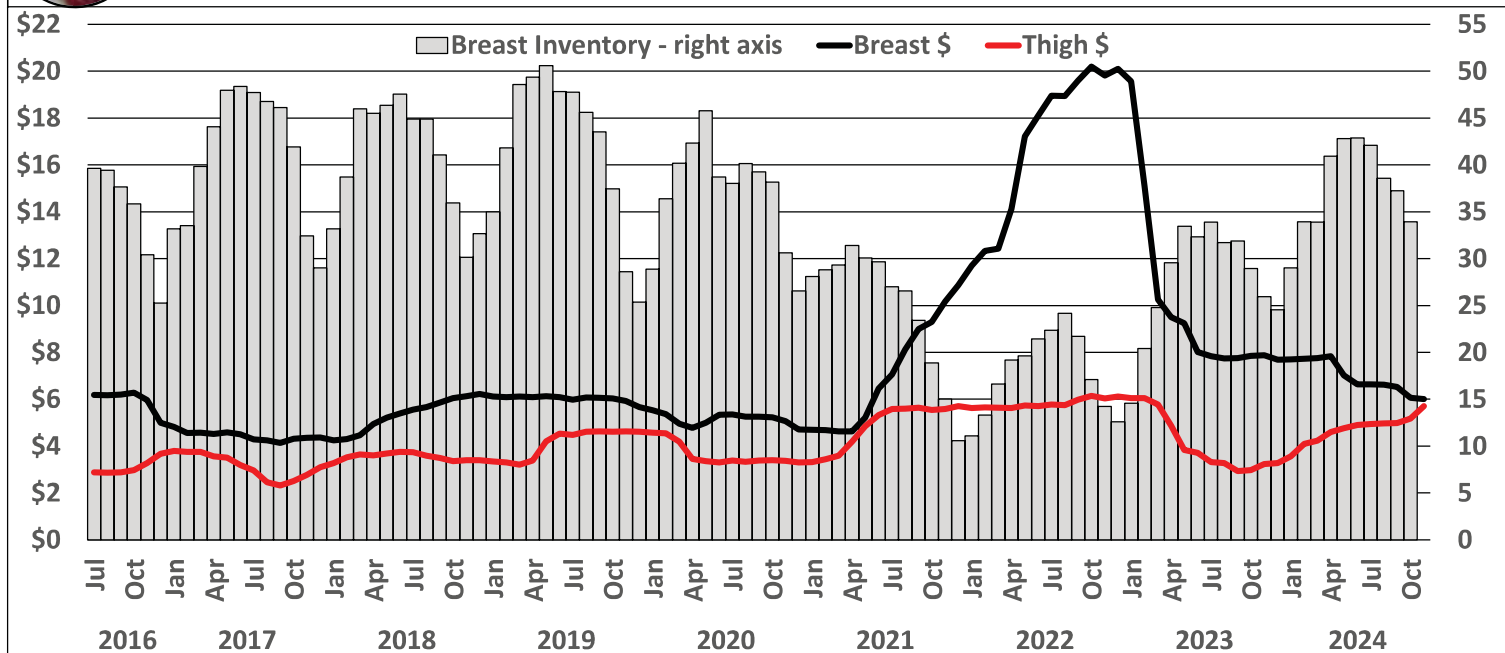


21



US Breast & Thigh Prices – Breast Meat Inventory

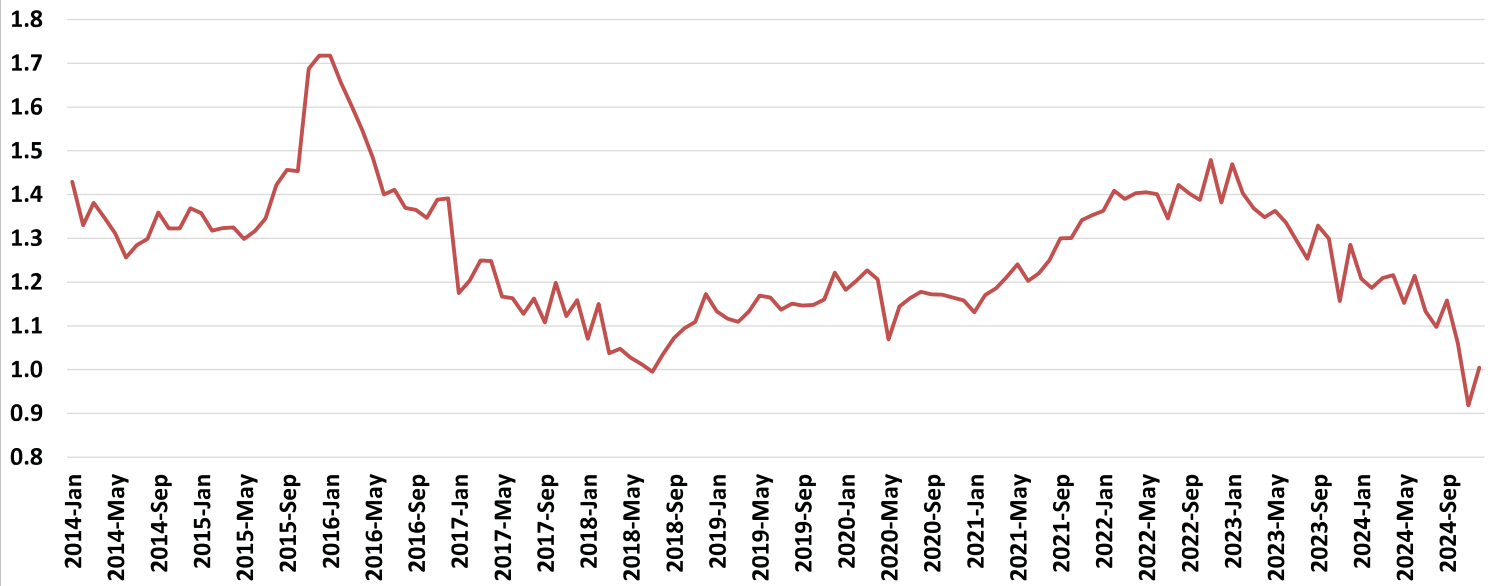
Boneless Skinless Price in CDN \$/kg and Inventory



22



Ratio of Wholesale Breast and Thigh Meat Value to Live Cost



$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Br } \$\text{kg} \cdot .2625 + \text{Th } \$\text{kg} \cdot .1181}{\text{Tom } \$\text{kg} \cdot .83}$$

Numerator = weighted average breast and thigh wholesale prices x yields. Denominator = eviscerated equivalent of average live prices.



Commercial Allocation Overview

16/17 to 23/24 - 24/25 and 25/26 Forecast

	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25 (132.7)	25/26 (125.9)
Commercial Allocation	149.9	149.2	146.6	126.0	139.0	146.5	141.5	132.7	125.9
Whole Bird Allocation	62.6	62.5	57.7	46.9	51.0	48.5	55.8	49.6	42.1
Production	65.9	65.7	61.6	51.5	57.5	57.3	64.9	56.0	47.6
Exports	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.0	3.3	1.2	1.1
Stuffing and Basting	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.8	5.7	5.2	4.4
FP Allocation	87.2	86.7	88.9	79.1	88.0	98.0	85.7	83.2	83.8
Other Utilization	19.9	17.8	17.2	17.6	16.7	12.2	16.3	15.6	13.0
FP and Calender Adjust	99.7%	97.9%	100.7%	98.9%	93.0%	86.8%	98.1%	96.6%	98.7%
FP Production	106.7	102.3	106.8	95.6	97.4	95.7	100.0	95.4	95.5

WB Allocation 25/26 (42.1) = Production (47.6) - Exports (1.1) - Stuffing and Basting (4.4)

FP Allocation 25/26 (83.8) = FP Production (95.5)/FP and Calender Adjustment (98.7%) - Other Utilization (13)

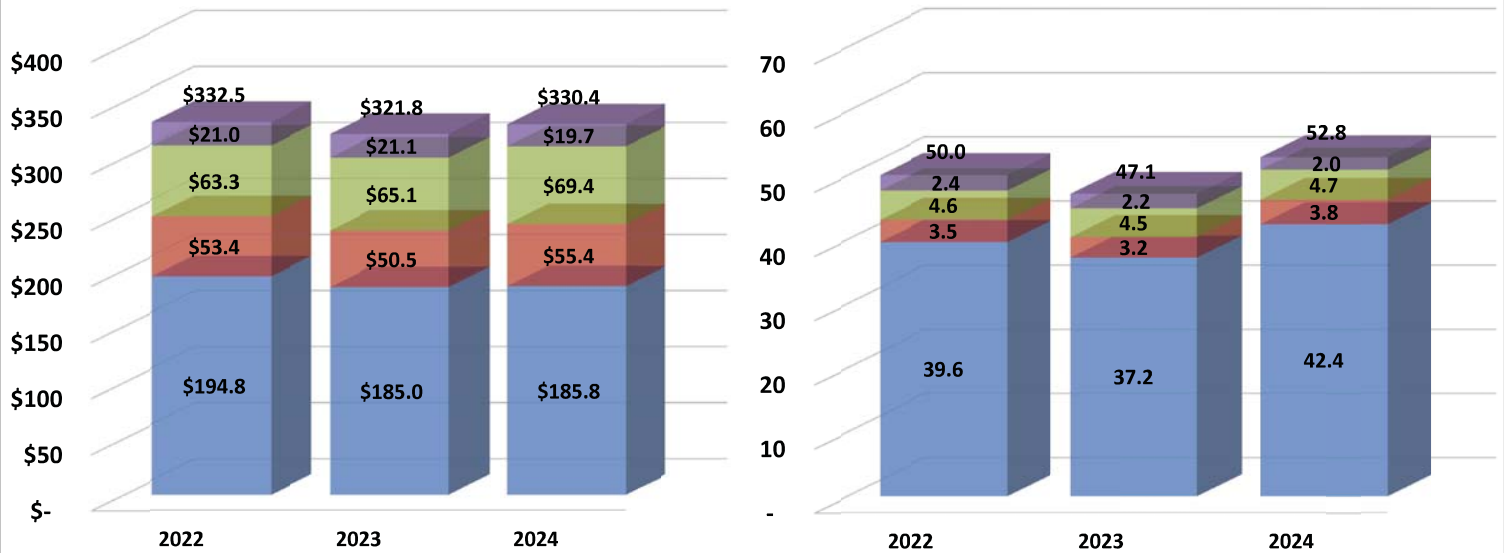
Note: Historical Commercial Allocation Numbers Reflect Calculated Values, Not Set Values



Nielsen Sales - Last 3 Years Rolling

52 weeks ended December, 28 2024 compared to the previous 2 years

■ Whole ■ Breast ■ Ground ■ Other

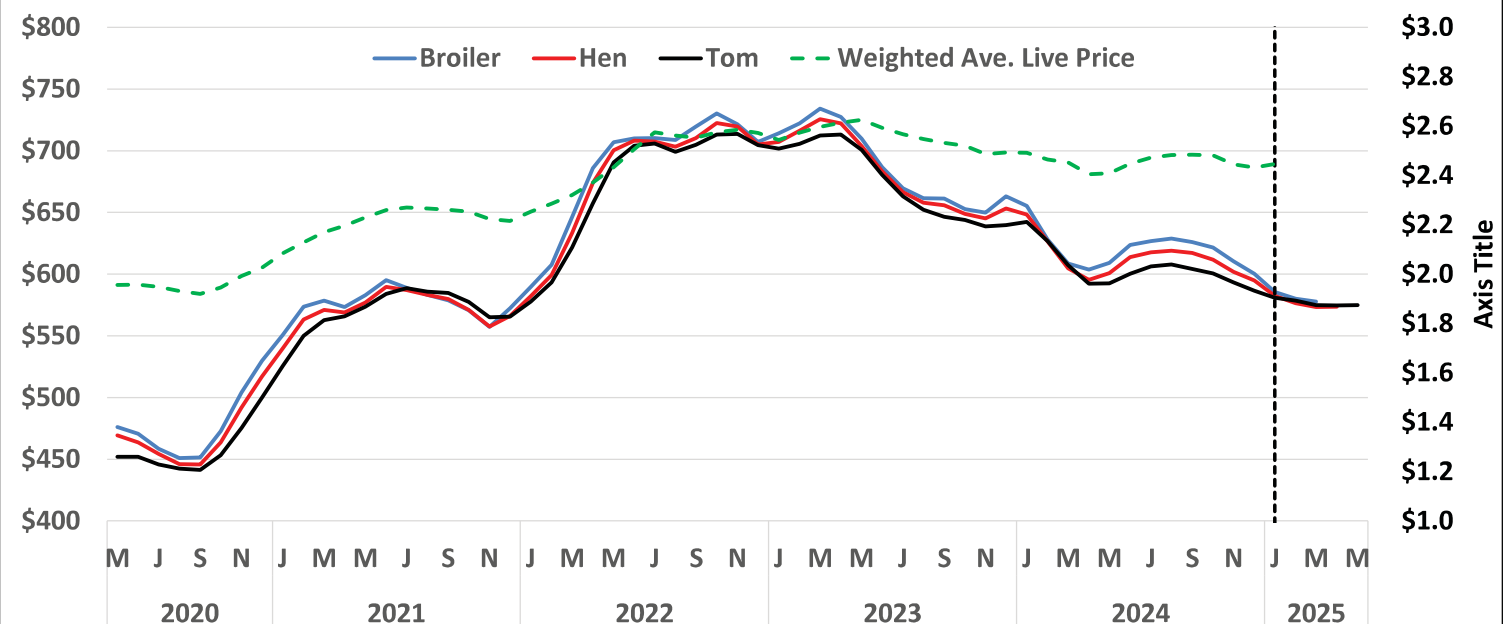


25



Feed Costs per Tonne

\$/tonne – historic and projection based on price data currently in the feed and poult model



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2025/2026 Allocation Worksheet - 2025-02-19

		Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS
Section 1: Commercial Allocation										
Shares as per Policy	a	144,000,000	18,973,866	13,683,729	4,929,748	9,014,253	57,600,000	32,292,652	3,330,410	4,175,342
Adjustment +/- Starting Point	b	- 18,100,000	- 2,384,910	- 1,719,969	- 619,642	- 1,133,041	- 7,240,000	- 4,059,007	- 418,614	- 524,817
2024/2025 Commercial Allocation	c=a+b	125,900,000	16,588,956	11,963,760	4,310,106	7,881,212	50,360,000	28,233,645	2,911,796	3,650,525
Section 2: Conditional Multiplier Breeder										
Reference %	a			1.62%	0.60%	3.28%	2.13%	1.75%		
Reference Level	b=1e*a	2,044,935	-	193,813	25,861	258,504	1,072,668	494,089	-	-
Egg & Poulit Cap	c	1,488,166					1,488,166			
Reference Level Total	d=b+c	3,533,101	-	193,813	25,861	258,504	2,560,834	494,089	-	-
Forecast Marketings	e	5,805,215	-	-	-	893,189	4,582,026	330,000	-	-
Conditional Multiplier Allocation	f=e-d	2,655,877	-	-	-	634,685	2,021,192	-	-	-
Section 3: Conditional Primary Breeder	a	2,098,080	-	-	-	-	2,098,080	-	-	-
Section 4: Conditional Export Policy										
Section 1 Parts	a	18,973,065	1,292,411	1,557,377	603,252	1,133,726	11,254,574	2,290,528	370,726	470,471
Section 1 Whole Bird	b	5,551,840	-	-	-	-	5,551,840	-	-	-
Section 1 Carry-Forward	c	-								
Section 2 Placement for Export	d	3,568,368	-	-	-	-	2,468,368	1,100,000	-	-
Section 3 Live (evis. Equivalent)	e	3,043,000	-	-	-	3,043,000	-	-	-	-
Conditional Export Policy Allocation	f=sum(a:e)	31,136,273	1,292,411	1,557,377	603,252	4,176,726	19,274,782	3,390,528	370,726	470,471
Section 5: 2024/2025 Overmarketings	a	-								
Section 6: Total Allocation for Consideration (1e+2f+3a+4f-5a)		161,790,230	17,881,367	13,521,137	4,913,358	12,692,623	73,754,054	31,624,173	3,282,522	4,120,996

Appendix V

2025/2026 PROVINCIAL TURKEY ALLOCATIONS - KILOGRAMS

Reflecting decisions of the TFC Directors during their web conference of February 19, 2025.

	TOTAL	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS
A) Commercial Allocation	125,900,000	16,588,956	11,963,760	4,310,106	7,881,212	50,360,000	28,233,645	2,911,796	3,650,525
B) Multiplier Breeder									
1) Reference %			1.62%	0.60%	3.28%	2.13%	1.75%		
2) Reference Level (AxB1)			193,813	25,861	258,504	1,072,668	494,089		
3) Egg & Poult Cap						1,488,166			
4) Reference Level Total (B2+B3)			193,813	25,861	258,504	2,560,834	494,089		
5) Forecast Marketings	5,805,215				893,189	4,582,026	330,000		
6) Conditional Allotment (B5-B4, or "0")	2,655,877				634,685	2,021,192			
C) Primary Breeder	2,098,080					2,098,080			
D) Conditional Export Policy Allocations									
1) Section 1 - Upper Limit on Parts	18,973,065	1,292,411	1,557,377	603,252	1,133,726	11,254,574	2,290,528	370,726	470,471
2) Section 1 - Whole Bird Exports	5,551,840					5,551,840			
3) Section 1 - Carry-Forward									
4) Section 2 - Placements for Export	3,568,368					2,468,368	1,100,000		
5) Section 3 - Live (evis.)	3,043,000				3,043,000				
6) Total Conditional Export Policy Allocations	31,136,273	1,292,411	1,557,377	603,252	4,176,726	19,274,782	3,390,528	370,726	470,471
E) Overmarketings									
F) Total Allocations (A+B+C+D+E)	161,790,230	17,881,367	13,521,137	4,913,358	12,692,623	73,754,054	31,624,173	3,282,522	4,120,996
Base Allocations (as per the proclamation)	97,041,552	9,298,644	8,278,061	3,628,739	7,824,468	41,730,498	24,493,988	653,173	1,133,981
Over Base Allocations	64,748,678	8,582,723	5,243,076	1,284,619	4,868,155	32,023,556	7,130,185	2,629,349	2,987,015

2025/2026 PROVINCIAL TURKEY ALLOCATIONS - POUNDS

1 KG = 2.20462226

361,328,101 37,055,145

	TOTAL	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS
A) Commercial Allocation	277,561,988	36,572,388	26,375,576	9,502,157	17,375,098	111,024,795	62,244,532	6,419,411	8,048,031
B) Multiplier Breeder									
1) Reference %			1.62%	0.60%	3.28%	2.13%	1.75%		
2) Reference Level (AxB1)			427,284	57,013	569,903	2,364,828	1,089,279		
3) Egg & Poult Cap						3,280,844			
4) Reference Level Total (B2+B3)			427,284	57,013	569,903	5,645,672	1,089,279		
5) Forecast Marketings	12,798,308				1,969,145	10,101,638	727,525		
6) Conditional Allotment (B5-B4, or "0")	5,855,208				1,399,242	4,455,966			
C) Primary Breeder	4,625,475					4,625,475			
D) Conditional Export Policy Allocations									
1) Section 1 - Upper Limit on Parts	41,828,449	2,849,279	3,433,429	1,329,943	2,499,438	24,812,088	5,049,750	817,311	1,037,211
2) Section 1 - Whole Bird Exports	12,239,712					12,239,712			
3) Section 1 - Carry-Forward									
4) Section 2 - Placements for Export	7,866,905					5,441,820	2,425,085		
5) Section 3 - Live (evis.)	6,708,667				6,708,667				
6) Total Conditional Export Policy Allocations	68,643,733	2,849,279	3,433,429	1,329,943	9,208,105	42,493,620	7,474,835	817,311	1,037,211
E) Overmarketings									
F) Total Allocations (A+B+C+D+E)	356,686,404	39,421,667	29,809,005	10,832,100	27,982,445	162,599,856	69,719,367	7,236,722	9,085,242
Base Allocations (as per the proclamation)	213,940,000	20,500,000	18,250,000	8,000,000	17,250,000	92,000,000	54,000,000	1,440,000	2,500,000
Over Base Allocations	142,746,404	18,921,667	11,559,005	2,832,100	10,732,445	70,599,856	15,719,367	5,796,722	6,585,242