



Farm Products Council  
of Canada

Conseil des produits agricoles  
du Canada

Central Experimental Farm  
Building 59  
960 Carling Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6

Ferme expérimentale centrale  
Édifice 59  
960, avenue Carling  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6

Le 29 avril 2024

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)* et à l'*Ordonnance sur les redevances à payer pour la commercialisation des dindons du Canada (2019)***

Cher Monsieur Ference,

Lors de sa réunion du 29 avril 2024, 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 2 avril 2024, pour la période réglementaire 2024-25, qui commence le 28 avril 2024 et se termine le 26 avril 2025.

De plus, le Conseil a examiné les modifications proposées à l'*Ordonnance sur les redevances à payer pour la commercialisation des dindons du Canada (2019)* tel que demandé dans la requête datée du 28 mars 2024.

Après un examen approfondi des justifications fournies par les Éleveurs de dindon du Canada (ÉDC) et suite à des analyses internes, les membres du Conseil ont convenu que les modifications étaient nécessaires à la mise en œuvre du plan de commercialisation des ÉDC, comme énoncé dans la *Proclamation visant l'Office canadien de commercialisation des dindons*. L'*Ordonnance sur les redevances* entrera en vigueur le jour de son enregistrement et sera en vigueur jusqu'au 31 décembre 2028.

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](mailto:fpcc.secretariat.cpac@fpcc-cpac.gc.ca).

Sincères salutations,

*Signature sur la version originale*

Brian Douglas  
Président

Canada 



**CANADIAN TURKEY MARKETING AGENCY  
c.o.b. TURKEY FARMERS OF CANADA**

**MARKETING/PROMOTION LEVY  
ORDER SUBMISSION  
2024**

**Prepared for submission to the  
FARM PRODUCTS COUNCIL OF CANADA**

**March 2024**

**TURKEY FARMERS OF CANADA**

**MARKETING/PROMOTION LEVY ORDER SUBMISSION  
2024**

**I N D E X**

<b><u>SECTION</u></b>	<b><u>ITEM</u></b>
<b>I</b>	<b>LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>DRAFT LEVY ORDER</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>EXPLANATORY NOTE</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>DOMESTIC TURKEY PER CAPITA STATUS</b>
<b>V</b>	<b><u>SCHEDULE 2</u> –MARKETING/PROMOTION LEVY – 2024 CAMPAIGN BUDGET</b>

# **SECTION I**

## **LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**



TURKEY FARMERS  
OF CANADA™  
LES ÉLEVEURS DE DINDON  
DU CANADA<sup>MC</sup>

March 28, 2024

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

Dear Mr. Douglas

Enclosed is the Turkey Farmers of Canada (TFC) Marketing/Promotion Levy Order submission for consideration by the Farm Products Council of Canada. By this submission, the members of the TFC are requesting the Council's prior approval of the Levy Order amendment at that time.

The Directors have passed the extension of the Levy Order Schedule 2 for one (4) years, at the TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Quarterly meeting of March 19-20, 2024. The purpose of this levy is the funding of a national marketing campaign. Drawing on its legislative and regulatory provisions, the Agency members are placing a levy on both producers and processors in the amount of 1.25 cents per live kilogram marketed/processed, respectively.

Included in the enclosed submission are the following:

- Draft Levy Order amending the expiry date of Schedule 2 from December 31, 2024, and extending the term to December 31, 2028
- Explanatory Note
- Domestic Turkey Per Capita Status
- The budget for the fiscal year 2024.

In the meantime, if you have any questions about our submission, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Phil Boyd  
Executive Director  
Encls.

## **SECTION II**

### **DRAFT LEVY ORDER**

#### **Schedule 2 – Marketing Promotion Levy Order**

Whereas the Governor in Council has, by the *Canadian Turkey Marketing Proclamation*<sup>a</sup>, established the Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency under subsection 16(1)<sup>b</sup> of the *Farm Products Agencies Act*<sup>c</sup>;

Whereas that Agency has been empowered to implement a marketing plan under that Proclamation;

Whereas the proposed *Order Amending the Canada Turkey Marketing Levies Order (2019)* is an order of a class to which paragraph 7(1)(d)<sup>d</sup> of that Act applies, by reason of section 2 of the *Agencies' Orders and Regulations Approval Order*<sup>e</sup>, and has been submitted to the National Farm Products Council under paragraph 22(1)(f) of that Act;

And whereas, under paragraph 7(1)(d)<sup>d</sup> of that Act, the National Farm Products Council has approved the proposed Order after being satisfied that it is necessary for the implementation of the marketing plan that that Agency is authorized to implement;

Therefore, the Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency makes the annexed *Order Amending the Canada Turkey Marketing Levies Order (2019)* under paragraphs 22(1)(f) and (g)<sup>f</sup> of the *Farm Products Agencies Act* and section 10 of Part II of the schedule to the Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency Proclamation<sup>a</sup>.

Mississauga,

, 2024

---

<sup>a</sup> C.R.C., c. 647

<sup>b</sup> S.C. 2015, c. 3, s. 85

<sup>c</sup> R.S., c. F-4; S.C. 1993, c. 3, s. 2

<sup>d</sup> S.C. 1993, c. 3, s. 7(2)

<sup>e</sup> C.R.C., c. 648

<sup>f</sup> S.C. 2015, c. 3, s. 88

## **Order Amending the Canada Turkey Marketing Levies Order (2019)**

### **Amendment**

- 1 Subsection 8(2) of the *Canada Turkey Marketing Levies Order (2019)* is replaced by the following:

### **Marketing**

- (2) Paragraph 2(b) and section 4 cease to have effect on December 31, 2028.

### **Coming into Force**

- 2 This Order comes into force on the day on which it is registered.

Attendu que, en vertu du paragraphe 16(1)<sup>a</sup> de la *Loi sur les offices des produits agricoles*<sup>b</sup>, le gouverneur en conseil a, par la *Proclamation visant l'Office canadien de commercialisation des dindons*<sup>c</sup>, créé l'Office canadien de commercialisation des dindons;

Attendu que cet office est habilité à mettre en œuvre un plan de commercialisation, conformément à cette proclamation;

Attendu que le projet d'ordonnance intitulé *Ordonnance modifiant l'Ordonnance sur les redevances à payer pour la commercialisation des dindons du Canada (2019)* relève d'une catégorie à laquelle s'applique l'alinéa 7(1)d)<sup>d</sup> de cette loi, aux termes de l'article 2 de l'*Ordonnance sur l'approbation des ordonnances et règlements des offices*<sup>e</sup>, et a été soumis au Conseil national des produits agricoles, conformément à l'alinéa 22(1)f) de cette loi;

Attendu que, en application de l'alinéa 7(1)d)<sup>d</sup> de cette loi, le Conseil national des produits agricoles, étant convaincu que le projet d'ordonnance est nécessaire à l'exécution du plan de commercialisation que cet office est habilité à mettre en œuvre, a approuvé ce projet,

À ces causes, en vertu des alinéas 22(1)f) et g)<sup>f</sup> de la *Loi sur les offices des produits agricoles*<sup>b</sup> et de l'article 10 de la partie II de l'annexe de la *Proclamation visant l'Office canadien de commercialisation des dindons*<sup>c</sup>, l'Office canadien de commercialisation des dindons prend l'*Ordonnance sur les redevances à payer pour la commercialisation des dindons du Canada (2019)*, ci-après.

Mississauga, le

2024

---

<sup>a</sup> L.C. 2015, ch. 3, art. 85

<sup>b</sup> L.R., ch. F-4; L.C. 1993, ch. 3, art. 2

<sup>c</sup> C.R.C., ch. 647

<sup>d</sup> L.C. 1993, ch. 3, par. 7(2)

<sup>e</sup> C.R.C., ch. 648

<sup>f</sup> L.C. 2015, ch. 3, art. 88

## **Ordonnance modifiant l'Ordonnance sur les redevances à payer pour la commercialisation des dindons du Canada (2019)**

### **Modification**

- 1 Le paragraphe 8(2) de l'*Ordonnance sur les redevances à payer pour la commercialisation des dindons du Canada (2019)*<sup>1</sup> est remplacé par ce qui suit :

### **Commercialisation**

- (2) L'alinéa 2b) et l'article 4 cessent d'avoir effet le 31 décembre 2028.

### **Entrée en vigueur**

- 2 La présente ordonnance entre en vigueur à la date de son enregistrement.

---

<sup>1</sup> DORS/2019-54

## **SECTION III**

### **Explanatory Note**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**  
*(This note is not part of the Order.)*

The amendment sets out December 31, 2028, as the date on which the levies cease to have effect.

**NOTE EXPLICATIVE**

*(La présente note ne fait pas partie de l'Ordonnance.)*

La modification reportée au 31 décembre 2028 la date de cessation d'application des redevances.

## **Section IV**

### **2024 BUDGET**

## National Marketing Campaign 2024 Preliminary Budget

2024

Revenue	\$	4,780,000
Expenses		
Zeno		
Planning, management, meetings prep	\$	200,000
National Paid Media Strategy, planning, execution fees, optimization	\$	2,620,000
Advertising creative & Production	\$	500,000
PR (earned & sponsored)	\$	130,000
Influencer Programs (English)	\$	240,000
Social content production & communities management	\$	110,000
French market (creative adaptation, translation, influencers )	\$	100,000
Nielsen Marketing Mix Model	\$	55,000
Monthly Newsletters Management (E&F) planning, content, and consulting, prizing & fulfillment	\$	50,000
Partnership/Sponsored Content - brand, industry (agriculture) and cause marketing	\$	515,000
Analytics & monthly dashboard reports	\$	60,000
Website updates (E&F) content management, recipe uploads, carousel & imagery updates, blogs	\$	45,000
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>4,625,000</b>
Surplus/Deficit	\$	155,000
2019 Surplus	\$	303,166
2020 Surplus	\$	325,521
2021 Deficit	-\$	492,566
2022 Deficit	-\$	323,441
2023 Surplus	\$	288,088
2024 Forecast	\$	155,000
	\$	255,768

## **SECTION V**

### **Domestic Turkey Market Status**

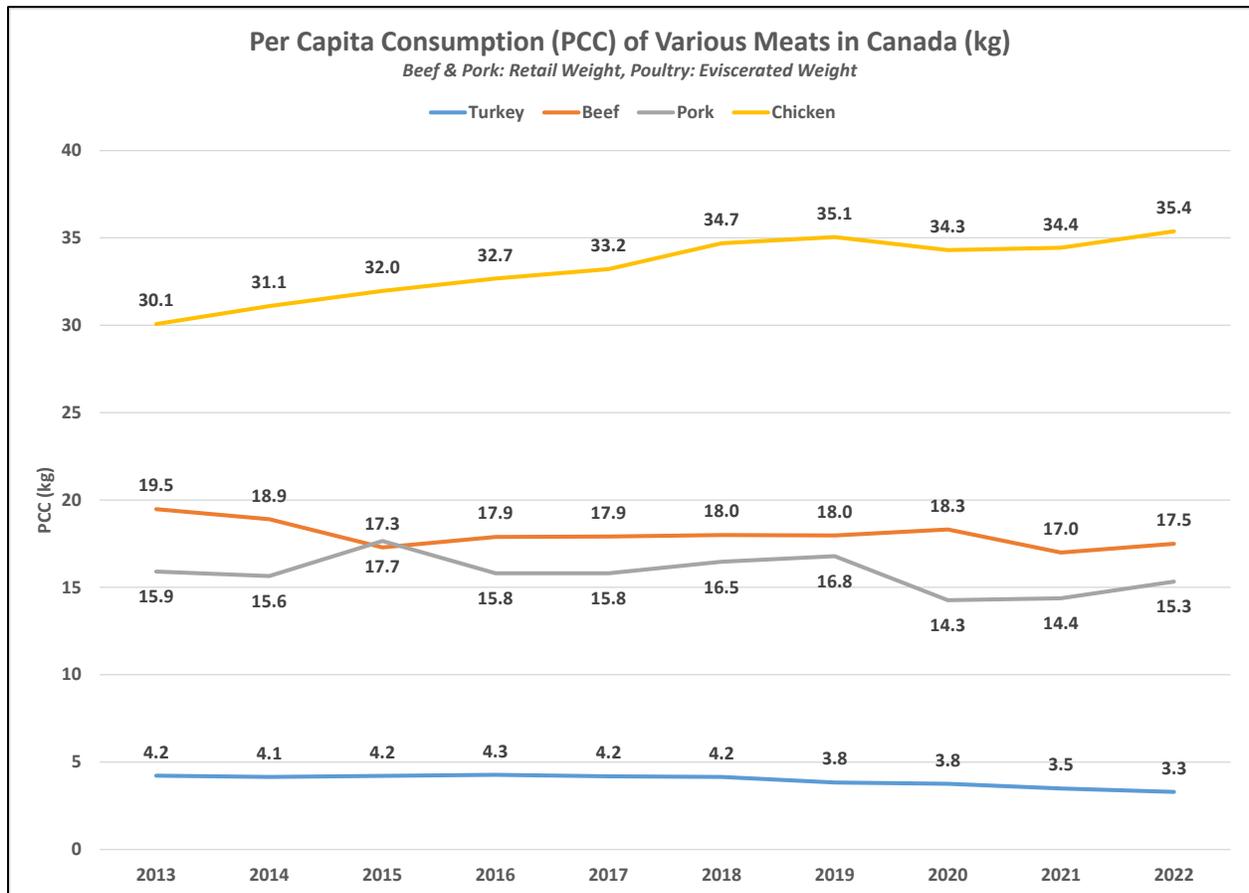
## Domestic Turkey Market Status

Immediately below (FIGURE 1) is a graph of the per capita consumption of the four major meat proteins in Canada for the ten years, 2013-2022. Note the following:

Total per capita consumption of the four major meat proteins stayed within a range of 69.3 to 73.6 kg.

The market share for turkey declined from approximately 6% to 4.6% as per capita consumption of turkey meat has declined.

**Figure 1:**



Figures 2 and 3 show disappearance and production, respectively over the last ten control periods, each broken out by end use – whole bird market and other (further processed products and parts). Some of the challenges facing the domestic turkey sector are clear:

- Market demand, and in response, production of whole birds has declined due to demographic changes.
- Other disappearance, which includes demand for breast meat, ground turkey, et cetera saw a period of growth up to 2019/2020. However, the last few years of the 2010s were a period of unsustainable wholesale prices.
- COVID 19, and the dramatic downturn in turkey sales at foodservice necessitated a dramatic cut in allocation to address a demand hit and excessive inventories.

- Allocations and market demand did improve as the impacts of COVID 19 abated, but in 2022/2023, avian influenza resulted in a shortfall in production and in supplies available to the market.

**FIGURE 2**

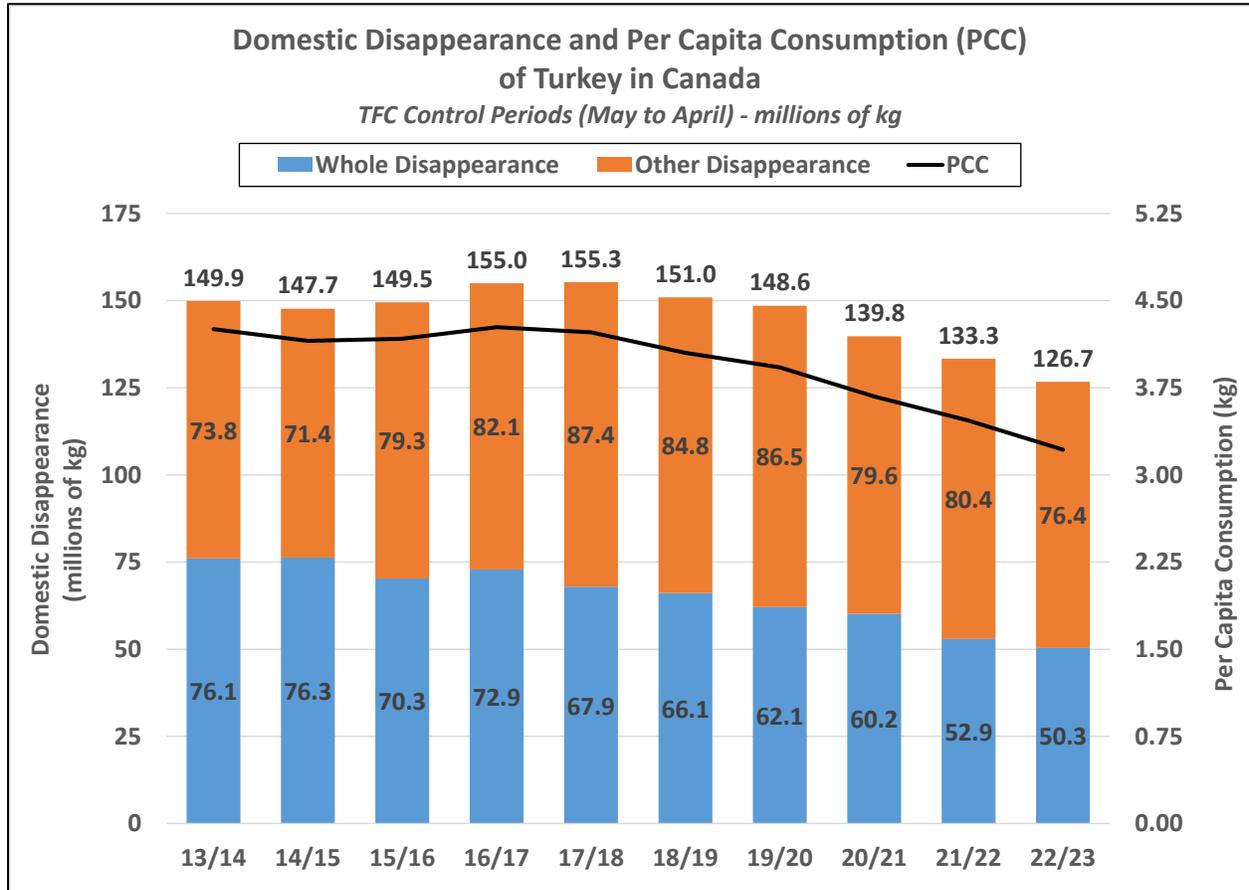
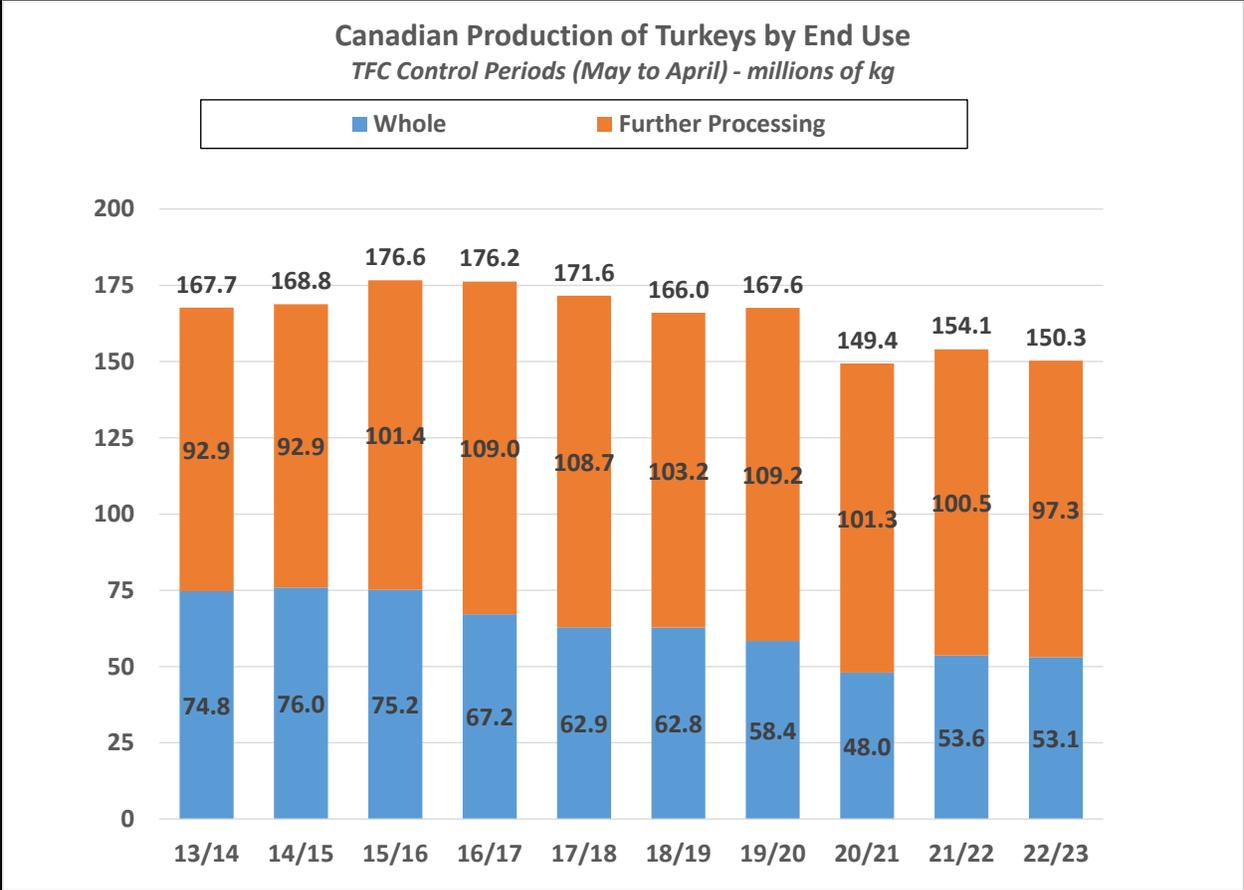


Figure 3



The continuance of the national marketing program will continue to address these factors through an array of tactics with the overall objective to increase per capita consumption and to overcome some of the headwinds that the industry has faced.



TURKEY FARMERS  
OF CANADA™  
LES ÉLEVEURS DE DINDON  
DU CANADA<sup>MC</sup>

April 2, 2024

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 2024/2025**

Please find enclosed a submission from the Turkey Farmers of Canada (TFC) establishing the 2024/2025 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 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting of March 19-20, 2024, the TMAC meeting of February 7, 2024, 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 2024/2025  
**Date:** April 2, 2024

This submission provides background and rationale for establishing the federal quota with respect to the inter-provincial and export trade of turkey at 167,739,254 kg for the 2024/2025 Control Period.

## Contents:

- 1) Relevant Motions
- 2) Federal Turkey Allocations
- 3) Turkey Market Advisory Committee (TMAC) Report from Their Meeting of February 7, 2024
- 4) Turkey Market Review (TMR) Presented to the TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting of March 19-20, 2024
- 5) Further Consideration at the TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting Regarding Market Requirements
- 6) Statutory Obligations
- 7) 2024/2025 Federal Quota and Conditional Allocations
  - a) Multiplier Breeder Allocation
  - b) Primary Breeder Allocation
  - c) Export Policy Allocation
- 8) 2024/2025 Provincial Allocations of Federal Quota
- 9) List of Appendices

## 1) Relevant Motions

At the TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting of March 19-20, 2024, the following motions established the quota for the 2024/2025 Control Period:

### **Motion #1**

*To set the commercial allocation for the 2024/2025 Control Period at 134,700,000 kg.*

### **Motion #2**

*That the 2024/2025 federal quota for interprovincial and export trade be allocated to the provinces as reviewed during the TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting of March 19-20, 2024, as follows:*

- Row 1c: Commercial Quota
- Row 2f: Conditional Multiplier Breeder
- Row 3a: Conditional Primary Breeder
- Row 4f: Conditional Export Policy

**Motion #3**

*That the total 2024/2025 federal quota for interprovincial and export trade of 167,739,254 kg eviscerated be allocated as follows:*

<i>British Columbia:</i>	<i>19,040,881 kg</i>
<i>Alberta:</i>	<i>14,357,365 kg</i>
<i>Saskatchewan:</i>	<i>5,214,620 kg</i>
<i>Manitoba:</i>	<i>13,302,857 kg</i>
<i>Ontario:</i>	<i>74,242,914 kg</i>
<i>Quebec:</i>	<i>33,718,413 kg</i>
<i>New Brunswick:</i>	<i>3,486,047 kg</i>
<i>Nova Scotia:</i>	<i>4,376,157 kg</i>

**Motion #4**

*To direct staff to prepare and submit the 2024/2025 Quota Regulation reflecting the allocations approved during the TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting of March 19-20, 2024, for blue stamping by the Justice Department and prior approval by FPCC subject to Members' approval, and to prepare a revised schedule to the Promotion Agreement.*

In addition to the motions of March 19-20, 2024, this Quota Order reflects the following motion from the TFC Meeting of November 29-30, 2023, authorizing requested conditional allocations under the TFC Export Policy:

*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 2024/2025 Control Period in the following amounts:*

*For Section 1 Whole:*

- *Ontario 3,304,000 kg*

*For Section 2:*

- *Ontario 1,760,044 kg*
- *Quebec 1,220,800 kg*

The motions setting the 2024/2025 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 utilizations and imports;
- the TMR presented to the TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting;
- the uncertainty of import volumes under the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the corresponding impact on production requirements; and
- other relevant factors such as avian Influenza, the outlook for feed and live prices, the competitive position of turkey compared to competing meats, 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 2024/2025 federal quota for turkey, excluding the unregulated area, consists of the following components:

<b>2024/2025 Federal Turkey Allocations (kg)</b>			
		<b>Pounds</b>	<b>Kilograms</b>
A	Commercial Allocation	296,962,668	134,700,000
B	Multiplier Breeder	6,010,030	2,726,104
C	Primary Breeder	4,625,475	2,098,080
	Export Policy:		
D	<i>Section 1 Parts</i>	<i>41,828,449</i>	<i>18,973,065</i>
E	<i>Section 1 Whole</i>	<i>7,284,073</i>	<i>3,304,000</i>
F	<i>Section 2 Planned Exports</i>	<i>6,571,636</i>	<i>2,980,844</i>
G	<i>Section 3 Live</i>	<i>6,519,424</i>	<i>2,957,161</i>
H=D+E+F+G	Total Export	62,203,582	28,215,070
I=A+B+C+H	Total Quota	369,801,755	167,739,254
J	Base Allocations, Proclamation S. 3	213,940,000	97,041,552
K=I-J	Over Base Allocations	155,861,755	70,697,702

## 3) Turkey Market Advisory Committee (TMAC) Report from Their Meeting of February 7, 2024

The TMAC report from their meeting of February 7, 2024, was presented to the TFC Directors on March 1, 2024, and recapped at the TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting (Appendix III). The TMAC report provided analysis of the breast meat/further processing and whole bird markets and a commercial quota recommendation.

### Further Processed/Breast Meat

In the breast meat section of the report, it was noted that in the current or 2023/2024 Control Period:

- May to December domestic disappearance of 18.3 mkg was up +0.6 mkg (+3.4%) from year earlier.
- Consumption for the whole control period is forecast at 27.3 mkg, a 1.2 mkg (+4.6%) increase from 2022/2023.
- As a result of losses to AI, known of at the time of the meeting and forecast conditional utilizations, 2023/2024 production was forecast at 101.9 mkg.
- With respect to breast meat imports, TMAC forecasted 1.8 mkg of imports for 2023/2024, consisting of:
  - o 1.2 mkg from the U.S. under WTO TRQ; and,
  - o 0.6 mkg from Chile under CPTPP, equal to a TRQ utilization of 34%.
- When supply and consumption forecasts are combined, closing stocks are forecast at 2.9 mkg.

For the 2024/2025 Control Period, TMAC noted:

- A 5% increase in domestic disappearance, equal to 28.7 mkg is forecast.
- Breast meat imports of 2.9 mkg were forecast. In terms of landed volumes, forecast breast meat imports consist of:
  - o 1.1 mkg from the U.S. under the WTO; and,
  - o 1.8 mkg from Chile under CPTPP, based on full use of TRQ under CPTPP.
- Given forecasted domestic disappearance, 24.9 mkg of breast meat production is required, equal to 94.8 mkg of further processing production.
- After considering production from conditional allocations, and the quota utilization rate, a commercial allocation of 80.2 mkg was recommended.

## Whole Bird

In the section focused on whole birds, it was noted that for the current control period:

- May to December domestic disappearance of 48.0 mkg is up +6.2 mkg (+15%) from year earlier. TMAC noted that high beef prices are a key driver in the resurgence of whole bird disappearance.
- As prices for beef and ham are expected to remain high, whole turkey is positioned to gain market share. TMAC forecasts that for January to April, whole bird disappearance will be 9.0 mkg, up 5% from 8.6 mkg a year earlier.
- Stocks on May 1, 2024, were forecast at 13.0 mkg (a 21.4% stock-to-use ratio).

For the 2024/2025 Control Period, TMAC forecasted:

- Domestic disappearance of 58.0 mkg, a 1.0 mkg or 1.7% increase from 2023/2024.
- Given forecast opening stocks and a target closing stocks-to-use ratio of 20% on May 1, 2025, a production requirement of 61.3 mkg.
- After exports, stuffing and basting are factored in, a whole bird commercial allocation of 52.1 mkg.

When combined, the requirement of 80.2 mkg for further processing and 52.1 mkg for whole birds resulted in a commercial allocation recommendation of 132.3 mkg.

### 4) Turkey Market Review (TMR) Presented to the TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting of March 19-20, 2024

At the TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting of March 19-20, 2024, the TMR presented showed actual data to March 1, 2024 (Appendix IV). Opening March 1, 2024, stocks were combined with forecasts of production, imports, and domestic disappearance from the February 7, 2024, TMAC Meeting data to produce forecasts of supply and disappearance for the remaining months (March and April) of the 2023/2024 Control Period and the 2024/2025 Control Period.

For both the breast meat and whole bird markets, the TMR showed minor changes to forecasts of closing stocks on May 1, 2024, and 2025 compared to the TMAC report.

### 5) Further Consideration at the TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting Regarding Market Requirements

At the TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting of March 19-20, 2024, discussions regarding the TMAC report and the TMR focused on imports under the CPTPP from Chile. For 2023/2024, the forecast that only 34% of the CPTPP TRQ of 3,500,000 kg will be used was considered reasonable. For much of 2023/2024, Chilean imports were not possible due to AI-related export restrictions. When Chilean imports resumed, volumes were below pro rata due to supply and pricing, which made imports unattractive.

For 2024/2025, the Directors agree that factors limiting imports will persist. A table was prepared (Appendix V), showing that each 10% of underutilization of CPTPP TRQ equals 175,000 kg of boneless, skinless breast meat and 667,000 kg of eviscerated production. Based on their discussions, the TFC Directors agreed that a scenario where only 65% of CPTPP TRQ is utilized in 2024/2025 is more likely (Appendix VI). In the scenario, the under-utilization of CPTPP TRQ results in 612,500 fewer kg of breast meat being imported, equal to 2.3 mkg of eviscerated production. This lower volume of imports is offset by an additional domestic production, and after a quota utilization rate of 98.3% is factored in, an additional 2.4 mkg of commercial quota was arrived at.

As a result, the Directors agree that 82.6 mkg of quota are required to satisfy the FP market in 2024/2025. When the adjusted FP allocation is added to TMAC's whole bird recommendation of 52.1 mkg, the TFC Directors agreed to a commercial allocation for 2024/2025 of 134.7 mkg.

## 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 134,700,000 kg, 9,300,000 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 275<sup>th</sup> 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) 2024/2025 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; and,**
- 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 2024/2025 Control Period, 2,726,104 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 kg exported, a policy utilization of 1 kg is earned. Whole bird allocations are based on forecasts provided by Provincial Boards in consultation with exporting firms. For the 2024/2025 Control Period, 3,304,000 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 procedure 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 exporting firms. Allocations totaling 2,980,844 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, 2,957,161 kg has been allocated.

## 8) 2024/2025 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 2024/2025 and supporting rationale are detailed in the following section:

Allocations (kg)					
	A	B	C	D = C - B	E = C - A
Province	Base Allocation (Proclamation)	2023/2024 Federal Quota	2024/2025 Federal Quota	2024/2025 Federal Quota vs. 2023/2024	2024/2025 Overbase Quota Allocation
BC	9,298,644	20,048,367	19,040,881	- 1,007,486	9,742,237
AB	8,278,061	15,183,288	14,357,365	- 825,923	6,079,304
SK	3,628,739	5,476,787	5,214,620	- 262,167	1,585,881
MB	7,824,468	14,029,854	13,302,857	- 726,997	5,478,389
ON	41,730,498	84,997,769	74,242,914	- 10,754,855	32,512,416
QC	24,493,988	35,515,338	33,718,413	- 1,796,925	9,224,425
NB	653,173	3,643,316	3,486,047	- 157,269	2,832,874
NS	1,133,981	4,573,324	4,376,157	- 197,167	3,242,176
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,041,552</b>	<b>183,468,043</b>	<b>167,739,254</b>	<b>- 15,728,789</b>	<b>70,697,702</b>

Allocations (pounds)					
	A	B	C	D = C - B	E = C - A
Province	Base Allocation (Proclamation)	2023/2024 Federal Quota	2024/2025 Federal Quota	2024/2025 Federal Quota vs. 2023/2024	2024/2025 Overbase Quota Allocation
BC	20,500,000	44,199,084	41,977,957	- 2,221,127	21,477,957
AB	18,250,000	33,473,420	31,652,572	- 1,820,848	13,402,572
SK	8,000,000	12,074,248	11,496,269	- 577,979	3,496,269
MB	17,250,000	30,930,533	29,327,779	- 1,602,754	12,077,779
ON	92,000,000	187,388,004	163,677,608	- 23,710,396	71,677,608
QC	54,000,000	78,297,917	74,336,376	- 3,961,541	20,336,376
NB	1,440,000	8,032,137	7,685,418	- 346,719	6,245,418
NS	2,500,000	10,082,455	9,647,776	- 434,679	7,147,776
<b>Total</b>	<b>213,940,000</b>	<b>404,477,798</b>	<b>369,801,755</b>	<b>- 34,676,043</b>	<b>155,861,755</b>

### Summary of 2024/2025 Allocations by Province (kg):

#### British Columbia

Commercial	17,748,470
Conditional Allocations	1,292,411
Total Allocation	19,040,881
Increase from Base Allocation	9,742,237

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

**Alberta**

Commercial	12,799,988
Conditional Allocations	1,557,377
Total Allocation	14,357,365
Increase from Base Allocation	6,079,304

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

**Saskatchewan**

Commercial	4,611,368
Conditional Allocations	603,252
Total Allocation	5,214,620
Increase from Base Allocation	1,585,881

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

**Manitoba**

Commercial	8,432,082
Conditional Allocations	4,870,775
Total Allocation	13,302,857
Increase from Base Allocation	5,478,389

- To accommodate the marketing of spent multiplier breeders from Manitoba's hatchery sector, the Multiplier Breeder allocation has been set at 779,888 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 2,957,161 kg reflects the placements and forecast export marketings based on producer notification to the Provincial Board.

**Ontario**

Commercial	53,880,000
Conditional Allocations	20,362,914
Total Allocation	74,242,914
Increase from Base Allocation	32,512,416

- To accommodate the marketing of spent multiplier breeders from Ontario's hatchery sector, the Multiplier Breeder allocation has been set at 1,946,216 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 3,304,000 kg for whole bird exports under Section 1 of the Export Policy, and 1,760,044 kg under Section 2 of the Export Policy.

**Quebec**

Commercial	30,207,085
Conditional Allocations	3,511,328
Total Allocation	33,718,413
Increase from Base Allocation	9,224,425

- 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 1,220,800 kg under Section 2 of the Export Policy.

**New Brunswick**

Commercial	3,115,321
Conditional Allocations	370,726
Total Allocation	3,486,047
Increase from Base Allocation	2,832,874

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

**Nova Scotia**

Commercial	3,905,686
Conditional Allocations	470,471
Total Allocation	4,376,157
Increase from Base Allocation	3,242,176

- 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 2024/2025 Control Period
Appendix II:	The Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency Marketing Plan
Appendix III:	TMAC Report from their meeting of February 7, 2024
Appendix IV:	Turkey Market Review prepared for the TFC 277 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of March 19-20, 2024
Appendix V:	Table showing impact of underutilization of CPTPP TRQ
Appendix VI:	Scenario sheet showing under-utilization of CPTPP TRQ and Replacement of Supply Domestically
Appendix VII	2024/2025 Allocation Table for Consideration Presented to the TFC 277 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of March 19-20, 2024
Appendix VII:	2024/2025 Allocation Table

## **Interpretation and Application of the Marketing Plan Criteria for Conditional Allocations in the 2024/2025 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 35.4 million kilograms, or 19.5% 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.

<b>Overbase Quotas:</b>	<b>Consideration:</b>
<p>1. Primary Breeder and Multiplier Breeder Quota</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>It is the Agency’s position that the allocation of breeder quota is consistent with the principle of CAP for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Section 2 Export Quota and Section 3 Live Turkey Export Quota</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>3. Section 1 Export Quota</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The allocation of export quota under Section 1 of the Export Policy is consistent with the principle of CAP in that:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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,</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
--	---

**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.

<b>Overbase Quotas:</b>	<b>Consideration:</b>
1. Primary Breeder Quota, Multiplier Breeder Quota, Export Quota	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

**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**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Column I Province or Area</b>	<b>Column II lb.</b>	<b>TFC Conversion to kg</b>
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.

# MEMO

## AGENDA # 4.

**DATE:** February 9, 2024

**TO/ À:** TFC Directors, Alternates and Managers

**FROM/ DE:** Turkey Market Advisory Committee (TMAC)

**RE/ OBJET:** TMAC Report - 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 Commercial Allocation

---

### Background

In TMAC's report to the TFC November 2023 meeting, TMAC recommended a 2024/2025 preliminary Commercial Allocation of **136.9 mkg**, comprised of a Whole Bird (**WB**) component of **48.7 mkg** and a Further Processed (**FP**) component of **88.2 mkg**. In making its recommendation TMAC noted uncertainty with some of its 2023/2024 forecasts until the extent of Avian Influenza, CPTPP imports, Christmas domestic disappearance and wholesale prices, could be further assessed.

### Current Market Assessment

TMAC met February 7, 2024, to review its November forecasts based on current market information. Set out below are TMAC's updated market forecasts for the WB and FP (breast meat) market segments.

### Further Processed (FP – Breast Meat) Market

TMAC's assessment and observations of breast meat supply and disappearance for the remainder of the **2023/2024 Control Period** is set out below. Forecasts are shaded in blue.

- In June 2023, TMAC was forecasting total 2023/2024 breast meat domestic disappearance of **29.8 mkg or 0.74 kg per capita** (+3.7 mkg and +14%, relative to 2022/2023). In November this was lowered to **28.6 mkg or 0.71 kg per capita** (minus 1.2 mkg and 4% from the June forecast), equal to an increase relative to 2022/2023 of +2.5 mkg (+9.6%).

- *TMAC's current forecast is **27.3 mkg** (+1.2 mkg and 4.7%, relative to 2022/2023). This lower forecast is because the recovery in breast meat consumption from avian influenza in 2022 has not materialized to the degree TMAC originally anticipated.*
- *This results in a forecast breast meat per capita consumption (PCC) for 2023/2024 of **0.678 kg**, which is only slightly higher than 2022/2023 at **0.663 kg** (+2.2%) which was significantly impacted by Avian Influenza (AI).*

TMAC discussed why breast meat consumption on a per capita basis is not rebounding to pre-AI levels but did not have any answers. As further processing is seen as the growth segment for turkey, this lack of rebound is concerning and is a matter the TFC Directors should discuss.

- With respect to breast meat imports, TMAC is forecasting 1.8 mkg for 2023/2024 down from 2.7 mkg from its November report. This consists of:
  - 1.2 mkg from the U.S. under the WTO TRQ; and,
  - 0.6 mkg from Chile under CPTPP (*i.e., this is equal to a 34% CPTPP TRQ utilization,  $3.5 \text{ mkg of TRQ} * 34\% = 1.2 \text{ mkg TRQ} \div 2 \text{ kg of TRQ for every 1 kg of breast meat import} = 0.6 \text{ mkg}$ ).*)
  - The CPTPP utilization of 34% (versus 75% in November) is due to the level of returned TRQ (1.4 mkg), the imports that have occurred control period to-date (816,628 kg of TRQ, equal to 408,314 kg breast meat) and industry observations.
- The 2023/2024 forecast production for further processing includes a downward adjustment (*i.e., 96.4% utilization rate*) for losses due to AI and that cannot be replaced this year. This equals approximately 2.0 mkg.
- This all results in a forecast closing breast meat stock level of 2.9 mkg (10.5% stock-to-use ratio), versus 2.0 mkg (6.8% S/U ratio) from the TMAC June report and 2.4 mkg (8.3% S/U ratio) from the November report.

#### 2023/2024 Breast Meat Supply and Disappearance:

(Breast Meat)	2021/22	2022/23			2023/24		
	Total	May-Dec	Jan-April	Total	May-Dec	Jan-April	Total
Opening Stocks	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.7
Production	25.6	16.7	8.4	25.1	17.4	9.3	26.7
Imports	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.64	1.8
Total Supply	28.8	18.7	10.1	27.9	20.3	11.9	30.2
Total Disappearance	27.6	17.9	8.4	26.3	18.3	9.0	27.3
Exports	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

(Breast Meat)	2021/22	2022/23			2023/24		
	Total	May-Dec	Jan-April	Total	May-Dec	Jan-April	Total
Domestic Disappearance	27.6	17.7	8.4	26.1	18.3	9.0	27.3
Closing Stocks	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.9
PCC	0.72			0.66			0.68
Stocks to Use %	4.2%			6.4%			10.5%

\*Forecast. The stock-to-use % of 10.5% or 2.9 mkg is equivalent to 5.5-weeks of working inventory (e.g., 27.3 mkg of disappearance ÷ 52 weeks = 0.525 mkg of breast meat per week).

Control period to-date, breast meat wholesale prices (fresh and frozen) have decreased 11% (\$1.34/kg). Some decrease was expected given the lower AI production losses this year versus last year and lower live prices. Corresponding sales volumes are up 4% (+ 94,000 kg). For thigh meat, prices are down 26% (\$2.04/kg), on significantly higher sales volumes +47% (+ 1.06 mkg).

#### 2024/2025 Breast Meat Supply and Disappearance:

Firstly, given the forecast opening breast meat inventory for 2024/2025 of 2.9 mkg, TMAC recommends a supply adjustment to bring closing inventories down over the next control period. The forecasting below illustrates a reduction of breast meat inventories of 1.0 mkg, which is equivalent to approximately **3.8 mkg** whole bird equivalent. The current forecast for the end of 2024/2025 of 1.9 mkg is consistent with TMAC's November report.

Secondly, as breast meat PCC is not recovering as anticipated, TMAC has adjusted its domestic disappearance forecast downwards for 2024/2025. PCC for 2024/2025 is now forecast at 0.697 kg, versus 0.72 kg from TMAC's November report. This is equal to a reduction of approximately 1.0 mkg of breast meat consumption or **3.8 mkg** whole bird equivalent.

(Breast Meat)	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
	Total	Total*	Total*						
Opening Stocks	1.8	4.1	3.8	2.5	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.9
Production	26.7	28.0	26.8	28.0	25.1	25.6	25.1	26.7	24.9
Imports	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.9
Total Supply	30.4	33.5	31.8	31.9	30.0	28.8	27.9	30.2	30.6
Total Disappearance	26.3	29.7	29.2	28.3	27.9	27.6	26.3	27.3	28.7

(Breast Meat)	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
	Total	Total*	Total*						
Exports	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Domestic Disappearance	26.3	29.5	29.1	28.3	27.8	27.6	26.1	27.3	28.7
Closing Stocks	4.1	3.8	2.5	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.9	1.9
PCC	0.73	0.80	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.663	0.678	0.697
Stock to Use %	15.5%	12.9%	8.6%	12.5%	7.7%	4.2%	6.4%	10.5%	6.5%
FP Production	101.7	106.7	102.3	106.8	95.6	97.4	95.7	101.9	94.8

\*Forecast.

With respect to imports for 2024/2025, the above forecasting is based on 100% utilization of the CPTPP TRQ, of approximately 1.8 mkg of breast meat and 1.1 mkg under the WTO TRQ.

Conditional allocation utilizations under Section 1 parts of the Export Policy and the Breeder Policies are forecast at 15.8 mkg in 2024/2025. Combined with the FP commercial allocation component of 80.24 mkg, and a quota utilization rate of 98.3%, total production available for further processing is forecast at 94.8 mkg.

To facilitate the necessary supply adjustment for inventories (minus 3.8 mkg whole equivalent) and lower domestic consumption (minus 3.8 mkg whole equivalent), a reduction to the Commercial Allocation for further processing relative to TMAC's November report of 88.2 mkg is required. **TMAC is therefore forecasting a FP commercial allocation component requirement for 2024/2025 of 80.24 mkg.**

#### Whole Bird (WB) Market

On a control period to-date basis (May-December) whole bird domestic disappearance was 48.0 mkg. This represents an increase of 6.2 mkg (15%) relative to 2022/2023, and an increase of 3.9 mkg (8.8%) relative to 2021/2022. TMAC speculates that the high price of beef, a key competitive protein at festive times, is a key driver behind the resurgence of WB disappearance. As beef prices will remain high and the price of hams are expected to be above average, turkey appears well positioned to maintain and gain market share between now and the end of the 2023/2024 control period. Based on this view, illustrated below is an assessment of WB supply and disappearance for the remainder of the 2023/2024 Control Period.

**2023/2024 Supply and Disappearance:**

(WB)	21/22	2022/23			2023/24		
	Total	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total
Opening Stocks	7.5	9.9	4.6	9.9	12.9	9.0	12.9
Production	57.5	39.5	17.9	57.3	46.8	14.0	60.8
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Total Supply	65.0	49.3	22.4	67.2	60.0	23.0	74.0
Total Disappearance	55.2	44.8	9.6	54.3	50.9	10.0	60.9
Exports	2.2	3.0	1.0	4.0	2.9	1.0	3.9
Domestic Disappearance	52.9	41.8	8.6	50.3	48.0	9.0	57.0
Closing Stocks	9.9	4.6	12.9	12.9	9.0	13.0	13.0
PCC	1.38			1.28			1.41
Stocks to Use %	17.9%			23.7%			21.4%

\*For 2023/2024, a total production figure of 60.8 mkg, less 3.9 mkg for exports and less 5.3 mkg for basting and stuffing equals a domestic commercial allocation requirement of 51.6 mkg.

The following observations are also relevant to the 2023/2024 control period.

- TMAC is forecasting January-April domestic disappearance at 9.0 mkg, an increase of 0.4 mkg (5.0%) from last year but comparable with previous years.
- The total domestic disappearance forecast of 57.0 mkg is 6.7 mkg higher (13.2%) than the corresponding figure of 50.3 mkg for 2022/2023.
- Total commodity whole bird external sales, as reported by CPEP, is up 13% control period to-date relative to last year, on wholesale pricing that is down 6%. The latter, however, was anticipated given the lesser impact on supply due to AI this year versus last. TMAC monitors the wholesale gross margin on under 9 kg commodity whole birds. The current gross margin although slightly lower than last year, still shows improvement from the pre-2021 period.

**2024/2025 Whole Bird (WB) Supply and Disappearance:**

In its November report, TMAC was forecasting 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 WB domestic disappearance at 55.0 mkg, which was seen as consistent with the long-term downward trend in WB consumption but in recognition that at some point there should be a flattening out of this trend on a total kilogram basis.

As illustrated below, TMAC is forecasting 2024/2025 WB domestic disappearance at 58.0 mkg. This is an increase of 1.0 mkg (1.8%) relative to the 2023/2024 forecast of 57.0 mkg, with PCC being held constant at 1.41 kg. The reason for this forecast is directly related to the beef market (i.e., forecast continued reductions in beef supply and

increased pricing), the anticipation that retailers will continue to feature turkey at festive due to its competitive position versus beef and pork and there is likely not a better time for the turkey industry to be positive on the product it is producing.

#### 2024/2025 Supply and Disappearance:

(WB)	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24*	24/25*
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Opening Stocks	18.8	18.2	17.3	7.5	9.9	12.9	13.0
Production	65.7	61.6	51.5	57.5	57.3	60.8	61.3
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total Supply	84.6	79.8	68.8	65.0	67.2	74.0	74.3
Total Disappearance	66.3	62.5	61.3	55.2	54.3	60.9	61.9
Exports	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.0	3.9	3.9
Domestic Disappearance	66.1	62.1	60.2	52.9	50.3	57.0	58.0
Closing Stocks	18.2	17.3	7.5	9.9	12.9	13.0	12.4
PCC	1.77	1.64	1.57	1.38	1.28	1.41	1.41
Stocks to Use %	27.5%	27.7%	12.2%	17.9%	23.7%	21.4%	20.0%

\*Forecast. For 2024/2025, a total production figure of 61.3 mkg, less 3.9 mkg for exports and less 5.3 mkg for basting and stuffing equals a forecast domestic commercial allocation requirement of 52.1 mkg.

With forecast domestic disappearance at 58.0 mkg and targeting a 20% closing stock-to-use ratio, results in a **forecast WB commercial allocation requirement of 52.1 mkg for the 2024/2025 control period**. This is up 3.4 mkg (7%) from TMAC's November report of 48.7 mkg. The 20% stock-to-use ratio (12.4 mkg), results in a slight draw down in stocks of approximately 0.6 mkg.

#### Combined WB and FP Commercial Allocation Requirement

Based on the above WB and breast meat supply and disappearance tables, **TMAC is recommending a 2024/2025 Commercial Allocation of 132.3 mkg**, comprised of a WB component of 52.1 mkg and a FP component of 80.2 mkg.

There is consensus at TMAC on the recommendation of 132.3 mkg, although there are differences of view amongst the Committee members on some of the individual supply and disappearance components within the WB and breast meat forecasts.

Regarding the 2024/2025 closing breast meat inventory of 1.9 mkg (S/U ratio of 6.5%, or 3.6 weeks of working inventory) and the forecast breast meat PCC of 0.697 kg, depending on the TFC Directors' evaluation, the commercial allocation requirement for further processing will be impacted.

The recommendation of 132.3 mkg is 4.6 mkg lower than TMAC's preliminary November recommendation of 136.9 mkg. As noted previously, the primary reason for the reduction is the state of the breast meat market as illustrated by depressed per capita consumption (i.e., less than 0.71 kg per person) and the resulting forecast high closing inventories (2.9 mkg). As mentioned in previous TMAC reports, the extent to which breast meat demand has been set backwards by AI (i.e., demand destruction due to reduced supply and at significantly higher prices) is the likely cause. TFC Directors should consider options for reversing this trend.



## Breast Meat S & D

2021/22 to 2023/24 May-Dec and Jan-Apr (2023/24 Forecast)

	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24		
	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total
Opening Stocks	2.1	0.8	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.7
Production	16.8	8.8	25.6	16.7	8.4	25.1	17.4	9.3	26.7
Imports	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.8
Total Supply	19.6	10.0	28.8	18.7	10.1	27.9	20.3	11.9	30.2
Total Disappear.	18.8	8.8	27.6	17.9	8.4	26.3	18.3	9.0	27.3
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dom. Disappear.	18.8	8.8	27.6	17.7	8.4	26.1	18.3	9.0	27.3
Closing Stocks	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.9
Weighted \$/kg	\$ 9.41	\$ 10.97	\$ 9.84	\$ 12.65	\$ 13.50	\$ 12.92	\$ 11.31		
FP Production	64.0	33.4	97.4	63.5	32.1	95.7	66.4	35.5	101.9

16

16



## Breast Meat S & D

2015/16 to 2024/25 - 2024/25 (132.3) Forecast

	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24 (141.5)	24/25 (132.3)
Opening Stocks	1.3	1.8	4.1	3.8	2.5	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.9
Production	25.3	26.7	28.0	26.8	28.0	25.1	25.6	25.1	26.7	24.9
Imports	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.9
Total Supply	28.3	30.4	33.5	31.8	31.9	30.0	28.8	27.9	30.2	30.6
Total Disappear.	26.5	26.3	29.7	29.2	28.3	27.9	27.6	26.3	27.3	28.7
Exports	0.3	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Dom. Disappear.	26.2	26.3	29.5	29.1	28.3	27.8	27.6	26.1	27.3	28.7
Closing Stocks	1.8	4.1	3.8	2.5	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.9	1.9
Population (Nov 1)	35.8	36.3	36.7	37.3	37.8	38.0	38.5	39.4	40.4	41.2
PCC	0.73	0.73	0.80	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.66	0.68	0.70
Weighted \$/kg	\$ 10.41	\$ 8.67	\$ 6.86	\$ 7.01	\$ 7.43	\$ 7.57	\$ 9.84	\$ 12.92		
S/U	6.9%	15.5%	12.9%	8.6%	12.5%	7.7%	4.2%	6.4%	10.5%	6.5%
FP Production	96.4	101.7	106.7	102.3	106.8	95.6	97.4	95.7	101.9	94.8

17

17



## FP Production Sources

16/17 to 22/23 - 23/24 and 24/25 Forecast

	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24 (141.5)	24/25 (132.3)
<b>FP Production</b>	101.7	106.7	102.3	106.8	95.6	97.4	95.7	101.9	94.8
<b>FP Utilization Rate</b>	96.9%	99.3%	98.4%	99.7%	98.3%	96.7%	87.1%	96.4%	98.3%
<b>Adj. Utl. and FP Allc.</b>	104.9	107.5	103.9	107.1	97.3	100.7	109.9	105.7	96.4
<b>Calendar Adjustment</b>	100.0%	100.4%	100.4%	100.8%	100.4%	98.0%	100.0%	100.8%	100.4%
<b>Total of Utl. and FP Allc.</b>	104.9	107.1	103.5	106.3	96.9	102.8	109.9	104.8	96.0
<b>Multiplier Breeder Utl.</b>	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.4
<b>Primary Breeder Utl.</b>	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Export – Section 1</b>	16.8	15.1	15.9	15.8	14.2	14.2	11.7	12.6	14.3
<b>Carry-Forward</b>	- 0.1	0.8	0.1	- 0.7	0.5	- 0.2	- 0.4	0.5	-
<b>FP Allocation</b>	84.5	87.2	85.7	89.1	79.3	86.0	97.5	89.9	80.2

22

22



## Whole Bird S & D

2021/22 to 2023/24 May-Dec and Jan-Apr (2023/24 Forecast)

	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24		
	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total	May-Dec	Jan-Apr	Total
<b>Opening Stocks</b>	7.5	3.3	7.5	9.9	4.6	9.9	12.9	9.0	12.9
<b>Production</b>	41.8	15.7	57.5	39.5	17.9	57.3	46.8	14.0	60.8
<b>Imports</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
<b>Total Supply</b>	49.3	19.0	65.0	49.3	22.4	67.2	60.0	23.0	74.0
<b>Total Disappear.</b>	46.0	9.2	55.2	44.8	9.6	54.3	50.9	10.0	60.9
<b>Exports</b>	1.9	0.3	2.2	3.0	1.0	4.0	2.9	1.0	3.9
<b>Dom. Disappear.</b>	44.1	8.9	52.9	41.8	8.6	50.3	48.0	9.0	57.0
<b>Closing Stocks</b>	3.3	9.9	9.9	4.6	12.9	12.9	9.0	13.0	13.0
<b>Avg \$</b>	\$ 5.08	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.14		

23/24 Production = Commercial (51.6) + Stuffing and Basting (5.3) + Exports (3.9) = 60.8 Mkg (Numbers may not add up due to rounding).

27

27

 <h2 style="text-align: right;">Whole Bird S &amp; D</h2> <p style="text-align: right;">2015/16 to 2024/25 - 2024/25 (132.3) Forecast</p>										
	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24 (141.5)	24/25 (132.3)
Opening Stocks	18.2	24.9	21.0	18.8	18.2	17.3	7.5	9.9	12.9	13.0
Production	76.7	69.3	65.9	65.7	61.6	51.5	57.5	57.3	60.8	61.3
Imports	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total Supply	95.2	94.2	86.9	84.6	79.8	68.8	65.0	67.2	74.0	74.3
Total Disappear.	70.3	73.1	68.0	66.3	62.5	61.3	55.2	54.3	60.9	61.9
Exports	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.0	3.9	3.9
Dom. Disappear.	70.3	72.9	67.9	66.1	62.1	60.2	52.9	50.3	57.0	58.0
Closing Stocks	24.9	21.0	18.8	18.2	17.3	7.5	9.9	12.9	13.0	12.4
Population (Nov1)	35.8	36.3	36.7	37.3	37.8	38.0	38.5	39.4	40.4	41.2
PCC	1.96	2.01	1.85	1.77	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Stock to Use	35.4%	28.8%	27.7%	27.5%	27.7%	12.2%	17.9%	23.7%	21.4%	20.0%
Avg \$	\$ 3.87	\$ 3.27	\$ 3.19	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.96	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.53		
Stuff & Baste	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.3
Quota	75.1	66.8	62.7	62.5	57.8	47.0	51.2	48.8	51.6	<sup>28</sup> 52.1

28

**Appendix IV**



# Turkey Market Review

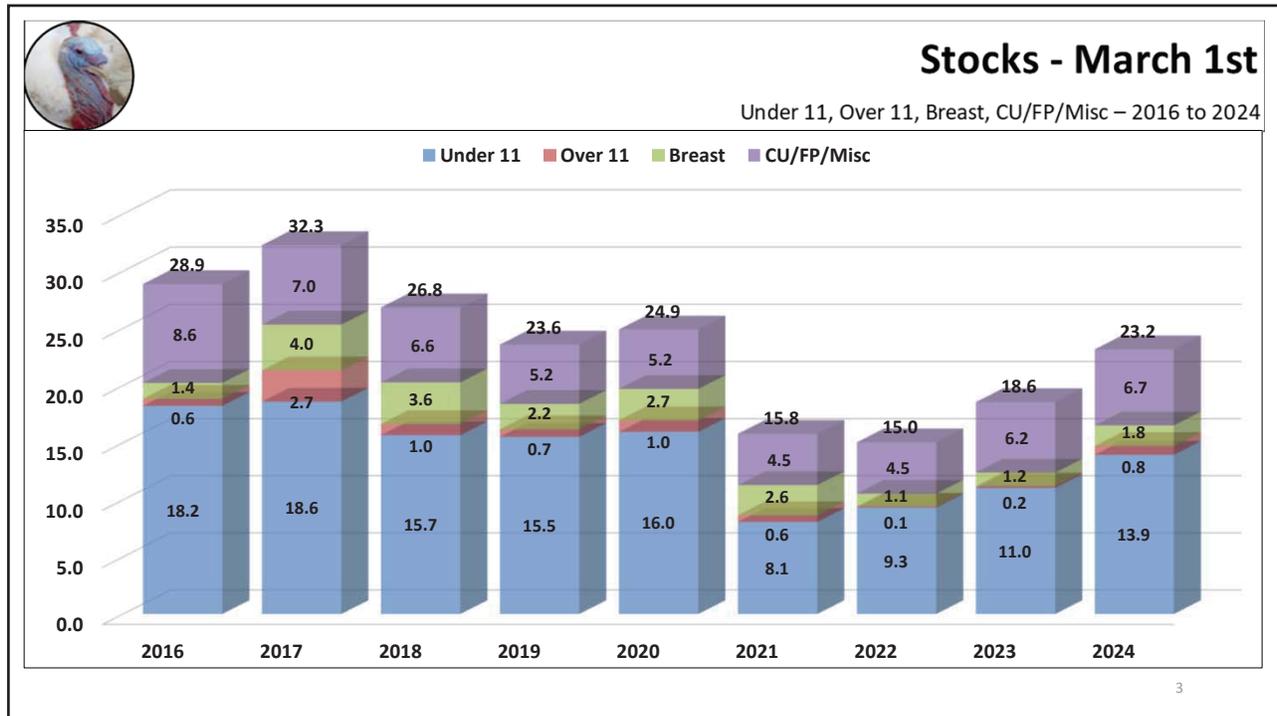
(all numbers in millions of kg, unless otherwise noted)

**TFC 277<sup>th</sup> Meeting – March 19-20, 2024**  
**Reflects Forecasts from TMAC of February 9, 2024, and updated data**



## Turkey Market Review

# All Turkey and Turkey Products



3

**S & D – All Turkey – 12 Months Rolling**  
All Turkey and Turkey Products - Includes Section 2 – March to February – 2016/17 to 2023/24

	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24
Opening Stocks	28.9	32.3	26.8	23.6	24.9	15.8	15.0	18.6
Production	181.6	170.4	166.4	165.7	152.4	152.6	149.3	160.5
Imports	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.2	3.5
Total Supply	213.2	205.7	196.0	192.4	180.3	170.7	166.5	182.5
Total Disappear.	180.9	178.9	172.4	167.5	164.5	155.7	148.0	159.3
Exports	27.5	21.8	21.4	22.2	24.9	22.4	20.4	23.3
Dom. Disappear.	153.4	157.1	151.1	145.3	139.6	133.3	127.6	136.0
Closing Stocks	32.3	26.8	23.6	24.9	15.8	15.0	18.6	23.2
Population (Sep 1)	36.2	36.7	37.2	37.7	38.0	38.4	39.2	40.2
PCC	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.4

4



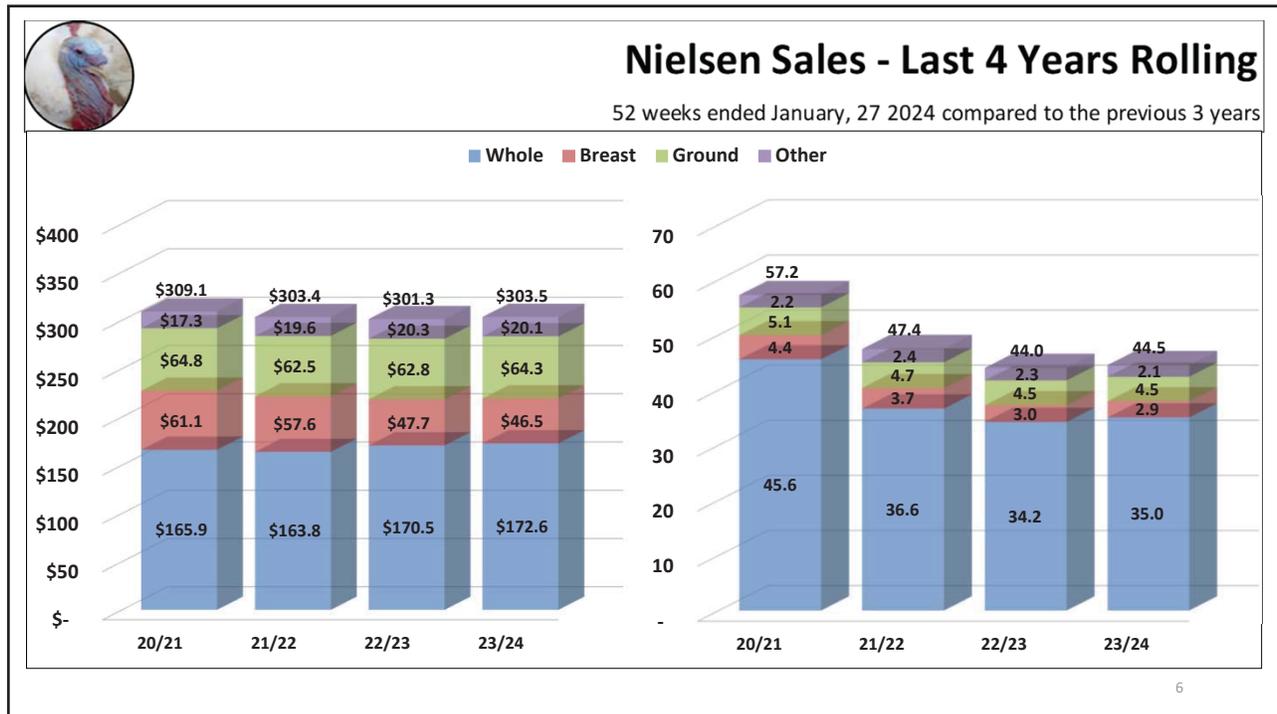
### S & D – All Turkey – Control Period To-Date

All Turkey and Turkey Products - Includes Section 2 – May to February – 2016/17 to 2023/24

	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24
Opening Stocks	34.9	31.6	29.8	26.9	26.5	15.5	15.7	20.8
Production	151.5	145.7	140.4	140.1	124.9	128.1	123.3	133.4
Imports	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.6
Total Supply	188.6	179.8	172.8	169.5	153.6	145.4	141.0	156.9
Total Disappear.	156.3	152.9	149.2	144.6	137.8	130.3	122.4	133.7
Exports	22.4	16.9	17.4	18.3	20.5	19.3	17.2	19.1
Dom. Disappear.	133.9	136.0	131.8	126.3	117.3	111.0	105.3	114.7
Closing Stocks	32.3	26.8	23.6	24.9	15.8	15.0	18.6	23.2
Population (Oct 1)	36.3	36.7	37.3	37.8	38.0	38.4	39.3	40.3
PCC	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8

5

5



6



# Turkey Market Review

## Further Processed Summary

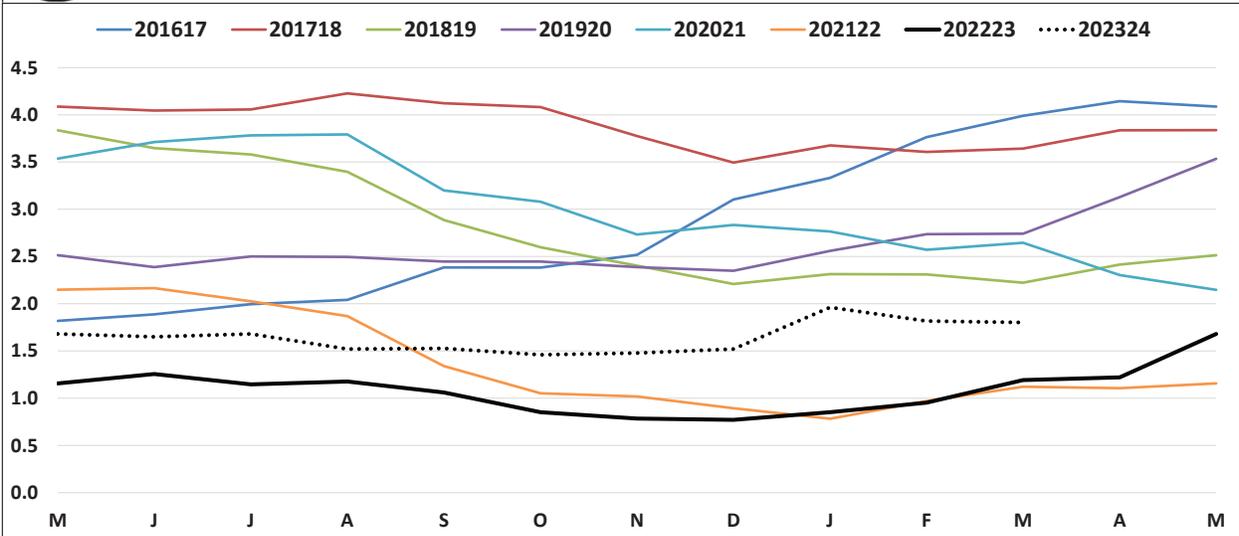
7

7



# Breast Meat Stocks - Monthly

2016 to 2024



8

8



## Breast Meat S & D

2021/22 to 2023/24 May-Feb and Mar-Apr (2023/24 Forecast)

	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24		
	May-Feb	Mar-Apr	Total	May-Feb	Mar-Apr	Total	May-Feb	Mar-Apr	Total
Opening Stocks	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.7
Production	20.8	4.8	25.6	20.5	4.6	25.1	21.4	5.3	26.7
Imports	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.4	1.8
Total Supply	23.9	6.1	28.8	22.8	6.4	27.9	24.6	7.5	30.2
Total Disappear.	22.7	4.9	27.6	21.6	4.7	26.3	22.8	4.6	27.3
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dom. Disappear.	22.7	4.9	27.6	21.4	4.7	26.1	22.8	4.6	27.3
Closing Stocks	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.9
Weighted \$/kg	\$ 9.62	\$ 11.20	\$ 9.84	\$ 12.86	\$ 13.23	\$ 12.92	\$ 11.31		
FP Production	79.3	18.1	97.4	78.0	17.7	95.7	81.7	20.2	101.9

9

9



## Breast Meat S & D

2015/16 to 2024/25 - 2024/25 (132.3) Forecast

	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24 (141.5)	24/25 (132.3)
Opening Stocks	1.3	1.8	4.1	3.8	2.5	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.9
Production	25.3	26.7	28.0	26.8	28.0	25.1	25.6	25.1	26.7	24.9
Imports	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.9
Total Supply	28.3	30.4	33.5	31.8	31.9	30.0	28.8	27.9	30.2	30.6
Total Disappear.	26.5	26.3	29.7	29.2	28.3	27.9	27.6	26.3	27.3	28.7
Exports	0.3	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Dom. Disappear.	26.2	26.3	29.5	29.1	28.3	27.8	27.6	26.1	27.3	28.7
Closing Stocks	1.8	4.1	3.8	2.5	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.9	1.9
Population (Nov 1)	35.8	36.3	36.7	37.3	37.8	38.0	38.5	39.4	40.4	41.2
PCC	0.73	0.73	0.80	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.66	0.68	0.70
Weighted \$/kg	\$ 10.41	\$ 8.67	\$ 6.86	\$ 7.01	\$ 7.43	\$ 7.57	\$ 9.84	\$ 12.92		
S/U	6.9%	15.5%	12.9%	8.6%	12.5%	7.7%	4.2%	6.4%	10.5%	6.5%
FP Production	96.4	101.7	106.7	102.3	106.8	95.6	97.4	95.7	101.9	94.8

10

10

	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
								(141.5)	(132.3)
 <b>FP Production Sources</b> 16/17 to 22/23 - 23/24 and 24/25 Forecast									
<b>FP Production</b>	101.7	106.7	102.3	106.8	95.6	97.4	95.7	101.9	94.8
<b>FP Utilization Rate</b>	96.9%	99.3%	98.4%	99.7%	98.3%	96.7%	87.1%	96.4%	98.3%
<b>Adj. Utl. and FP Allc.</b>	104.9	107.5	103.9	107.1	97.3	100.7	109.9	105.7	96.4
<b>Calendar Adjustment</b>	100.0%	100.4%	100.4%	100.8%	100.4%	98.0%	100.0%	100.8%	100.4%
<b>Total of Utl. and FP Allc.</b>	104.9	107.1	103.5	106.3	96.9	102.8	109.9	104.8	96.0
<b>Multiplier Breeder Utl.</b>	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.4
<b>Primary Breeder Utl.</b>	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Export – Section 1</b>	16.8	15.1	15.9	15.8	14.2	14.2	11.7	12.6	14.3
<b>Carry-Forward</b>	- 0.1	0.8	0.1	- 0.7	0.5	- 0.2	- 0.4	0.5	-
<b>FP Allocation</b>	84.5	87.2	85.7	89.1	79.3	86.0	97.5	89.9	80.2

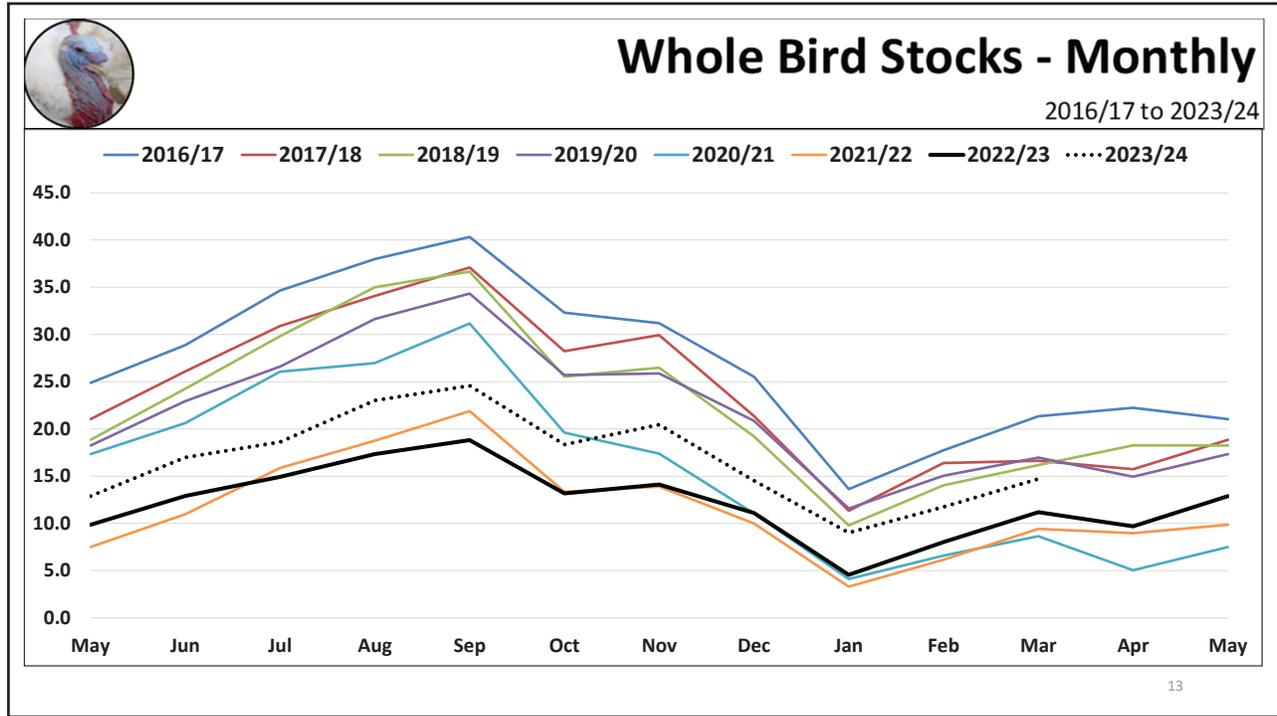
11

11

	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
								(141.5)	(132.3)
 <b>Turkey Market Review</b>									
<b>Whole Bird Summary</b>									

12

12



13

**Whole Bird S & D**  
2021/22 to 2023/24 May-Feb and Mar-Apr (2023/24 Forecast)

	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24		
	May-Feb	Mar-Apr	Total	May-Feb	Mar-Apr	Total	May-Feb	Mar-Apr	Total
Opening Stocks	7.5	9.4	7.5	9.9	11.2	9.9	12.9	15.0	12.9
Production	49.3	8.2	57.5	47.3	10.0	57.3	55.5	5.6	61.1
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Total Supply	56.8	17.6	65.0	57.2	21.2	67.2	68.6	20.6	74.2
Total Disappear.	47.4	7.8	55.2	46.0	8.3	54.3	53.6	7.5	61.1
Exports	2.0	0.3	2.2	3.1	0.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	4.1
Dom. Disappear.	45.4	7.5	52.9	43.0	7.4	50.3	50.5	6.5	57.0
Closing Stocks	9.4	9.9	9.9	11.2	12.9	12.9	15.0	13.2	13.2
Avg \$	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.10	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.58	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.08		

23/24 Production = Commercial (51.6) + Stuffing and Basting (5.4) + Exports (4.1) = 61.1 Mkg (Numbers may not add up due to rounding).

14

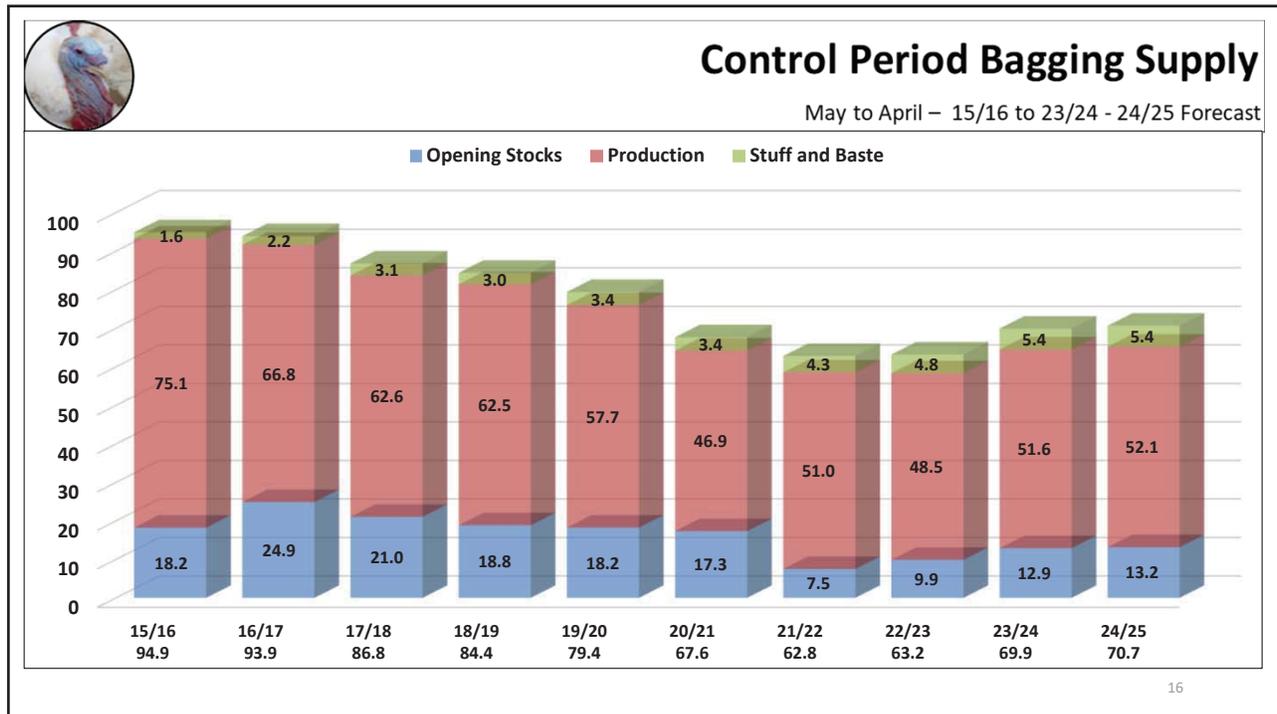


## Whole Bird S & D

2015/16 to 2024/25 - 2024/25 (132.3) Forecast

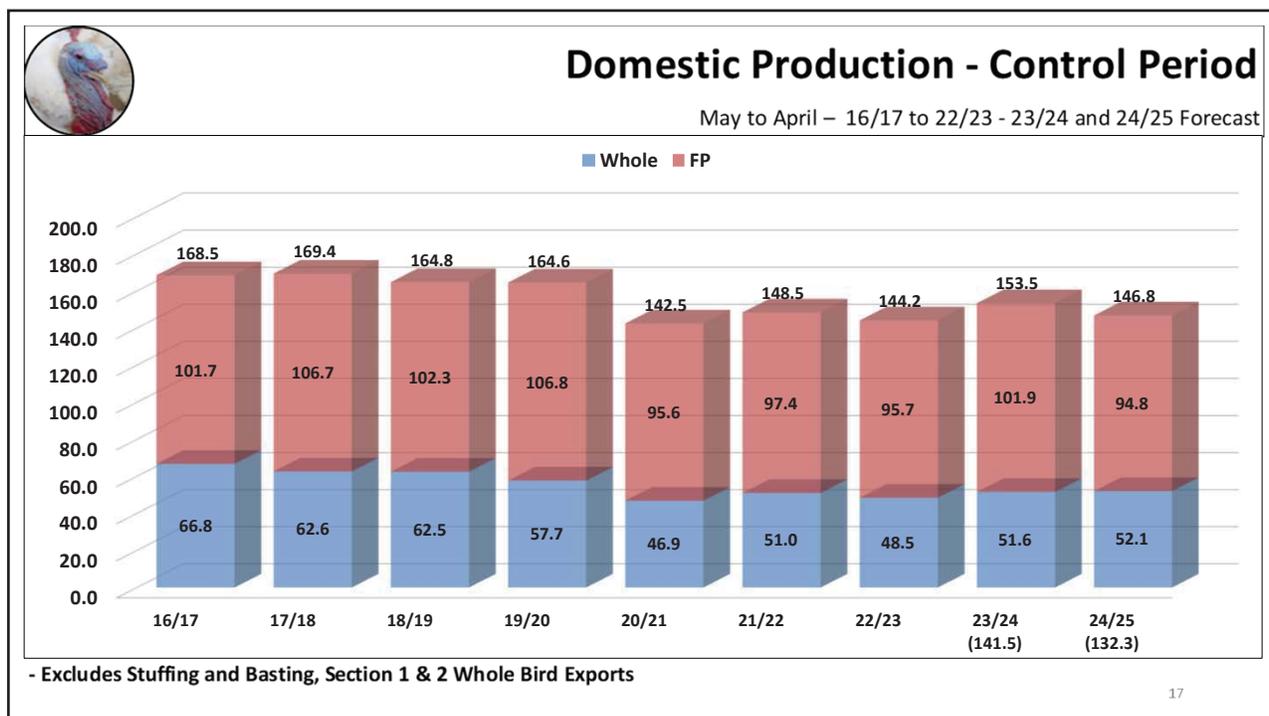
	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24 (141.5)	24/25 (132.3)
Opening Stocks	18.2	24.9	21.0	18.8	18.2	17.3	7.5	9.9	12.9	13.2
Production	76.7	69.3	65.9	65.7	61.6	51.5	57.5	57.3	61.1	61.6
Imports	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total Supply	95.2	94.2	86.9	84.6	79.8	68.8	65.0	67.2	74.2	74.7
Total Disappear.	70.3	73.1	68.0	66.3	62.5	61.3	55.2	54.3	61.1	62.1
Exports	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.0	4.1	4.1
Dom. Disappear.	70.3	72.9	67.9	66.1	62.1	60.2	52.9	50.3	57.0	58.0
Closing Stocks	24.9	21.0	18.8	18.2	17.3	7.5	9.9	12.9	13.2	12.7
Population (Nov1)	35.8	36.3	36.7	37.3	37.8	38.0	38.5	39.4	40.4	41.2
PCC	1.96	2.01	1.85	1.77	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Stock to Use	35.4%	28.8%	27.7%	27.5%	27.7%	12.2%	17.9%	23.7%	21.6%	20.4%
Avg \$	\$ 3.87	\$ 3.27	\$ 3.19	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.96	\$ 5.09	\$ 5.53		
Stuff & Baste	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.8	5.4	5.4
Quota	75.1	66.8	62.7	62.5	57.8	47.0	51.2	48.8	51.6	<sup>15</sup> 52.1

15



16

16



17

**Commercial Allocation Overview**  
15/16 to 22/23 - 23/24 Forecast

	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24 (141.5)	24/25 (132.3)
<b>Commercial Allocation</b>	151.3	149.9	148.2	146.8	126.2	137.0	146.0	141.5	132.3
<b>Whole Bird Allocation</b>	66.8	62.6	62.5	57.7	46.9	51.0	48.5	51.6	52.1
<b>Production</b>	69.3	65.9	65.7	61.6	51.5	57.5	57.3	61.1	61.6
<b>Exports</b>	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.0	4.1	4.1
<b>Stuffing and Basting</b>	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.8	5.4	5.4
<b>FP Allocation</b>	84.5	87.2	85.7	89.1	79.3	86.0	97.5	89.9	80.2
<b>Other Utilization</b>	20.5	19.9	17.8	17.2	17.6	16.7	12.4	14.9	15.8
<b>FP and Calender Adjust</b>	96.9%	99.7%	98.8%	100.5%	98.7%	94.8%	87.1%	97.2%	98.7%
<b>FP Production</b>	101.7	106.7	102.3	106.8	95.6	97.4	95.7	101.9	94.8

WB Allocation 24/25 (52.1) = Production (61.6) - Exports (4.1) - Stuffing and Basting (5.4)  
 FP Allocation 24/25 (80.2) = FP Production (94.8)/FP and Calender Adjust (98.7%) - Other Utilization (15.8)  
 Note: Some historical allocation numbers will differ from the set allocation due to the inclusion of overmarketing

18



## Turkey Market Review

# Additional Background

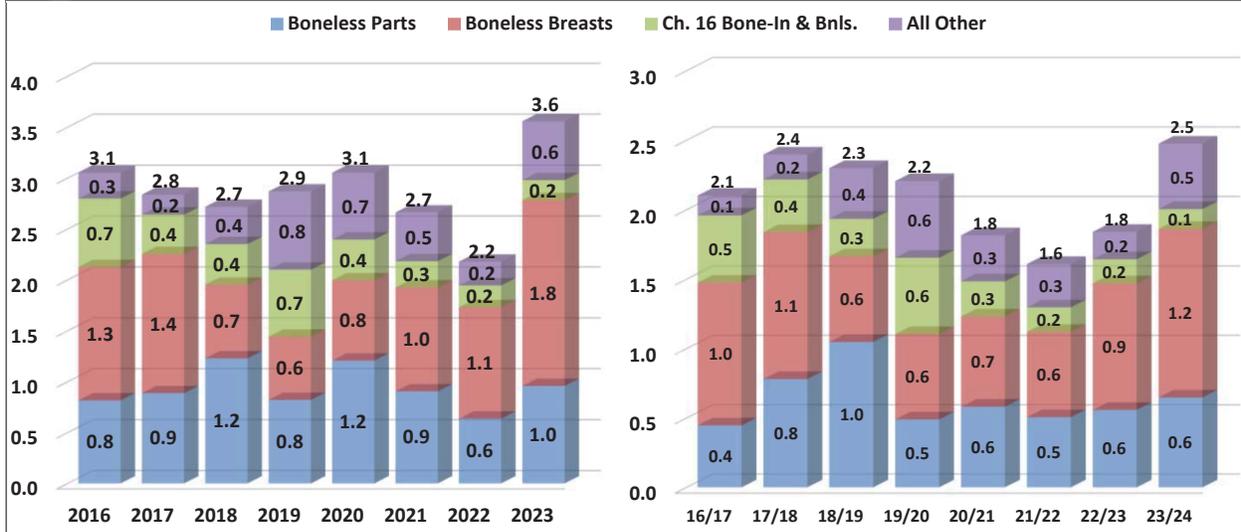
19

19



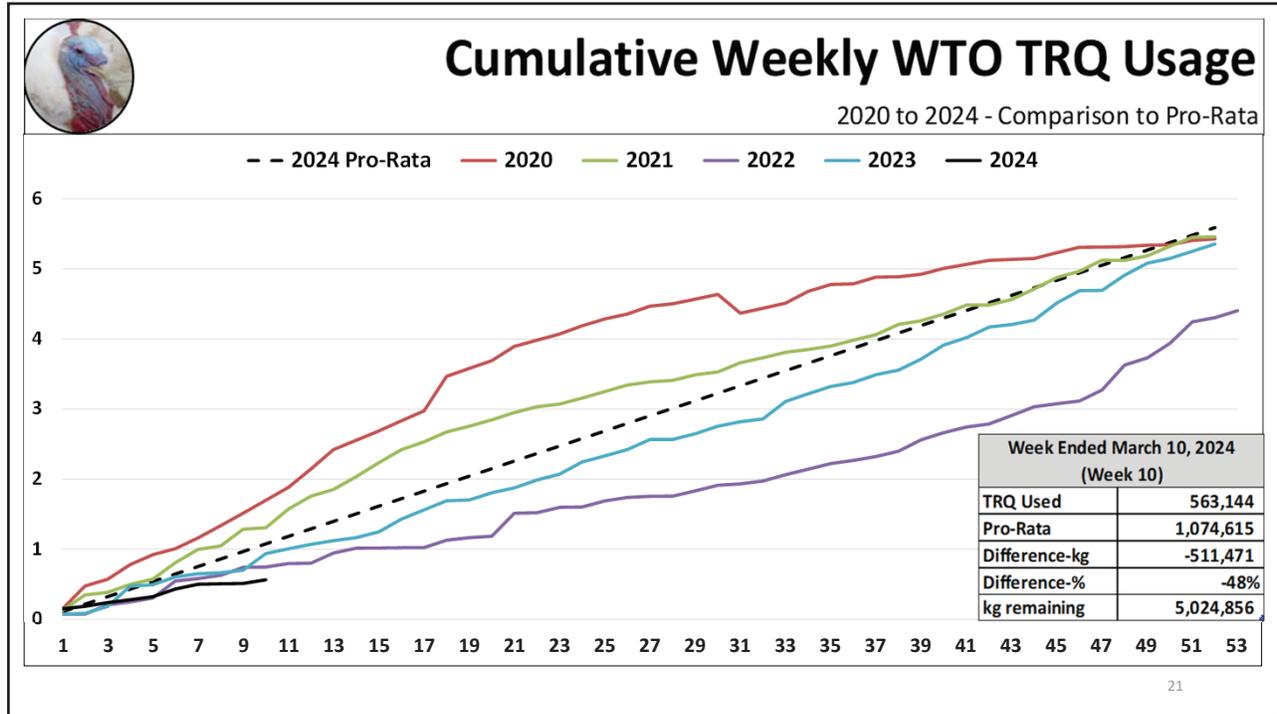
## Imports - Annual and Control Period To-Date

2016 to 2024

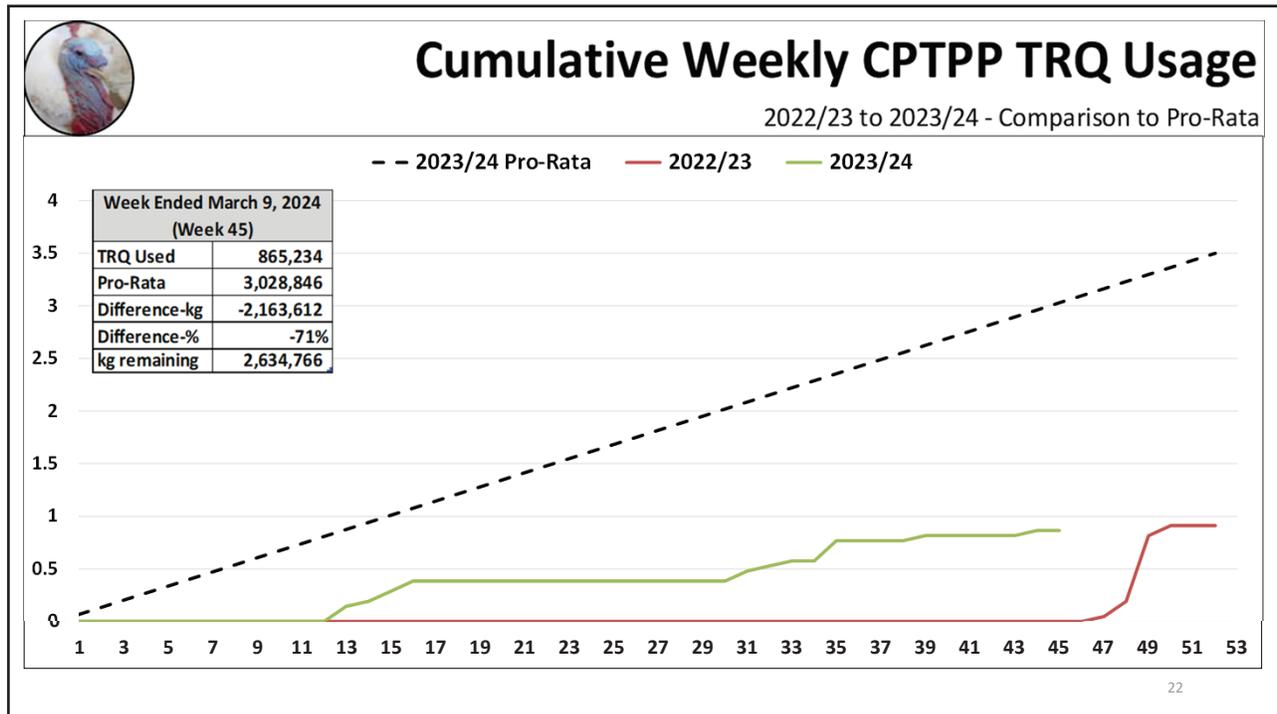


20

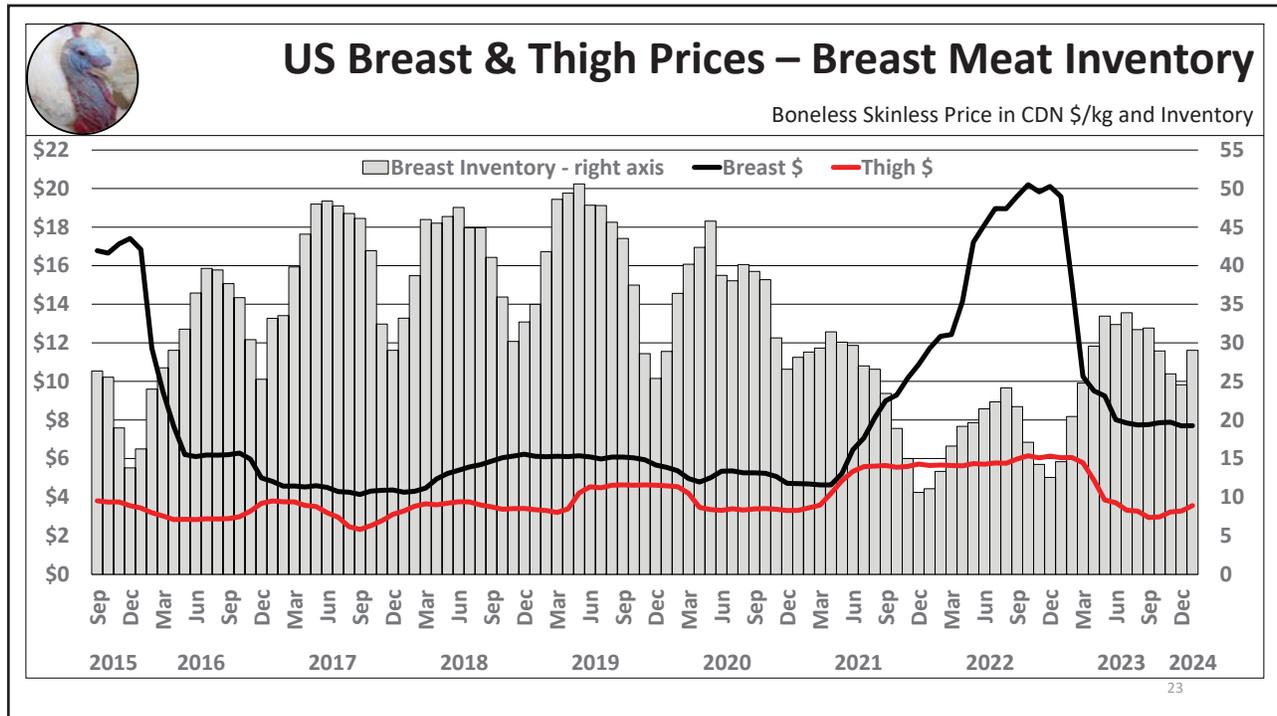
20



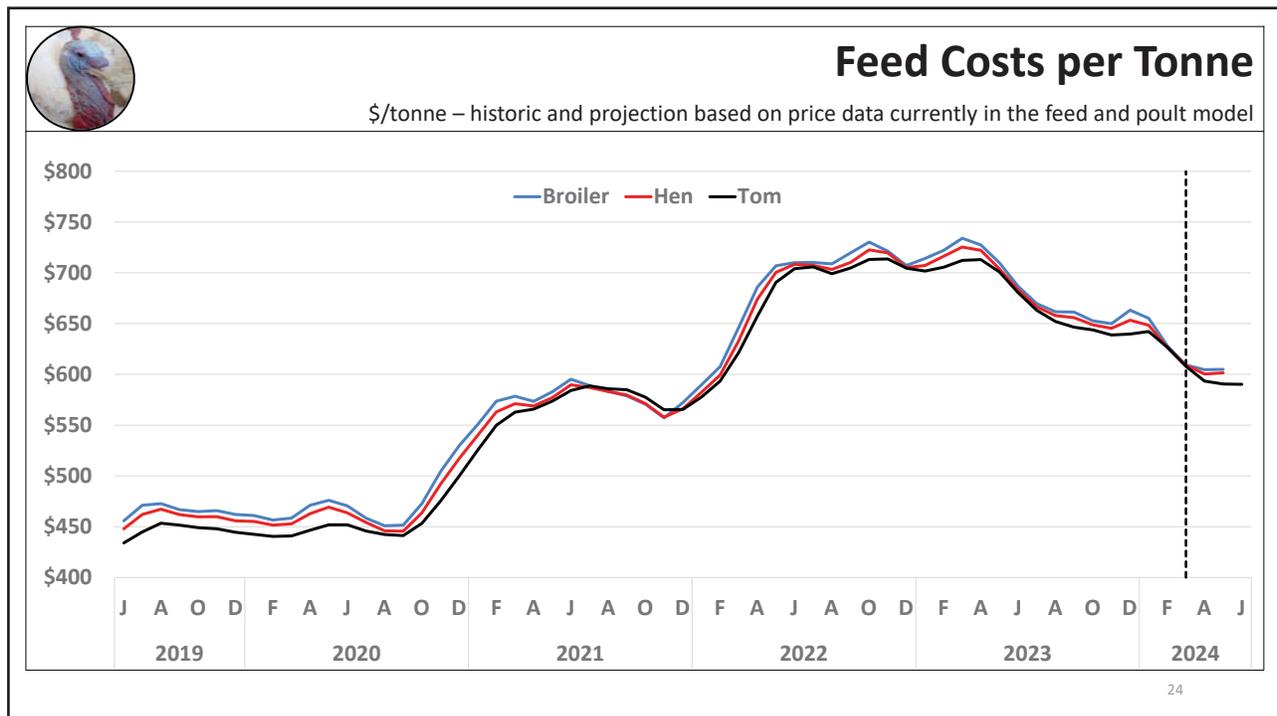
21



22



23



24



## Breast Meat Domestic Disappearance

2015/16 to 2023/24 - 2023/24 Forecast

	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	% Change
May-Jun	4.2	4.3	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.6%
Jul-Aug	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.8	6.0%
Sep-Oct	4.8	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.2%
Nov-Dec	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.2	-0.3%
Jan-Feb	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.4	18.9%
<i>Sub-Total</i>	21.8	21.7	25.2	24.8	24.0	22.5	22.7	21.4	22.8	6.1%
Mar-Apr	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	-1.9%
<i>Sub-Total</i>	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	-1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>4.7%</b>

25

25



## Whole Bird Domestic Disappearance

2015/16 to 2023/24 - 2023/24 Forecast

	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	% Change
May-Jun	3.2	2.7	2.5	1.8	2.9	1.2	0.5	4.3	3.8	-12.7%
Jul-Aug	4.4	7.9	5.1	4.4	3.4	3.6	2.1	4.6	5.4	16.4%
Sep-Oct	26.7	22.4	18.9	22.4	19.4	23.2	19.2	12.9	15.9	23.2%
Nov-Dec	28.5	30.4	30.9	28.5	26.2	22.7	22.2	19.9	22.8	14.5%
Jan-Feb	2.3	1.9	3.6	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.6	117.2%
<i>Sub-Total</i>	65.1	65.3	61.1	59.3	54.3	52.1	45.4	43.0	50.5	17.4%
Mar-Apr	5.2	7.6	6.9	6.8	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.4	6.5	-11.1%
<i>Sub-Total</i>	5.2	7.6	6.9	6.8	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.4	6.5	-11.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>13.2%</b>

26

26



CPTPP TRQ Utilization

**Appendix V**

%	Kg of TRQ	Kg of Breast Meat	Evis. Kg
100.0%	3.50	1.750	6.7
90.0%	3.15	1.575	6.0
80.0%	2.80	1.400	5.3
70.0%	2.45	1.225	4.7
60.0%	2.10	1.050	4.0
50.0%	1.75	0.875	3.3
40.0%	1.40	0.700	2.7
30.0%	1.05	0.525	2.0
20.0%	0.70	0.350	1.3
10.0%	0.35	0.175	0.7
0.0%		0	0.0

	2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25
	May-Feb	Mar-Apr	Total	May-Feb	Mar-Apr	Total	May-Feb	Mar-Apr	Total	May-Apr
Opening Stocks	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.9
Production	20.8	4.8	25.6	20.5	4.6	25.1	21.4	5.3	26.7	25.5
Imports	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.4	1.8	2.2
Total Supply	23.9	6.1	28.8	22.8	6.4	27.9	24.6	7.5	30.2	30.6
Total Disappear.	22.7	4.9	27.6	21.6	4.7	26.3	22.8	4.6	27.3	28.7
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dom. Disappear.	22.7	4.9	27.6	21.4	4.7	26.1	22.8	4.6	27.3	28.7
Closing Stocks	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.9	1.9
S/U Ratio			4.2%			6.4%			10.5%	6.5%
FP Production	79.3	18.1	97.4	78.0	17.7	95.7	81.7	20.2	101.9	97.1
FP Allocation			86.0			97.5			89.9	82.6
Whole			51.2			48.8			51.6	52.1
Total			137.2			146.3			141.5	134.7

Appendix VI

**2024/2025 Allocation Worksheet - 277th TFC**

	Total	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS
<b>Section 1: Commercial Allocation</b>									
Shares as per Policy	a	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	- 1,225,396	- 883,741	- 318,380	- 582,171	- 3,720,000	- 2,085,567	- 215,089	- 269,656
<b>2024/2025 Commercial Allocation</b>	<b>c=a+b</b>	<b>17,748,470</b>	<b>12,799,988</b>	<b>4,611,368</b>	<b>8,432,082</b>	<b>53,880,000</b>	<b>30,207,085</b>	<b>3,115,321</b>	<b>3,905,686</b>
<b>Section 2: Conditional Multiplier Breeder</b>									
Reference %	a		1.62%	0.60%	3.28%	2.13%	1.75%		
Reference Level	b=1e*a	-	207,360	27,668	276,572	1,147,644	528,624	-	-
Egg & Poultry Cap	c					1,488,166			
Reference Level Total	d=b+c	-	207,360	27,668	276,572	2,635,810	528,624	-	-
Forecast Marketings	e	-	-	-	1,056,460	4,582,026	475,000	-	-
<b>Conditional Multiplier Allocation</b>	<b>f=e-d</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>779,888</b>	<b>1,946,216</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Section 3: Conditional Primary Breeder</b>									
<b>a</b>	<b>2,098,080</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,098,080</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Section 4: Conditional Export Policy</b>									
Section 1 Parts	a	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	-	-	-	-	3,304,000	-	-	-
Section 1 Carry-Forward	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 2 Placement for Export	d	-	-	-	-	1,760,044	1,220,800	-	-
Section 3 Live (evis. Equivalent)	e	-	-	-	2,957,161	-	-	-	-
<b>Conditional Export Policy Allocation</b>	<b>f=sum(ae)</b>	<b>1,292,411</b>	<b>1,557,377</b>	<b>603,252</b>	<b>4,090,887</b>	<b>16,318,618</b>	<b>3,511,328</b>	<b>370,726</b>	<b>470,471</b>
<b>Section 5: 2023/2024 Overmarketings</b>									
<b>a</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Section 6: Total Allocation for Consideration (1e+2f+3a+4f-5a)</b>									
	<b>167,739,254</b>	<b>19,040,881</b>	<b>14,357,365</b>	<b>5,214,620</b>	<b>13,302,857</b>	<b>74,242,914</b>	<b>33,718,413</b>	<b>3,486,047</b>	<b>4,376,157</b>

## 2024/2025 PROVINCIAL TURKEY ALLOCATIONS - KILOGRAMS

Reflecting decisions of the TFC Directors during their 277th Meeting of March 19-20, 2024.

	TOTAL	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS
<b>A) Commercial Allocation</b>	134,700,000	17,748,470	12,799,988	4,611,368	8,432,082	53,880,000	30,207,085	3,115,321	3,905,686
<b>B) Multiplier Breeder</b>									
1) Reference %			1.62%	0.60%	3.28%	2.13%	1.75%		
2) Reference Level (AxB1)			207,360	27,668	276,572	1,147,644	528,624		
3) Egg & Poult Cap						1,488,166			
4) Reference Level Total (B2+B3)			207,360	27,668	276,572	2,635,810	528,624		
5) Forecast Marketings	6,113,486				1,056,460	4,582,026	475,000		
<b>6) Conditional Allotment (B5-B4, or "0")</b>	<b>2,726,104</b>				<b>779,888</b>	<b>1,946,216</b>			
<b>C) Primary Breeder</b>	<b>2,098,080</b>					<b>2,098,080</b>			
<b>D) Conditional Export Policy Allocations</b>									
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	3,304,000					3,304,000			
3) Section 1 - Carry-Forward									
4) Section 2 - Placements for Export	2,980,844					1,760,044	1,220,800		
5) Section 3 - Live (evis.)	2,957,161				2,957,161				
<b>6) Total Conditional Export Policy Allocations</b>	<b>28,215,070</b>	<b>1,292,411</b>	<b>1,557,377</b>	<b>603,252</b>	<b>4,090,887</b>	<b>16,318,618</b>	<b>3,511,328</b>	<b>370,726</b>	<b>470,471</b>
<b>E) Overmarketings</b>									
<b>F) Total Allocations (A+B+C+D+E)</b>	<b>167,739,254</b>	<b>19,040,881</b>	<b>14,357,365</b>	<b>5,214,620</b>	<b>13,302,857</b>	<b>74,242,914</b>	<b>33,718,413</b>	<b>3,486,047</b>	<b>4,376,157</b>
<b>Base Allocations (as per the proclamation)</b>	<b>97,041,552</b>	<b>9,298,644</b>	<b>8,278,061</b>	<b>3,628,739</b>	<b>7,824,468</b>	<b>41,730,498</b>	<b>24,493,988</b>	<b>653,173</b>	<b>1,133,981</b>
<b>Over Base Allocations</b>	<b>70,697,702</b>	<b>9,742,237</b>	<b>6,079,304</b>	<b>1,585,881</b>	<b>5,478,389</b>	<b>32,512,416</b>	<b>9,224,425</b>	<b>2,832,874</b>	<b>3,242,176</b>

## 2024/2025 PROVINCIAL TURKEY ALLOCATIONS - POUNDS

1 KG = 2.20462226

Reflecting decisions of the TFC Directors during their 277th Meeting of March 19-20, 2024.

	TOTAL	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS
<b>A) Commercial Allocation</b>	<b>296,962,668</b>	<b>39,128,678</b>	<b>28,219,143</b>	<b>10,166,326</b>	<b>18,589,559</b>	<b>118,785,067</b>	<b>66,595,223</b>	<b>6,868,107</b>	<b>8,610,565</b>
<b>B) Multiplier Breeder</b>									
1) Reference %		1.62%		0.60%	3.28%	2.13%	1.75%		
2) Reference Level (AxB1)		457,150		60,998	609,738	2,530,122	1,165,416		
3) Egg & Poult Cap						3,280,844			
4) Reference Level Total (B2+B3)		457,150		60,998	609,738	5,810,966	1,165,416		
5) Forecast Marketings	<b>13,477,930</b>				2,329,096	10,101,638	1,047,196		
<b>6) Conditional Allotment (B5-B4, or "0")</b>	<b>6,010,030</b>				<b>1,719,358</b>	<b>4,290,672</b>			
<b>C) Primary Breeder</b>	<b>4,625,475</b>				<b>4,625,475</b>				
<b>D) Conditional Export Policy Allocations</b>									
1) Section 1 - Upper Limit on Parts	<b>41,828,449</b>	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	<b>7,284,073</b>					7,284,073			
3) Section 1 - Carry-Forward									
4) Section 2 - Placements for Export	<b>6,571,636</b>						2,691,403		
5) Section 3 - Live (evis.)	<b>6,519,424</b>				6,519,424				
<b>6) Total Conditional Export Policy Allocations</b>	<b>62,203,582</b>	<b>2,849,279</b>	<b>3,433,429</b>	<b>1,329,943</b>	<b>9,018,862</b>	<b>35,976,394</b>	<b>7,741,153</b>	<b>817,311</b>	<b>1,037,211</b>
<b>E) Overmarketings</b>									
<b>F) Total Allocations (A+B+C+D+E)</b>	<b>369,801,755</b>	<b>41,977,957</b>	<b>31,652,572</b>	<b>11,496,269</b>	<b>29,327,779</b>	<b>163,677,608</b>	<b>74,336,376</b>	<b>7,685,418</b>	<b>9,647,776</b>
<b>Base Allocations (as per the proclamation)</b>	<b>213,940,000</b>	<b>20,500,000</b>	<b>18,250,000</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>17,250,000</b>	<b>92,000,000</b>	<b>54,000,000</b>	<b>1,440,000</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>
<b>Over Base Allocations</b>	<b>155,861,755</b>	<b>21,477,957</b>	<b>13,402,572</b>	<b>3,496,269</b>	<b>12,077,779</b>	<b>71,677,608</b>	<b>20,336,376</b>	<b>6,245,418</b>	<b>7,147,776</b>