

CFIA Livestock Traceability Fact Sheet

Traceability supports animal health, food safety, and the strength of Canada's livestock industry. This fact sheet provides an overview of the update from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency on a revised regulatory approach to the Livestock Traceability Regulations as of **June 2, 2026**.

The CFIA proposed new traceability requirements for livestock across Canada. In the CFIA's update on **June 2**, they indicated that they are planning to move ahead with the updated traceability requirements for goats, sheep, and cervids to bring them in line with requirements similar to cattle and bison. The CFIA will also move forward with updated pig traceability requirements supported by the industry. New movement reporting will not move forward at this time.

Currently, the traceability system for ruminants relies heavily on tagging at the farm of origin and reporting at slaughter. It does not track where the animal goes in between. Producers will continue to be able to report livestock data, through third party apps or connected farm software, by email, phone, fax or mail.

Data submitted will only be accessible to the account holder. CFIA and provincial partners have access for enforcing animal health regulations.

Key Changes Include

Reporting timeframe being shortened from 30 days to 7 days only for abattoirs and carcass collection or disposal points for all regulated species.

Requiring transporters of all regulated species to carry documentation to accompany animals during transport, which most producers and transporters already meet through existing systems such as provincial livestock manifests.

Giving producers of all regulated parties the option to use provincial premises ID numbers instead of personal contact details when buying tags or reporting events.

Introducing ID requirements for goats and cervids like all regulated species.

Adding event reporting (e.g. slaughter, disposal, import, and export) for goats and cervids like all regulated species.

Requiring slaughter and export reporting for sheep like all regulated species.

Key Issues

Supply chain friction – requiring transporters to transfer PID and licence plates within 24 hours. Some provinces, including Saskatchewan, already have a provincial requirement for transporters to carry a livestock manifest document. The update will make it a national requirement.

Brief Summary of Proposed Changes for Cattle - as of June 2, 2026

Proposed Regulation	Current Status	Potential Producer Concern
Cattle or cattle carcasses must be identified with a CCIA tag before leaving your farm.	This is required by current regulations.	
Cattle that arrive without a tag or lose a tag at your farm must have a new CCIA tag applied as soon as possible.	Current requirement is to keep this in your records.	Potential concern arising from tag retention issues, and safety of re-tagging adult animals.
Must report your PID when purchasing tags and reporting information to CCIA.	Maintaining a PID and reporting it when buying CCIA tags is not a new requirement in Saskatchewan; PIDs are required by a variety of locations including fairgrounds.	
You do not have to report the death of cattle on your farm but will have to report the on-farm disposal of tagged cattle carcasses.	Current requirement for the reporting of tagged cattle carcasses is 30 days.	
Cattle transporters will be required to provide information to the receiving site within 24 hours of arrival of cattle, and they will need to keep a record of (but not report) cattle they transported for 2 years.	Livestock manifests in SK already contain the information that would be required of transporters.	
Cattle exported/imported across federal borders from your site will need to be reported.	Current requirement is 30 days.	