Organizational changes in the CFIA

- Dr. Bruce Archibald was appointed President of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) effective August 12, 2013.
- In October 2013, the Government announced that the CFIA will report to the Minister of Health.
- Dr. Bill Anderson is the ED of the Plant Health & Biosecurity Directorate.
- Directorate restructure (interim)
  - Plant Protection Division
  - Plant Production and Inputs Division
  - Strategic Initiatives and Modernization Division

Regulating Grain Imports: Grains Import Framework (GIF)

- Providing Canadian importers with choices to help them manage business risk and be compliant with the Plant Protection Act (PPA).
- Importing grain certified as pest free with a phytosanitary certificate or equivalent document in compliance with the PPA.
- Importing uncertified grain with a permit and bringing the shipment into compliance with the PPA.

Objectives for the GIF

- Promoting maximum compliance with phytosanitary import requirements while striking a balance to be minimally restrictive to trade.
- Grain imported into Canada has always been regulated (e.g. for fungal pathogens of wheat).
- Pest risk assessments identified four new pests (weeds) associated with the grain import pathway which were added to the List of Pests Regulated by Canada in 2012-2013.

Seed Potato Tuber Quality Management Program (SPTQMP)

- Budget 2012 initiative was to expand on the use of the SPTQMP.
- The CFIA stopped using the SPTQMP for all shipments destined to the US in January 2014.
- Based on comments from the U.S., in January 2014 the CFIA implemented interim measures for the certification of all seed potato shipments destined for the U.S.
- The CFIA is now pursuing the development of an alternative approach for seed potato tuber inspection and certification.
  - A potato industry stakeholder/federal government taskforce has been established to explore options.
  - Once an acceptable alternative approach has been developed, the CFIA will commence consultation with producers and will be consistent with international obligations and standards.
**Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle**

- Established in Nova Scotia
- Consulting with regional stakeholders on revised regulatory approach (zone expansion and predictable triggers)
- National consultations to follow
- Goal remains to ‘Slow the Spread’
- Majority of exports are heat-treated and risk-free
- Industry movement of regulated articles is regulated through a facility compliance program
- 2014 survey results are starting to arrive
- One detection in New Brunswick

**Emerald Ash Borer Research in 2014**

- Robert Lavallée (CFS): “New trap development - the trap contains a fungus, which infects the temporarily trapped beetle, which then escapes later and infects other beetles with the fungus”
- Dean Thompson (CFS): “Mechanisms of action, integration and environmental assessment of systemic insecticides for invasive wood boring insects”
- Krista Ryall (CFS): “Development of semiochemical strategies for detecting, monitoring and managing emerald ash borer”
- Krista Ryall (CFS): “Development of ecological methods and procedures for early detection of EAB infestation”
- Barry Lyons (CFS): “Biology, and biological control of emerald ash borer”
- Christian MacQuarrie (CFS): “Determining tolerable injury levels for emerald ash borer management”
- Dave Kreutzweiser (CFS): “Ecological risk assessment of emerald ash borer”
- Daniel Doucet (CFS): “Genomics – Host, Agrilus planipennis, Haplontomics”

**Eradication under way**

- Residential areas 1.5 km inside and 1.5 km outside of the Niagara quarantine area.
- Two provinces affected: ON = 44 counties, QC = 31 regions
- Regulated Areas: ON = 184,066 km², QC = 28,974 km²

**Regulatory action:**

- No change in regulatory action (slow the spread): ash and firewood can move within the regulated area, but not move outside the regulated area without CFIA written permission - firewood movement is discouraged within the regulated area
- Number of EABCFCP’s: ON = 22, QC = 10
- Increased communication efforts to convey the slow the spread message

**Asian Long-horned Beetle Situation in 2014**

- One small area affected: City of Mississauga and parts of the city of Toronto
- Regulated Areas: ON = 46 km²

**Resource affected:**

- Host tree species: Acer (Maple), Aesculus (Horsechestnut), Albizia (White Silk), Betula (Birch), Celtis (Hackberry), Cercidiphyllum (Katsura), Koelreuteria (Goldenrain Tree), Platanus (Plane or Sycamore), Populus (Poplar), Salix (Willow), Sorbus (Mountain Ash), and Ulmus (Elm).
- Four hosts (Maple, Poplar, Willow, Birch) were removed in an 800 m removal buffer around suspect and infested trees. Total of approximately 7,500 trees were removed

**Regulatory action:**

- Infested place order in effect for affected areas in Toronto and Mississauga
- Eradication under way

**Plum Pox Monitoring and Management Program**

- Since the 2011 establishment of the program the CFIA has sampled the following areas on an annual basis for the Plum Pox Virus (PPV):
  - Orchards 1.5 km inside the perimeter of the Niagara quarantine area
  - Orchards 10 km outside of the perimeter of the Niagara quarantine area
  - Residential areas 1.5 km inside and 1.5 km outside of the Niagara quarantine area
- A 2005 propagation ban to prohibit the propagation of PPV susceptible species within the Niagara quarantine area remains in place.
- An oil spray is available for use by producers to prevent aphid spread of PPV.
- Regulatory controls prevent the movement of PPV susceptible species from the Niagara quarantine area

**Area affected:**

- Two Provinces affected: ON = 44 counties, QC = 31 regions
- Regulated Areas: ON = 184,066 km², QC = 28,974 km²

**Impacts:**

- All North American and many exotic species of ash (Fraxinus spp.) are susceptible to EAB attack and infestation
- In Quebec, EAB has mainly affected cities ( Gatineau, Carignan/Chambly and Montreal)

**Research:**

- Jean Turgeon (CFS): “Mechanisms of action, integration and environmental assessment of systemic insecticides for invasive wood boring insects”
- Dean Thompson (CFS): “Mechanisms of action, integration and environmental assessment of systemic insecticides for invasive wood boring insects”

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Wood packaging – Perimeter and Within N. America

- Canada-U.S. have completed a draft feasibility study on improving harmonized standards for managing wood packaging entering the continent
  - Approval of the study anticipated soon

- Implementation of ISPM 15 for Canada-U.S. wood packaging
  - Canada and the U.S. will pursue harmonized implementation
  - Implementation plans will commence with U.S. publication of rule for Canadian wood packaging.
  - Canada-U.S. to phase-in implementation over 24 months to allow sufficient time for effective trade adaptation
  - Canada has completed economic impact assessment
  - Outreach to exporters critical to minimize trade disruption
  - Canadian interdepartmental group has recommended strategy for implementation
  - Delayed enforcement and outreach critical in reducing trade impact
  - Targeted monitoring of imports

Wood packaging – ISPM 15 Workshop, Beijing,

- Organized by The Asia Pacific Plant Protection Organization (APPPC), North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) and Chinese Ministry of Agriculture
- Goals: review successes and challenges in implementation and collaboratively establish recommendations for compliance improvement
- Attended by 43 participants, from 15 countries, representatives of NAPPO, APPPC and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
- Participants felt the workshop was very successful.
- Recommendations include:
  - Improved guidance for national plant protection organizations (NPPOs)
  - Harmonized practices
  - Recommendations to the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (including the development of an international workshop)
- Results of the workshop, presentations provided, etc. posted on NAPPO’s web site.