

IPPC - Invasive Alien Species Workshop

Translating PRA into Policy - the CFIA approach

Gregory Wolff



Government
of Canada

Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Gouvernement
du Canada

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Outline

- Role of the CFIA's Plant Health Division
- Legal authority for regulating plant pests
- Key principles related to phytosanitary measures
- Pest Risk Management options
- International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
- Recent examples of pest risk management
- Obligations

CFIA Plant Health Division - Role

- Responsible for preventing the introduction and spread (including export) of regulated plant pests
 - Provision of import permits
 - Inspection
 - Documentation Management
 - Eradication
 - Control
 - Suppression
 - Certification
 - Phytosanitary Certificates
 - Domestic Movement Certificates
 - Seed potato certification programme



Legal authority



- Plant Protection Act
 - Purpose:
 - To protect plant life, agriculture and forestry
 - Duty to notify Minister of Pest
 - Prohibition of movement and production
 - Provisions apply to imports and exports (and domestic resources)
 - Powers of inspector
 - Detention and disposal of pests
 - Compensation
 - Provides for establishment of regulations

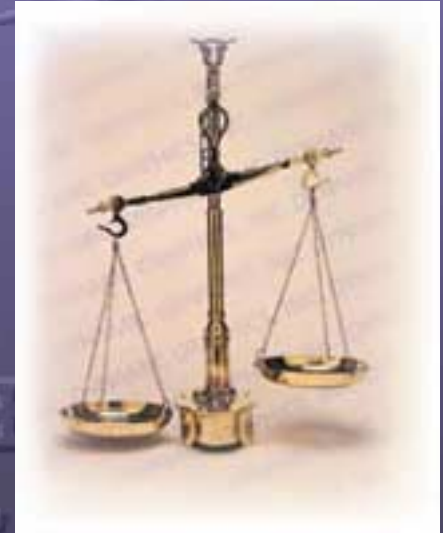
Legal authority to regulate

- **Plant Protection Regulations**

- Eradication, control, treatment
- Quarantine measures
- Investigation and survey
- Prohibitions of use
- Import permits
- Establishes regulated pest list
- Places of entry
- Domestic movement
- Phytosanitary certificates

- **Seeds Act and Regulations**

- Weed seeds
- Potato certification

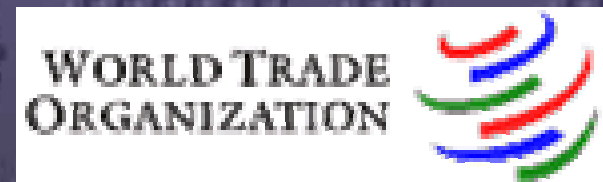


Approach to consideration of pest risk management options

- PRA provided by Plant Health Risk Assessment unit (PHRA), Science Division
 - essentially stages 1 and 2 of ISPM No. 11 carried out by PHRA
 - stage 3, Pest Risk Management, carried out by Plant Health Division
- Liaison between Plant Health Division and Plant Health Risk Assessment Unit continues
- Obligations and principles under IPPC and SPS Agreement must be adhered to
- Costs and benefits of measures drives development of acceptable policies (annual cost of invasive spp. c. \$7.5 billion)
- Dialogue with industry sector impacted

Key principles (IPPC & SPS Agreement)

- Sovereignty
- Necessity
- Minimal Impact
- Modification
- Transparency
- Harmonization
- Equivalence
- Risk Analysis
- Regionalization



Selection of measures

- Exclusion (and Prohibition)
- Eradication (and Prohibition)
- Containment (and Control)
- Deregulation (or classification as RNQP)
- Integration of different measures (examples of options described in ISPM No. 11, Art. 3.4)
- Related policies
 - Plant Quarantine Import Requirements
 - Domestic movement

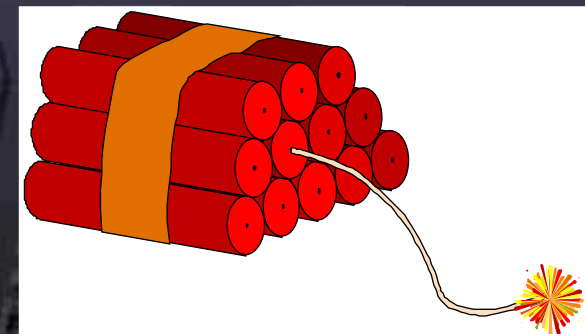
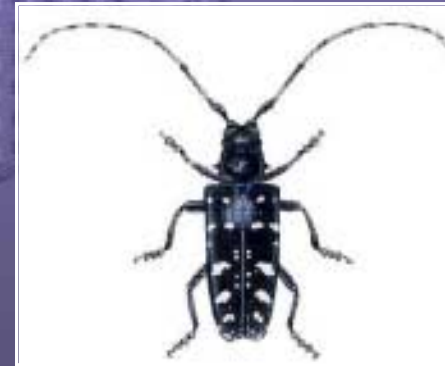
International Standards

- Pest Risk Analysis
- Pest Free Areas
- Guidelines for Surveillance
- Determination of Pest Status in an Area
- Guidelines for Pest Eradication
- Integrated Measures in a systems approach
- Pest reporting



Asian Long-Horned Beetle

- Previous interceptions
- PRA completed
 - Establishment potential - HIGH
 - Spread Potential - HIGH
 - Economic importance - HIGH
 - OVERALL RISK - HIGH
- Wood packaging is main pathway
- Could establish in large areas of Canada
- Large losses predicted
- Difficult to control
 - eradication of new finds recommended
- Previous surveys resulted in no finds
 - emergency simulation exercises completed
- Approach was exclusion
- Population newly discovered in Toronto
- Objective is **Eradication**



Asian Long-Horned Beetle

- Emergency response plan implemented, included:
- Immediate deployment of survey team for delimiting surveys
 - Preliminary delimitation surveys
 - Spot checks during winter
 - Follow-up surveys in 2004 and beyond
- Eradication efforts in combination with province and municipalities
- Collaboration with U.S.
- Prohibitions of movement for potentially infested trees and wood
- Costs versus benefits
 - Eradication expensive but potential impact huge
 - Economic impacts include forestry and maple syrup industries, tourism, urban forests, and the environment
 - Tree removal being practiced (application for pesticide registration)
- Significant communications campaign
- Demonstrates importance of ISPM No. 15

Emerald Ash Borer

- PRA results:
 - Establishment potential - HIGH
 - Spread potential - MEDIUM
 - Potential economic impact - HIGH
 - Potential Environmental impact - HIGH
 - OVERALL RISK - HIGH
- Wood packaging material and nursery stock are major pathways (internationally)
- Discovered in southern Ontario (city of Windsor) in 2002
 - No evidence of any other populations
- Present in the U.S. too (Michigan, Ohio)
- Never intercepted in Canada prior to this
- Establishment of quarantine zone recommended
- Tree removal / sanitation recommended



Emerald ash borer

- Quarantine area imposed (Ministerial Order)
 - Firewood most important domestic pathway
- In this case, objective is Containment
- Infested trees on leading edge of infestation destroyed to reduce pest population levels (management)
- Ongoing surveying around the quarantine area continues
 - Management strategy will be re-evaluated when survey complete
- As anticipated - some woodlots outside quarantine zone found to be infested
- Public communications campaign
 - public notices
 - posters
 - road signs
 - US/Canada border
 - public meetings
- 'Firebreak' strategy possible (distribution needs confirmation)
- Also demonstrates importance of ISPM No. 15



Sudden Oak Death

- PRA results:

- Likelihood of Introduction - MEDIUM
- Establishment potential - MEDIUM
- Spread potential - MEDIUM
- Potential economic impact - MEDIUM-HIGH
- Potential Environmental impact - HIGH
- OVERALL RISK - MEDIUM
- Strategy recommended: **exclusion**



- Pathways:

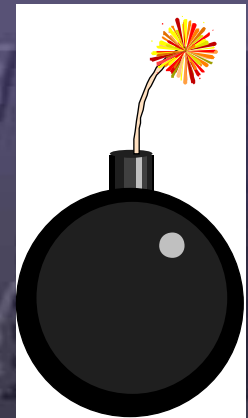
- Nursery stock (international)
- Logs with bark and compost derived from bark (international and domestic)
- Insect vectors (domestic)

- Distribution

- **United States, Europe, United Kingdom**

Sudden Oak Death

- Intercepted in nursery in British Columbia in June, 2003
 - A1 mating type (European)
 - Source: nursery stock from Oregon (determined through testing of imported material)
 - Still only known case of disease in Canada
- Strategy:
 - Contained and eradicated
 - Continued exclusion strategy
- Actions
 - Area delimited and all host material traced
 - Destruction of host material on nursery
 - Quarantine of nursery and prohibition of movement
 - Surveys in area for next two years



CFIA Policy Directives

- Describe commodity- and/or pest-specific measures and policies on their implementation
- In many cases offer some justification
- Published on CFIA web site
- Draft form available during notification period
- Scheduled review

Obligations (SPS and IPPC)

- Technical justification for measures
- Measures based on standards
- Assessment of Risk
- Transparency
- Specific NPPO obligations
 - > phytosanitary certificates
 - > surveillance & inspection
 - > protection of areas
 - > pest risk analyses
 - > official control (administering treatments, disinfection / disinfestation, etc.)
- International cooperation
 - > pest reporting
 - > designated official contact point

Recap

- Policies determined based on PRAs, cost-benefit analysis, and consultation
- Biological systems mean that policies need also to be 'living'
- International commitments must be considered at an early stage
- Emergency response simulations vital
 - inevitability of incursions



CFIA•ACIA

Gregory Wolff

International Standards Adviser

Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA

Tel (001) 613-225-2342 / Fax (001) 613-228-6606

e-mail: wolffg@inspection.gc.ca



**Government
of Canada**

**Canadian Food
Inspection Agency**

**Gouvernement
du Canada**

**Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments**